The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1875.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 342.

COAL.

We are now receiving by all-rail direct from the Sugar Loaf Collieries, a quantity of selected fresh-mined

LEHIGH LUMP COAL.

We have also received, and are prepared to fill orders promptly, for

BRIAR HILL COAL.

We also have on dock and afloat a large quantity of our unrivaled

WILKESBARRE COAL,

Which we are prepared to deliver by cargo, car load, or single ton, in quantities to suit.

Als, a large stock of

BLOSSBURG COAL.

WILMINGTON constantly on hand at our railroad yard, foot east Sixteenth-st.

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,
Cor. Adams & Market-sts.

GROCERIES.

New Grocery Opening.

On or about August 10, we will open at

75 North Clark-st.,

With a full stock of Fine Family Groceries, Teas, Coffees, &c.

A. & D. WEYL,
75 NORTH CLARK-ST.

☞ Mr. DANIEL WEYL late (5 years) with Fred Heide.

TEAS.

Gunpowder, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard.........90c
Young Hyson, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard.........90c
Japan, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard.........75c
Oolong, per lb, 40, 50, 60c—Standard.........70c
English Breakfast, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard.........75c

Our Standard Teas are unsurpassed for excellency of flavor. Sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

J. HICKSON,
167 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, ROOM 10.

Dock to Rent.

150 feet on South Side, near Twenty-second-st. Bridge, suitable for coal, wood, or lumber business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

The second floor of 78 and 80 Lake-st., desirable for store, sample room, or light merchandising.
BRINTNALL & TERRY, 175 Lake-st.

TO RENT.

Entire building 122 Lake-st., except second floor; basement 186 South Clark-st., and many elegant rooms centrally located. Rents low to good tenants. Apply at the office of MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Store room Nos. 142 and 143 Michigan-av. Apply at office, No. 2 Monroe-st.

THE HEALTH LIFT.



BUSINESS CARDS.

MARBLE MANTELS!

We are now offering extra inducements to parties wanting goods in our line.
SCHUREMAN & HAND MANTEL COMPANY,
Michigan-av. cor. Van Buren-st.

DYEING.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner, at the BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 186 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

STORAGE,

And money loaned on all kinds of property at very low rates. Burlington Warehouse, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.
H. E. SAWYER, Prop'r.

REMOVAL.

DENTISTRY.

REMOVAL.

DR. ALLPORT has removed his office down-town to 208 Wabash-av., over O'Brien's new Art Gallery, near Adams-st. Resumed practice the same as before the fire.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Geo. P. Boyce, Abner B. Thomas, and Barton Sewell, under the firm name of Boyce, Thomas & Sewell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. P. Boyce having conveyed his interest to the remaining partners, A. B. Thomas and B. Sewell, who assume all liabilities and collect all accounts in favor of the old firm, and will continue business under the firm name of
THOMAS & SEWELL,
Proprietors Chicago Refining Co., 158 Fifth-av.
GEO. P. BOYCE,
ABNER B. THOMAS,
BARTON SEWELL.

FINANCIAL.

THE STATE Savings Institution,
80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

OLDEST AND LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE NORTHWEST.

Paid Up Capital.... ....$500,000
Surplus Fund...... 90,000

Deposits, Three and One-Half Millions.
Business exclusively that of a Savings Bank.
Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly.
Seventeen years of successful business.
Drafts in sums to suit on all the principal cities in Europe.
D. D. SPENCER, President.
DR. D. S. SMITH, Vice-President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
G. G. BULKLEY, Ass't Cashier.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Fine Passenger Steamer

J. L. HURD

WILL LEAVE FOR DULUTH and intermediate ports FRIDAY, Aug. 6, at 8 p. m. No more delightful tour for pleasure or health can be chosen than that on either the elegant steamers Peerless or J. L. Hurd of this line, which are the only first-class passenger boats on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and Lake Superior route. Send for Excursion Circular and apply for passage to
LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st.,
Managers Lake Superior People's Line Steamers.

Ho! For the Thousand Islands
And Rapids of the River St. Lawrence.

PLEASURE EXCURSION FOR MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer,

"LAKE ERIE,"

Capt. JOSEPH OMAND, will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, on Monday, Aug. 2, 1875, at 7 p. m. For passage apply to
PHILIP WADSWORTH, Agent,
204 South Market-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
Or Exchange for City Property.

The most pleasantly-located and thoroughly-built Suburban Residence adjacent to the city, together with four acres of ground, highly improved, with all the various shrubs and fruit trees suited to this climate. The dwelling has all the modern conveniences of any city residence. Lake water for all the uses of the house, barn, fountains, and irrigation, located as it is 100 feet above the lake shore, in the City of Highland Park. If sold outright, terms favorable. Object for selling, business engagements requiring attention early and late in the city. Inquire at Room 7, 87 Washington-st. WM. W. BOYINGTON.

Auction Sale of Real Estate AT RIVERSIDE.

The elegant residence built by Telford Burnham, Esq., and more recently owned by the late Chas. Coryell, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, Aug. 4, at 12 m. Terms—¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years at 8 per cent.
MARY E. CORYELL, Guardian.

For Sale---A Bargain.

40x138, with building, corner State and Harrison-sts.
40x100 on Fourth-av.
P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

"SIDEWALKS."

Great Reduction in Prices.

On and after this date the Portland Cement Paving Company will contract to lay (anywhere within the city limits) Hurlbut's patent beveled block walk, in two colors, diamond form, three (3) inches in thickness, for twenty-five (25) cents per square foot. Concreting and basement floors, plain, laid for from thirteen (13) to eighteen (18) cents per square foot. Public parks, churches, court-house squares, and hall floors done in colors by special contract. Contracts taken for work at any distance from town, and competent men sent to lay the same. We use none but the best imported English Portland Cement, and guarantee entire satisfaction. PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING CO., J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 118 Washington-st. July 31, 1875.

O. I. N.

They are admitted by the better class of Sewing Machine Agents and Attachment Dealers in all parts of the country to be the best made. 1,783,750 sold the first three months in the market. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

The Dental Office of M. S. Dean

Will be closed until about the first of October.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The undersigned, on account of ill-health, will dispose of his large livery establishment at Rockford, Ill., including the "Rockford Hack and Omnibus Line." Stock embraces about 40 horses, including 4 valuable stallions, among them the celebrated "Mountain Chief," 4 Omnibuses, 1 Clarence, 1 Brett, 1 3-seated Carriage, 2 2-seated Carriages, 10 Top Buggies, 2 Open Buggies, 1 Phaeton, 12 Sleighs and Cutters, &c. Large frame Stable, on lot 66 by 132 feet, fronting Court-House Square, and one block from "Holland House." The business is long-established and profitable. Would take good Chicago property in part payment.
Also would sell my residence. Large 2-story frame dwelling, lot 132 by 122, on corner of Church and North-sts. Address A. VAN INWAGEN, Rockford, Ill.

BUSINESS.

A gentleman of good standing, desiring to establish himself in a first-class genteel business, will address W 73, care Tribune office. Business old established, occupying a handsomely fitted-up store in the best location in the city. Party must be acceptable to remaining partner or no change will be made. Amount of capital required and full particulars given on application. To an acceptable party, this is an unusual opportunity to form a desirable and profitable business connection.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). The college building is entirely new, has every modern convenience, is handsomely furnished, lighted by gas, heated by furnaces, and supplied with water introduced by pipes throughout the house. The location commands a view of Lakes Calumet and Michigan, South Chicago, the trains on six different railroads, and in the distance the great city of Chicago. The faculty consists of eleven professors and six lady teachers. The next session opens Sept. 14.
For circulars address the President, G. Thayer, or the Principal, Mrs. Mary Fields, Room A, Lakeside Building, Chicago. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Land-Owner on Michigan-av.,

Between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., who will build a one-and-a-half or partly two-story building, without basement, for a stable, on 35-foot lot, or on 50 feet, for responsible party. Address P H N, care of P. O. Box 326, Chicago.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

A young man, age 18, desires a situation as pressman under instructions in some good printing office. Will stay 3 years and work for low pay. Object, a good trade. Address G B B, Tribune office.

WANTED.

A complete set of elegant Bar Fixtures, Cigar Case, and Counter, Silver Pitchers, Two Chandeliers, and everything complete. Must be cheap for cash. Only those having something superb need answer. Address X 80, Tribune office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Review of Moody's Career by the London "Times."

A Suburban Correspondent on Calling a Pastor.

Hebrew Congregational Union---Trouble in the English Church.

Materialized Christianity---A Reply to "Hudibras."

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad.

Church Services To-Day.

THE REASON OF MOODY'S SUCCESS.

REVIEW OF HIS ENGLISH CAREER.

The London *Times* of July 16 devotes considerable space to an editorial review of Mr. Moody's English success, and points out with considerable fairness the strong and weak points in his method of religious work. Following is the article:

Some time ago we directed attention to the admitted "extraordinary success" achieved by these men—that is, their undoubted success not merely in having attracted large congregations, but in the more difficult feat of having attracted the same large masses of people again and again. Taken on this ground alone, the revivalists and their "mission" demand somewhat different treatment from a contemptuous dismissal on the ground that "cant" and "sensationalism" have once more carried the day. Instead of condemning what may merely be foreign to our habits of thought, we prefer to inquire wherein the power to attract these large masses of people lies, and whether on the whole that power is healthy. It were needless to say that no clergyman or minister of religion in the United Kingdom can consider himself above such an inquiry, however much he may disapprove revivals and dislike revivalists. The complaint is general that our churches and chapels, save in exceptional instances, are not crowded, and least of all by working-men. "Sunday tourists," "Sunday ramblers," "Sunday drinkers," have become the horror of religious teachers of all denominations. Many a good man and many an "indifferent" man among those teachers has long been in despair as to the future of Christian preaching and what is called "ministerial influence." Every sect has had its revivals. The Roman Catholics have theirs under the name of "retreats" and otherwise, as a systematic part of religious life. The Ritualists have had theirs with an elaborate religious machinery never before known among Protestants in England. Lastly, the "Evangelists" have had theirs with the attraction of converted prize-fighters, ex-publicans, and we know not what. Some people, in view of what they call the stagnation of religious life, have recommended greater variety in services and more singing, and in many of our churches there have been produced high-mass music and a gorgeous ceremonial, while the Methodists have clung to their old congregational singing—to those simple tunes and those still more characteristic words in which the highest of all themes are often conveyed in phrases akin to those in which sentiments of affection are expressed between men and women in the first flush and ardor of youth and impulse. Other people have recommended shorter services; others, a more systematic training of preachers, so that the word "preaching" may no longer, as they say, be a misnomer. The old argument that "though he is not a good preacher, he is a singularly good man," has been by tacit consent voted out of the discussion. People, whatever their sympathies may be, have come to admit that, as an argument resting on the fact "that, though a poor carpenter or politician, he is a singularly good man," would go dead against the politician or carpenter, so must a like argument go against the good man who, assuming the duties of a preacher, cannot preach. Another class of preachers have devised "Sunday lectures," "Sunday concerts," "Sunday discussions," in each case to attract people to some mental or moral "exercises" or recreation. The attraction is at times far from unexceptionable. No one, for instance, can deny that the walls of London are regularly placarded with terms as the themes of lectures more extravagant and "sensational" than any used by these revivalists. Religious services are frequently announced under such headings as "The flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." One pities the man, whatever his position or his sect, who finds himself falling back on such a basis of operations; but this and many other facts not necessary to be named show that men engaged in active religious work are at their wits' end to discover some means to fill their respective places of worship or their lecture-halls.

Meanwhile, these two men come on a "mission" which turns out to have been singularly well organized and adapted to the end in view. You cannot listen to them and say that they are impudent or intrusive in any sense of the word. The one who preaches stands in a half-apologetic manner, and rarely lifts his hand or uses a gesture of any kind till he becomes excited with his own thoughts, and even then the gesticulation only lasts for a minute or two. The one who sings has, with a well-modulated voice, a manner altogether unobtrusive. The preacher, indeed, speaks as one who holds a commission to speak for some great potentate. His "dear brethren" expresses his consciousness that he is the biggest and eldest brother of the family. In speaking of Naaman, the Syrian, directed, past the Royal Palace, the Prophet's humble home, and then of Elisha sending a message instead of coming out to "call on his God and anoint the leper," it was impossible to mistake the fact that Mr. Moody knows "how to abound" as well as "how to abase." The tone of voice when he said, with Elisha, "Let him come to me and he shall know that there is a prophet in Israel" (the King meanwhile powerless), and Naaman's "There is no God on all the earth," etc., was not to be misunderstood. There was unmistakable pride, albeit the sermon was one continued denunciation of pride, as the sin by which angels fell. A blind man listening to Mr. Moody would be likely to deem him extraordinarily conscious of power—proud, not of himself, but of his commission to preach; but even a blind man would not deem him personally offensive, while a looker-on would be likely to see that there was in him another and deeper vein than pride. Then it is quite certain that Mr. Moody is not an ex-prize-fighter, and we have no reason to believe that Mr. Sankey is an ex-publican. In fact, the biography of the former tells a singular history of the struggles of a well-conducted, resolute, untaught young man, to do something to give effect to his views of duty. As a Sunday scholar he had been voted dull, a boy who neglected his opportunities. When he sought for "Church fellowship" he was advised by the minister and others to wait until he understood more of Christianity. When finally admitted to the Chapel Guild he attended a prayer-meeting, and venturing to speak was taken aside and kindly astonished not to make any such attempt again; he was quite "missing his vocation." This was in Boston, when the now revivalist was about 18 years of age. Discouraged here, the would-be preacher tried smaller meetings in out-of-the-way places, but always with the same result. He was, people said, a Christian, and his friends said a remarkably good Christian, but it was agreed on all sides that he might as well attempt a labor of Hercules as try to make himself a speaker. We mention these facts as evidence, not of Mr. Moody's Christianity, but of a decision of character and a strength of will which have led materially to his eventual success. In despair he removed to Chicago, and worked (as before in Boston) as a clerk in a shoe-store. Here he again began teasing the Churches. Every class in a certain Sunday-school to which he applied he was told had its teacher, but he was welcome to class-room if he could "hunt up" a class—a state of affairs, we presume, unknown in England. In a week he hunted up eighteen lads, and had his "class." We need not further follow his story. He made a school for himself to reach the poorest people, and a preaching-room with the same object. He worked incessantly, refusing salary, going away to railway stations on preaching tours, without money to pay his fare, trusting that railway fare and food alike would come somehow, preaching to soldiers during the war, and doing all manner of work for their good; and so on through trials and adventure in some cases of a remarkable kind. His geniality (one of the main causes of his success where hundreds failed) may be judged from the fact that, when he had a congregation of some hundreds of people he visited every one of them, or every house, on New Year's Day, to say, "A happy New Year"; and he never lost sight of any of his flock. He had an interest in his people, and they could hardly fail in time to have an interest in him. Is not this a fact worth noting?—the man made friends by being every one's friend. These facts we take from a published biography which seems fair and reasonable. And now as to the cause of the Revivalist's success, under so many disadvantages, in these islands:

We take it for granted that, right or wrong in his views, he is thoroughly in earnest according to his "light," and that he has an enormous capacity for work. Secondly, his coming to England was well advertised by means of the pulpits of churches and chapels, the congregations of which are called Evangelical. Thirdly, he preaches what seem short sermons,—terse, forcible, easily understood, and characterized by that dogmatic certainty so captivating to many minds. He never has any doubt on any point whatever. "You can be saved in a moment," he tells his large audience. "Only stand up, let us see that you wish to be converted, and we will pray for you, and you will go home to-night happier than you ever were before." All this seems remarkably easy, and is undoubtedly captivating. No trouble with "tears of repentance," as in old times; no "wrestling" with angels the long night through. Nothing but a mental assent, a firm belief, and the main work is one. "This or that may fail; you may lose in business, in friends, in everything but one—you will have Christ. Only take Him—that is all. 'But,' you say, 'shall I really be different as a man to-night than I was this morning?' Why, of course you will; you will have Christ; that makes all the difference in the world, does it not?" These scraps are from a sermon we made a point of hearing last week, and they were given with an effect an actor might have envied. To this stage effect—this singular acting, without gesture, or contortion of body, or unnatural intonation (common to stage and pulpit)—much of this Revival success has been owing. The Revivalist talks fast and in a natural tone, eschews "firstlies," "secondlies," even "practical applications," and rant, as ranting is understood, goes right on "pegging away," dins his three or four leading points into the ears of his congregation, and then calls for his "inquirers" to "stand up," and finally to go to the "Inquiry Room," while Mr. Sankey and those of the congregation who remain sing, with might and main, those hymns happily adapted to tunes which at least have the merit of being in the strict sense congregational. "What," it has been said, "would the Revivalist be without his singing companion and his hymns?" The question is hardly fair—he is here with his singing companion and his hymns, and the services must be taken as a whole. The hymns, however, are in many cases set to music quite artistic, without being so "fine" as to be above the understanding of any one. They succeed where cathedral music fails, and perhaps for the simple reason that while the music in cathedrals seems as if it were especially devised to prevent the congregation joining in it, these hymns (not at all broken up, as hymns are in Methodist chapels by the mode of "giving out in fragments) are intended for every one, old and young, to sing, and the intention is to a considerable extent carried out in practice. In fact, the Revivalists, in their melody, avoid the errors alike of the Methodists and of the lovers of an ornate ritual. The tunes are as well designed for choruses as any that are popular among the Methodists, or as even those of the most meaningless or most pathetic (in the popular sense) of negro melodies; and there is a certain finish and continuity about them which the Methodists have never yet managed to attain, and perhaps never can attain while their preachers cling so resolutely to the practice, which some of them have made an art, of reading every two or four lines before the lines are sung.

Surely the wisest and ablest religious teacher among us need not be above inquiring into the causes of the success (call it "success in the low sense," if he please) of these two, in most senses, untaught men? It may sound well to say that large congregations are not the great end of preaching, as undoubtedly they are not, but a congregation of some kind is the first preliminary of preaching; you must have people to preach to, and, granted other conditions, the larger the congregation the better, we should say. There is much in the proceedings which must ever be abhorrent to the feelings of many persons distinguished at once for piety and refinement of taste. There will not long be much sympathy, we hope, on this side of the Atlantic with several of the circumstances of this Revivalism. We must censure alike the theatrical act of sinners standing up to be viewed at once by the saints and by the greater sinners who have not arrived at the point of exhibiting themselves as reprobates; those sudden conversions; and those (to our view) most obnoxious "Inquiry-Rooms," at the doors of which stand smirking men, asking the outgoing people if "Christ is precious to them" (we heard one such man ask this very question of two or three little girls, who knew no more what he meant than if he had spoken Greek). Nor do we reprobate less the scattering about broadcast of the photographs of the Revivalists. It is hard indeed to know on what ground a man like Mr. Moody can allow this to pass without stern reproof, especially when he preaches of the meek Moses, and remembers that of the Great Master we have no acknowledged portrait. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the photographs have been used as advertisements on a large scale, and with an effect altogether unhealthy. Mr. Moody ought to give this up as a sin of pride into which he has unwittingly fallen. There is much, we say, to condemn in these services, much that, as time goes on, even the most ardent admirers of the Revivalists among reasonable people will condemn. Perhaps before Mr. Moody and his friend reach home a reaction will have set in to the extent of a disapproval of much in their manner of teaching. It will come to be remembered that the preacher, even when most fervid, laid less stress on purity of life, on "holiness before the Lord," on that grand duty which some think embodies all others, the duty of Sacrifice, upon honesty, upon integrity, than upon some charm he finds in such words as "Come unto Me," etc. We do not mean that Mr. Moody does not hold up and exemplify these Christian virtues. He does the former, and may do the latter. We do say that the effect of his teaching is to punish the Christian virtues to the background that all attention may be directed to his central fact that "faith in Christ can be had this moment," and "can this moment save the worst sinner" and make him a saint. Mr. Moody's friends will not dispute this. They do not want, any more than the old Covenanters wanted, "mere morality sermons." It is pleasant to them to feel, as Cromwell is said (after much struggling) to have felt at last, that "once in grace it is impossible to fall away." "I know that I was in grace once," the dying hero is reported to have said. Bunyan, however, had greater difficulty than our Revivalists. He had Bulls of Basan and worse bulls to fight before the question was settled for him, and so will it be while men remain on earth. Let us do Mr. Moody the justice here to admit, and we admit it with pleasure, that, so far as we can see, he has owed little to the "terrors of the law." The Gospel he preaches is one of "glad tidings." His Christ is "waiting to be gracious." His theme in the man is the boundless compassion of the Savior, not the terror of hell. It will, however, be for religious teachers themselves to draw a moral from what they have seen, and, after they have disapproved much, we think they will find much to learn. There cannot be a doubt that the Revivalists have scattered truths where truths are few and falsehoods powerful. It is an error to say that they have not reached the lower strata of the life of London and of our large towns generally. It is no opinion, but a fact that they have done so. Can we bring ourselves actually to say that harm has been done if depraved men or women, rich or poor, have been led to think even of a higher life? The men have gone into all manner of places, have invited the rich, have pleaded with the poor, have blundered as to ticket arrangements, and have made "the right and the wrong" to blend in a unity which, as a fact in human life, may be either approved or disapproved, contemned or criticised, but which cannot be ignored. We hope Mr. Moody will not become vain of what he has done and of his large meetings and his great numbers of supporters. If he escape that, he may yet (he is quite a young man) do much good. Faith and singleness of purpose can never do other than of value. But to be feted and caressed is to face a greater danger than that of being told to give up all attempts to make a speech. Mr. Moody has overcome the second, the lesser danger, but when we look at his photographs in the shop windows and hear of his confident assertions we are not at all sure that he is likely to escape the first, the greater. We hope he will learn in time that much of what he says would not stand any test of criticism. He classes as sin much that is innocent, and as saints many who would hardly make a Heaven upon earth. But, on the other hand, and looking at the movement as a whole, if he can bring people, whether from crowded alleys or elsewhere, to live useful lives, we, at all events, should not care to say him nay.

CALLING A PASTOR.

A PARABLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

IN OUR SUBURB, July 29.—I live in one of the suburban villages, where your Sunday edition is such a welcome guest, and we boast of a population of some thousands; and where there are three or four churches, one of which is without a pastor, and the good people are in much perplexity and distress to know what to do, and how to secure a suitable man. They are a united people, and hard workers, but cannot boast of much surplus lucre. They have a fine house, a good Sabbath-school, and many other attractions; but have not the courage to ask great things of God or man, as they now are.

Speaking to a friend the other day about calling a pastor to our village church, and referring to those who had been settled there years before, leads me to soliloquize somewhat as follows: When I was a boy, say fifty years ago, I worked on a farm in New England, and the tools we used were of the crudest kind in comparison with those used now. For instance, the plow was of wood, with strips of iron across the mold-board, to keep it from wearing out too fast; the harrow had white-oak teeth, the hoe had an eye into which the handle was driven and wedged, the scythe had a snath almost straight, and the other implements were of the same rude sort. Oxen were used exclusively for farm work, the cart had wooden axles, and our wagon the same kind and no springs under it, and our cutter was merely a pair of runners with a box on them. Everything about the house and barn was of the most primitive kind, yet somewhat improved over the then past fifty years, but in spite of all this, a good crop was planted, or sown, cultivated, and harvested, and men were content, for they knew of nothing better.

The churches were of the simplest kind, with not a bit of ornamentation, with high-back square pews, with cushions of the softest pine boards to be found. Each pew shut in by a door, so that every head of a family was monarch of his own castle. The galleries went three-quarters of the way around the house, and the pulpit was high up in the air, and of a pattern somewhat like the pews below,—a good, tight box,—and over it in many churches hung a huge sounding-board, to cause the counsel and warnings of the minister to reach all in the house distinctly.

The preaching was of the same character as the other surroundings,—good sound doctrine,—all Bible truths as the preacher understood it, but it was scattered broadcast over the congregation as the farmer sowed his grain. The young and the old had to receive the same seed, whether the soil was adapted to it or not; and much of it fell in stony places, and much on rocks, and much by the wayside, and but little brought forth fruit. There was much cockle, chess, and tares among it, which had to grow up with the grain, for the seed was saturated with brimstone fire and other solutions to keep the worms from destroying it in the ground, and the crows from pulling it up after it had sprouted. It was made exceedingly distasteful to sinners; but the church and the children were made to swallow it, whether they liked it or not.

Now this is a short outline of how farming and preaching were carried on from fifty to 100 year ago; and any one who can go back with me as far as fifty years, will acknowledge that the picture is not too highly colored. The weekly newspaper was carried to subscribers by a "postman," who came upon certain days of the week (when storms did not prevent), and rode in one of the old-fashioned wagons, or cutters, according to seasons, and blew his tin horn along the way to notify subscribers of his approach, that they might be at the gate to receive their paper, that he might not be hindered on his journey.

Now remark the difference. Go with me to the same old farm where I hoed, and mowed, and plowed; see the polished steel plow, the shining hoe, the mowing-machine, the horse-rake, and the reaper; just look at that fine span of horses which take the place of the patient oxen. Come and ride with me in the carriage hung on the elastic springs, and upholstered so beautifully. See that grain-drill, that scatters the seed so evenly; examine the patent fork that unloads the hay, and the rake that gathers it up on the fields. See in yonder barn the threshing-machine that takes the place of the flail, and say if there has been no improvements on the old way of farming. How do you think people of the present day would enjoy going to such churches as they had fifty years ago; and how would the people of that day have looked upon our ways of worship? Who would go to church now and hear the plain truth told, and hear such hard names called as they called sinners and evil-doers then? Who of us would receive the good seed, all saturated with such distasteful solutions as much of it was then? Just stop and think a moment, and realize what they had that they called good, and to them was good, and compare it with what we have that is better, and still find fault with.

But I hear you say, "What has all this to do with calling a minister to your village church?" I answer, nothing! I was only telling you a little story of how things were done when I was a boy, and trying to prove that what was all well once was not what would make all well now; but the pith of my argument, and the moral thereof, is to follow.

Look here, neighbor; you are a farmer, or own a farm, and want to hire a man to work for you and take care of your farm; and there comes along an elderly man, say 60 years old, who learned his trade forty years ago, and he has with him a yoke of oxen that are rather the worse for wear, and an old cart with wooden axles, and a wooden plow, and a hoe, and ax, and shovel,—he hails you as you stand in the door with "D'ye want to hire a hand and team for the season?" Of course you say "Yes!" and inquire how much he will work for per day with team and tools. He says, "If you will board me and my team, I will work for $2.50 per day." You think it over a few moments, and conclude that is cheap for the whole concern, and you engage him. He begins to plow and barrow, and finds the soil pretty hard, and the tools pretty poor, and the oxen rather weak, and the work drags,—but late in the season he manages to get his crops in. Now he rests a little, but the weeds do not rest, they push ahead, and the man pulls up one here, and up comes a hill of corn. He pulls up a bunch of grass there, and up comes a hill of potatoes, and so on, for the weeds have got the start of him and hold the balance of power. Now comes harvest time, and how small the crops look; he is almost discouraged, and wonders why the corn is not larger, the wheat heavier, the oats better, the potatoes so small. The fact is, the man has planted corn where the wheat should have been sown; he has sowed wheat in the potato-field; and his oats are where the rye should be; and there is not a crop of anything except weeds, and all because he did not know the soil, or the science of farming, and had not the tools for doing the work successfully. When the farmer comes to look over his crops and stock he finds he has not enough to pay his help and keep his family; and he thinks he has made a mistake, and tells the man as much; but the man thinks the farm a hard one to carry on,—and then the season has been bad, and the weeds were not killed out the year before, and everything seems to be against him. And the farmer thinks so too, and thinks he had better sell, and give up farming.

He looks pretty blue, but holds on till spring, and resolves to make one more attempt before selling out. He begins to cast about for help, when along comes a young man with his sleeves rolled up, driving a fine pair of horses attached to a good farm wagon, in which is a new steel-plow, a mowing-machine, a grain-drill, a horse-hoe, and other tools of latest improvements; and, seeing the farmer at the gate, hails him with, "Do you want to hire a hand and team this season?" The farmer says "Yes" (of course), "but what do you ask a day for yourself, and team, and tools?" "Ten dollars," is the reply. "Whew! ten dollars! why that is more than the farm will produce. I only gave $2.50 last year; and had not enough left to keep my stock and family after paying my help; $10 a day? could not think of it, no, sir!"

"Look here farmer; you have a pretty fair-looking farm here, and your buildings are good; now I will tell you what I will do: If you will board me and keep my team I will carry on your farm this season, and if I don't raise enough to fill your barns full, and stack some outside, I won't ask you anything for my services but the board and keeping; but, if I do, then you shall pay me $10 a day for myself and team." "Well, I declare! you are pretty confident of your ability as a farmer, taking the chances of the season, but you talk as though you meant business, and I guess you are the man I want. Come, drive up, unhitch, and come in, let's have some dinner."

After dinner the young farmer goes over the farm with the owner, and learns the boundary lines, selects the fields best adapted for certain crops, and on the morrow puts in the plow, and with the strong horses and bright tools he makes quick work with turning over the fallow ground, and preparing it for the seed. He uses his corn-planter and grain-drill, and his work is laid out in straight rows, and the good seed is well covered and protected from the fowls of the air, so that there need be no scarecrows put up; for, more than this, the man is in the field himself to protect the seed. The weeds are pulled up when young, or are cut down with sharp tools, so that the growing grain is not disturbed by the process of weeding out, and everything is done in its time, and the old worn-out farm begins to show the hand of a master-workman. People passing by notice the change, and remark what enterprise the farmer has, and many stop to inquire how the thing is done. When the harvest is gathered they find the barns full of hay and grain; the corn-crib has to be made larger, and the stacks of hay and straw on the outside, indicate the crop that has been raised,—and the farmer begins to see the difference between a man with tools of fifty years ago, and the mode of farming then, and that of the present day, with the farm machinery now in use, and scientific knowledge of farming. He now has an abundance to pay his help with, and storehouses full to keep his stock, and the farm growing better, and he looks forwards to another year with satisfaction, and he thinks he will not sell the old homestead this year.

Now, before I sum up my argument, let me say this: I do not disparage the old farmer, nor flatter the young one. Each in their time were good. The mode of farming and the tools used in his day were good when huge stumps stood in the fields like so many sentinels to guard the crop, and the rocks were as thick as berries on a bush,—when stump fences and crooked rail fences were the order of the day. The seed sown then fell on stony places and found little soil to live in, and great care had to be taken to cover it up, and a large crop was not expected; everything was good in its time, but not specially adapted to the large farms and rich soil of the present generation. The young man with his fine farm-machinery could not have earned his salt on the farms of fifty years ago. His plow would have been broken, also his mowing-machine. He could not have navigated his grain-drill or reaper among the stumps and fence-corners; the only way to do, then, was just as they did; but now the stumps, rocks, and fences are removed, and he has learned to use other and better machinery, and lives in another generation, when more is expected. Every department in life and labor demands a new process, and new machinery, and the farmers of the present day are quick to see it and apply it.

Now we will call these two farmers ministers; seeking employment on our "Village Church" farm, and from the description of process and results, which one shall we hire? Shall we take the old man with his cart-load of old dry sermons, adapted to former generations (if to any), with little energy left to make new ones adapted to the times, or shall we take the young man with no sermons, but with life, energy, and the machinery best adapted for making sermons that apply to our day and generation? The one who can sow the seed in drills, and gather the harvest with ease.

How long halt we between two opinions? What do we gain by delay? The fences are all down; the flocks are scattering; the weeds are getting rank, and have covered over the ground very thickly; the wheat and corn can scarcely be seen; we have nearly lost our landmarks and title to the property we hold so carelessly.

During the past ten years our church has had three or four pastors, with the following results: The first one was an old man of about 55, who, like "Caleb of old," thought that he was as strong and active as he was thirty years before. He came with several barrels of old seed (sermons) which had lost all their vitality, and these he scattered in a broadcast manner; but they did not spread. He then split them up, and gave portions, mixed with other seed; but they would not grow. And then he soaked them in various compounds to give them vitality; but no coaxing would cause only now and then a seed to germinate; and, finally, he could not raise enough on the farm to pay his way, and had to leave without it.

Then came pastor No. 2; a man about 50 years old, having a good stock of old seed, but of a later date, but that was badly mixed with other denominational seeds, which were not exactly suited to our soil, among which was Cockle, Chess, and Snapdragon, and these latter grew much faster than the good seed, and each one that was pulled up brought a hill of corn or a bunch of wheat with it. The whole affair did not work well, and finally No. 2 had to abandon the field, only partly paid for his labor, leaving the farm in a bad condition.

No. 3 came among us, a man of 45, perhaps, bringing good seed, and sowing it in an improved manner, and producing good strong stalks and some grain, and for a time seemed to be just the man; but as he lived in the city, and was Secretary, or Treasurer, or officer in another institution, his time was too much taken up to attend to the new field, and the weeds got the start while he was absent, and choked the growing grain so that it brought forth only enough to pay the laborer for his services, and he had to call to another field and left us destitute.

Now there stands another of about the same stamp at the door knocking for admittance, and our anxiety is to know what to do; whether to try another old farmer, or hire a young one, or sell the farm.

Do you see the point now, brethren?

There is no time to be lost; the farm and buildings are going to ruin—one of three things must be done at once, or the field is lost.

Choose ye this month whom you will serve and have serve you, or die in the last ditch!

T. L. M.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THE SESSION AT BUFFALO.

The Union of American Hebrew congregations in session at Buffalo adopted on the 13th of July a series of resolutions calling upon the Israelites of the country to unite in the establishment of a Hebrew Union College to be free to all.

The following resolutions, or platform of faith, were also unanimously adopted:

1. Because we believe with unshaken faith and firmness in one indivisible and eternal God; we also believe in the common fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.
2. We glory in the sublime doctrine of our religion that the righteous of all nations, without distinction of creed, will enjoy eternal life and everlasting happiness.
3. The divine command, the most sublime passage of the Bible, "Thou shalt love thy fellow-men as thyself," extends to the entire human family, without distinction of either race or creed.
4. Civil and religious liberty, and hence the separation of Church and State, are the inalienable rights of men, and we consider them to be the brightest gems in the Constitution of the United States.
5. We love and revere this country as our home and fatherland for us and our children, and therefore consider it our paramount duty to sustain and to support the Government and to favor by all means the system of free, unsectarian education, leaving religious instructions to the care of the different denominations.
6. We expect the universal elevation and fraternization of the human family, to be achieved by the natural means of science, morality, freedom, justice, and truth.

The following resolutions approving of participation in the Centennial were unanimously approved:

WHEREAS, The Convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, held at Chicago, January, 1874, passed a resolution that, in honor of the Centennial birthday of our beloved country, a marble monument representing "Religious Liberty" be sculptured, and the same be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, in the year 1876.

WHEREAS, All Israelites consider religious liberty one of the highest gems in the diadem of America, and hail every movement which expresses their high appreciation of this great boon to be offered to the human race, therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proposition made by the Convention of the I. O. of B. B., and that we promise to further this praiseworthy object by all means in our power, in order that the statue may be completed for the celebration on the 4th day of July, 1876.

The Board of Governors and Executive Committee were elected, consisting of the following: Herman E. Sterne, Peru, Ind.; Nathan Bloom, Louisville, Ky.; Herman Adler, Cincinnati, O.; Bernhard Bettman, Cincinnati, O.; Abraham Aub, Cincinnati, O.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Lippman Levy, Cincinnati, O.; Lazarus Silverman, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Kahn, Jr., Cincinnati, O.; Henry Brock, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Ullman, Louisville, Ky.; B. F. Heineman, Kansas City, Mo.,—who subsequently organized as follows:

Governors—President, B. Bettman; Vice-President, H. E. Sterne; Secretary, A. A. Kramer.

Executive Committee—President, M. Loth; Vice-President, Julius Frieberg; Treasurer, Solomon Levy; Secretary, Lippman Levy.

MATERIALIZED CHRISTIANITY.

MOODY'S THEOLOGY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 30.—An extract which fitly represents Mr. Moody's theology is given in an English paper as follows:

> Salvation by blood, too, is a prominent doctrine of the Moody theology. "It was not the life of Christ," he tells his hearers, "that saved; no imitation of His life would suffice, but His death, His blood. The Bible was bound together by a scarlet thread—the blood ran all through. Blood had just two cries. It cried either for salvation or damnation!"

There is doubtless a class of Christians, generally the most sensuous and materialistic, who are ready to go all lengths with Mr. Moody in his theological materialism, even to the extent of regarding salvation as a bodily rescue of the physical human frame from actual ignition and combustion of its bones, muscles, nerves, and blood vessels in a material caldron filled with a combination of burning pitch, sulphur, and brimstone, specially assorted for the purpose by a physical God. To them no language is figurative. It is the physical cross, the tree on which Jesus was crucified, that saves, not the self-sacrificing Love of which the tree or cross has become the sacred symbol. To them it is Calvary, the rock whereon the sacrifice occurred, that redeems, not the quality of self-sacrifice there illustrated. To them it is the corpuscules of physical blood, shed from the veins of the man Jesus, that becomes a substitute for the blood-offerings of the Old Testament; but there is no substitution of that spiritual penitence and all-embracing love, of which the blood in both instances was the symbol for the blood itself. There is no supersedure, in their minds, of the materialism of blood sacrifices for the spirituality of soul-sacrifice and life-sacrifice, or of the turning from the shedding of blood as a means of getting rid of sin and its consequences to the practice of "doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

It is the practice for the educated class of Christians to deal leniently with these religious materialists, of whom revivalists generally consist, who in their efforts to bring Christian theology down to the comprehension of miners, draymen, stevedores, and sailors, leave out its refinement, its spirituality, its moral poetry, its reformatory significance, and make its "change of heart" or "regeneration of the soul" to consist in nothing more difficult than the adoption of the thoroughly sensual hallucination that a belief that the shedding of the physical blood of the man Jesus eighteen centuries ago saves the miner, drayman, stevedore, or sailor from the punishment of his sins, is ipso facto sufficient to save him. "Here's the fire," says Moody, "and here's your policy. Now, believe that you are insured, and that belief will be accepted at this branch office of the Redeemer's Kingdom as the payment of your premium, and your policy will issue immediately and accordingly. Other branch offices of the Redeemer may require that you subdue your fleshy lusts, that you exhibit in your daily walk an improved and purer and more loving life. I have no time for that. All I ask you to do is to believe in the blood of Jesus, cling to the cross of Christ, look to Calvary."

The question whether such exhortations convert the materialist and sinner into a Christian, or whether they on the contrary tend rather to pervert Christianity into materialism, in order to bring it down to the level of the vulgar, depends solely on whether the mass of men and women who are affected by such preaching take the words literally, or whether, notwithstanding the literalness of the words, and the ignorance of the auditors, they still have common sense enough to grasp at the spiritual thing signified instead of at the physical symbol to which alone they are so hotly and idolatrously commended.

The tendency to materialize all forms of faith, and the ever-recurring need to revive the simplicity of the primary form of faith, are facts to which the whole history of the Christian Church bears witness. Peter the Hermit was a physical theologian of the Moody pattern, and stirred up the entire scum of Europe to a bloody struggle for the Holy Sepulchre, attributing a like superstitious significance to the sepulchre in which the material body of Jesus was laid as Mr. Moody attributes to the body itself. The sale of indulgences by the Church of Rome was but the legitimate outgrowth of the physical or mercantile theory of salvation which forms so large a staple of the Moody theology. "So much money for so much sin," said the Pope, "for the blood of Christ has already bought your redemption, and you only need that the prayers of the Church make this redemption applicable in your several cases. These prayers must be paid for, for the laborer is worthy of his hire." "So much blood for so much sin," says Moody; "believe that and you are bought and paid for. Then enter the Church, and, when the contribution-box comes around, cast in your mite." The ultimate result is not very different in the two cases. Neither of them conveys much of an idea of the kind of Christianity that Jesus taught on the Mount or that is believed in by intelligent Christians.

Educated Christian theologians generally believe that salvation from sin is an interior spiritual change, beginning in the affections, whereby men and women come to love purity, to practice humanity, to live kindly, to speak truly, to walk humbly, to think charitably, to act uprightly, to reverence God and love man, to render to every man whom they knew his due, and to look reverentially and meekly upward in the study of the things they cannot know, but concerning which they are compelled to believe. The cross and blood of Christ, Calvary and the Sepulchre, are all to them types, more or less near or remote, of voluntary suffering for others, or self-sacrifice, as the distinguishing divine attribute in Christ, subordinately found in all men in the degree in which they are Christian. Of course the Bible is bound together by a scarlet thread as is also the human body. But the early physiologists who thought they saw the soul or life principle in these scarlet veins and arteries were materialists. It merely courses through them. It is equally present where they are not, and it survives, we may believe, when they dissolve into earth. Their error is trivial, however, compared with that of the theologians who, professing to preach a regenerated life, make it to consist in a mere shout for a symbol; professing to bring with them a gospel of healing, merely distribute a few words of incantation, a blind and bigoted faith in whose efficacy will as often check as promote the progress toward spiritual Christianity.

X.

TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE EFFECT OF THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT.

It looks very much as if there were to be serious trouble in the Church of England from the Public Worship act, which went into effect July 1, and under which prosecutions were to be commenced forthwith. The English *Churchman* says: "Of the gravity of the crisis there can be no question." The Bishop of London seems to have anticipated the trouble in store for St. Alban's by so limiting the vestments of the officiating priest, Mr. Stanton, to the old surplice, as to induce him to refuse to administer the communion and to go with his flock to St. Vedast's Church, where more ritual liberty was enjoyed. It would seem to a common sense observer that a Christian minister might safely administer an essential ordinance in any decent dress at his command, and that his official prerogative and the ordinance itself are enough to secure the efficacy of the act, even when certain things important in his judgment are withheld. Roman Catholic priests have said that the rite of the Mass is valid when administered according to the prescribed words by a priest, even in the rudest barn or by the wayside. This whole controversy about vestments and position in the communion service is not happy or reasonable, and the Bishop of Oxford expressed the conviction of thoughtful people here as well as at home when he said in his recent charge: "Our disputes remind me of that dark picture which Josephus drew of the Holy City torn to pieces by factions, while the Romans were thundering at her walls. We quarrel about modes and theories of confession of sin before adversaries who deny that there is such a thing as sin to be confessed. We wrangle over the doctrine of sacrifice, the situation of the altar and the vestments or position of the priest, to the infinite satisfaction of those to whom the whole notion of sacrifice or atonement is an absurdity; and we discuss the ceremonial of worship in the audience of multitudes who say that there is no God. If, indeed, these observances were of the essence of our religion, or if such doctrines filled the pages of our sacred books, the necessity of discussing them might be upon us. But forasmuch as the Scriptures of the New Testament give no prominence to these subjects, and our Master's preaching has quite another burden, our controversies appear to me without excuse." Oxford is surely happy in having the author of that charge for bishop.

HUDIBRAS AND CHRISTIANITY.

SOME ERRORS POINTED OUT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MONMOUTH, Ill., July 27.—The article subscribed "Hudibras" in your issue of the 25th inst. has led me to write the following: The question in controversy between him and Dr. Fallows is one with which all men are concerned, and so I take it to be a question open to all. If Christianity be false, let us know it and get rid of it. If true, let us not be deprived of the benefit of it. "Hudibras" is, I trust, as I myself profess to be, a sincere inquirer after truth.

He, I judge, makes some mistakes in conducting his argument which render it inconclusive. I shall only notice two of these, deeming them radical ones, though his article, in my judgment, contains several others.

He judges Christianity by a false standard. Instead of taking the Scriptures, which teach it in its purity, as the standard, he judges it by the forms in which it appears in the history of the world, and as it has been perverted by bad men. He loses sight, too, of the great fact that mankind are—to use the language of Christians—depraved; disposed to moral evil; that they are therefore unhappy; that Christianity is presented to us as a remedy for these evils, and that wherever the remedy has been applied according to the directions of Scripture it has been found to be a thorough one. He has also failed to notice that this depravity of men has caused them to pervert the Christian religion so as to make it agree with their own moral tastes. Its doctrines and its precepts have been modified and changed to make them sanction these depraved moral tastes, instead of being used as a remedy for them. Thus he refers to the extremely perverted Christianity of the days of the Inquisition as an example of the Christian religion in its greatest purity! "Never," he says, was there a priesthood "more fired with pure love of religion" than the priests of those days. Yes, but what religion? Certainly not the Christian religion as taught in the Bible. But the Puritans, he says, were enemies of the corruptions of Christianity, and they were intolerant. The Puritans, as a class, were good men, but no one claims that they were perfect. So far as they were intolerant, it was the Puritans that were so and not Christianity. And "H." goes a good deal beyond the truth when he says that they "roasted Quakers as a sacred duty!"

He mistakes again in saying that Christianity

stands in the way of the free exercise of human reason. "The dogma of Bible infallibility," setting forth thoughts which "must never be questioned as to their truth, is a dogma," he tells us, "the most deadly to progress and to scientific inquiry that can be conceived." The mistake here lies in assuming that the Bible contains statements concerning the ordinary subjects of human thought, and concerning science, which are never to be questioned. It contains no such statements. The field of scientific research is left perfectly open, and human reason is left perfectly free to investigate all subjects to which it is adequate, so far as the Bible and the Christian religion are concerned.

The thoughts of the Bible which Christians receive without questioning are those which relate to subjects which reason cannot reach. The truths respecting the relations between us and our God; how these have been disturbed; how they are to be adjusted, and harmony produced between us and the God who governs us; how our moral condition is to be elevated; wherein true enjoyment consists and how it is to be gained; the truth on these and kindred subjects, which Christians believe to be revealed from above, is the truth to be received with unquestioning confidence. Reason cannot explore that field, and, when truth on these subjects is revealed, reason cannot add to it or improve it. Hence, from the nature of the case, it must remain as revelation fixes it, and our part is to receive it as information given us from an infallible source on subjects the most vitally important to us.

This raises the question, whether the Bible contains a revelation of truth from God. Christians believe that it does; that the proof that it does is ample,—more than sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind; but, of course, the proof cannot now be presented. The point now is to show that your correspondent is mistaken in inferring from the Bible doctrine that man cannot originate nor improve such religious truth as man in His present condition needs to know, and which is made known to him in the Bible; that he is restricted in the exercise of his mind with regard to such truth as lies before him in nature. The religion of the Bible leaves the whole region of thought which reason is competent to explode open and f[illegible], and puts no obstacle in the way of free inquiry in the field of science.

The above are only samples of the mistakes of your correspondent, and what I have written is only intended to give some hints concerning those mentioned. I hope he will not be offended at my well-meant attempt to show him where he is mistaken. S.

THE BANE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE JESUITICAL POLICY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 30.—Much as I admire and might praise the religious worship and doctrines of the Mother Church, I cannot, as an American, approve the policy at present pursued by the leaders of that Church. I refer now to the Jesuitical branch of the priesthood, which, though in the minority, are, by reason of their union, zeal, singleness of purpose, and superior education, the absolute masters of the Catholic Church. This Jesuit element, with its old-time and old-world policy, is doing its utmost to control and restrict the secular education of Catholic children. Instead of trying to build up an intelligent membership, as other Churches do, by fostering general education, the entire force and influence of this un-American branch of the priesthood is directed towards the suppression of intelligence among the people. The Catholic people must be short-sighted if they do not see that this policy, in a country which of all others fosters toleration and education, is the worst it can adopt, and, if persisted in, will either destroy their Church or reduce it to the lowest grade among the Churches. Let all intelligent and good Catholics who desire the higher welfare and prosperity of the Church beware how far and how implicitly they follow the un-American branch of the priesthood in their effort to destroy American public schools. More than once has that narrow, plotting society imperiled the prosperity of the Church, and, on one occasion, the Pope found it necessary to banish them from Rome. Left to their own devices, the order would overturn any Church or State. It is the only real foe of the Catholic Church, and the only religious body whose avowed policy antagonizes the Government which protects it.

A friend of the Catholic Church, I desire that it may fulfill its high mission as a necessary and prominent force in the world, and rise above the baneful and pernicious faction in the priesthood who, by their attempts to destroy our public schools, enslave the Church itself. CATHOLICUS.

D. L. MOODY.

HIS UNFINISHED NORTH SIDE TABERNACLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 31.—For more than fifteen years, and up to the time of his leaving for Europe two years ago, Mr. Moody labored in this city for the good of others. He has worked for no particular denomination or organization. He never had any salaried support; but Sundays and week-days, in fair weather and foul, with a zeal and a constancy which may have been equaled, but never surpassed, he worked among rich and poor, high and low, black and white,—wherever he thought good could be done,—a general city missionary on his own account. We may criticise his ways, his manner, his grammar, or his creed, as we will; the fact remains that here we have a man who, in the face of personal ease, comfort, moneyed interests, and all the other selfish motives controlling most men, has steadily for twenty years—at first in by-ways and alleys, and latterly before audiences of thousands, and the whole world—maintained his principles, his simplicity, and his manly independence. And this man is of Chicago, has reflected honor on Chicago, and is coming back to Chicago; and, for one, I am frank to say we ought to be proud of him, and glad he is coming back.

Among other results of his labors in this city is the North-Side Tabernacle,—an undenominational church of some 400 members, gathered chiefly from the poorer classes, and having in connection with it the largest Mission Sunday-School in the city. The money with which the building on Illinois street, occupied by this church before the Fire, was built, was raised through Mr. Moody's personal solicitations. After the Fire, he spent several months at the East, and elsewhere in this country, raising means for the new building, the basement of which upon the lot corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street was completed some two years ago, and there the Church and Sunday-School have since held their meetings.

In addition to the money now on hand and raised outside of Chicago, some $12,000 or $15,000 is needed to finish the building. I understand that Mr. Moody is expected to return to Chicago about next October. Would it not be a fit and a proper thing, a graceful recognition of his services among us in years past, and also that a suitable place may be provided for his future labors, for our citizens at once to raise the amount necessary to complete the building, so that it may be finished by the time he returns, and presented to him and his people,—a free-will offering, in testimony of our confidence in him, and our respect? It seems to me he is worthy of it. To any well-considered plan looking to this end, I should be happy, and I doubt not many other citizens of Chicago, would be happy, to render material aid. S.

PERSONAL.

Dr. L. J. Halsey, whose health has not been very vigorous of late, is improving.

The Rev. Stewart Gray, of England, is in the city, the guest of the Rev. J. J. Irving.

Dr. Thomas has gone to Marshall, Ia., to remain several weeks. His family preceded him.

The Rev. C. E. Sumner, of this city, sailed for Europe in the Canard steamer Algeria the 25th inst.

The Rev. Washington Gladden will supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church during the month of August.

The Rev. N. H. Axtell, of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, will leave, the coming week, for a three weeks' vacation.

The Rev. Isaac White, recently of Chicago, was installed as pastor in the D Street Baptist Church of South Boston, Wednesday evening, July 21.

The Rev. Dr. L. H. Bugbee, formerly President of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, has accepted the Presidency of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Father Boehm is seriously ill at his residence in Jersey City. He has been prostrated since his sermon in the John Street Church, with erysipelas, and has been blind for some days.

The Rev. Dr. Kendrick, President of Shurtleff College, is visiting friends in this city. He reports the college flourishing, with fine prospects for a larger number of students the coming year.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, was recently married to Miss Margaret Curie, of New York Mills,

and is spending his vacation among the hills of Eastern New York.

The Rev. H. M. Paynter, of St. Louis, has been preaching for the last four Sabbath evenings at Campbell's Park Mission. The people are much interested, and there is a fine prospect for a flourishing church.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCH IN GENERAL.

The First Baptist Church has sold its Wabash avenue lot—the site of the house of worship destroyed by fire last year—for $36,000. After paying off the mortgage there will remain about $16,000 to be applied to the construction of the new edifice at Thirty-first street.

The Reformed Episcopal Church continues to grow rapidly. New churches have been recently organized at Washington, Va., and Newburgh, N. Y. The congregation at Baltimore, Md., under Bishop Cummins have contributed enough money to build a commodious stone building which is to be dedicated free from debt. The Rev. P. F. Stevens, formerly a prominent South Carolina Presbyter, is the latest accession from the old church to the new.

In Massachusetts the Baptists are now raising $350,000 for educational objects—$100,000 of this sum to be appropriated to the Newton Theological Institution, $60,000 to Worcester Academy, $50,000 to Brown University, $50,000 to Colby University, $50,000 to the Missionary Union, to be used for purposes of Christian education, and $40,000 to the Baptist Home Missionary Society. These figures are very remarkable, when it is remembered that in 1762 there were but fifty six Baptist churches in America.

To-day the corner-stone of St. Anne's new church, corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will be laid by Bishop Foley, at 4 o'clock p. m. The Rev. Father Leydon, pastor of the church, has engaged twenty coaches of the Rock Island Company for the accommodation of societies and all who wish to be present at the ceremony. The cars will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Van Buren street depot, at 2 o'clock p. m., stopping at Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, and Forty-third streets for passengers.

The custom of a summer vacation alike for the people and the pastors is becoming so general that a serious discussion has grown up as to the ethics of vacations, alike in their influence upon the city churches, which are deserted, and the country churches, which receive new neighbors, and ought to receive new helpers. The complaint is that many persons desert their city pews and are slack in their contributions, without doing much, if anything, for religion in their rural retreats. It is said that in the summer months the free churches of this city fall far behind the needed amount of contributions, and in some cases their continuance is in danger. Probably the statement of the evil will do much to correct it.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey start for home Aug. 4. Before leaving they will take a brief rest in the South of England. At a meeting of the Superintendents and visitors engaged in house to house visitation of the metropolis, between 3,000 and 4,000 persons attended. Mr. Reginald Radcliffe, the Chief Superintendent, reported that visitation was going on in 460 districts, leaving sixty-six districts to be filled up. The Earl of Cavan, who is a Superintendent, expressed the opinion that the upper classes in the West End of London were as much in need of visiting as the poor in the East End. Major Cole, of Chicago, who is co-operating with Mr. Moody, holds very successful children's meetings.

Some of the colored congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina appear to have been agitated by the reform movement, and the late Rector of Grace Church, Anderson, and St. Luke's, Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Stevens, has left the ministry to which he was ordained and gone over to the reformed organization of Bishop Cummins. He is expected to go at once to his new work of organizing the colored congregations in St. Stephen's and Upper St. John's parishes. Bishop Howe heard of his secession first from the secular papers, and the *Monthly Record* deplores the fact, and ascribes the secession to the neglect of the Board of Missions last year to accept the proposition of Bishop Howe and to provide a missionary Bishop for the colored people of the South—an omission which Bishop Cummins is ready to make up for by consecrating such a Bishop. Six or eight congregations are expected to secede at once.

The new building of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A. will be 72 feet on Chestnut and Sansom streets, and 230 feet on Fifteenth street, to be built of pressed brick, with Ohio sandstone dressings. It will be four stories high, with a French roof and basement. The main entrance will be on Fifteenth street, through an arched doorway 15 feet wide, over which will rise a tower. On Chestnut street there will be three stores 100 feet deep each, and on the southern end of the lot on Fifteenth street there will be four stores 60 feet deep; on the second floor will be a public hall with a seating accommodation for 1,000 persons. It will have a parquet and parquet circle, so to speak, and two galleries. The platform will be in the southern end, 40 feet wide and 12 feet deep; back of it will be an organ and choir gallery. There will be on this floor, also, reception and reading rooms and a library, all very commodious. There is also a lecture hall with 200 seats. The upper floors will be let as offices and used also for baths, gymnasium, and other purposes. The building will be heated with steam. The cost of the ground was $185,000, and the building when completed will stand the Association about $420,000. It is expected that rentals will bring in an annual income of $25,000.

A new variety of the Mennonite, or continental Quaker sect, is now gaining ground in Hungary to an extent that threatens embarrassment to the Administration. The so-called Nazarenes not only disown all clerical organization, and refuse to take any oath, or enter any military service, but dispute the lawfulness of all taxes that support State, Church, or army. All assessments made on them are levied under protest. They are said to be an offshoot of Calvinism, but have of late been largely recruited from the working Catholic population, so that their numbers, estimated a few years since at 6,000 only, are now officially stated at 30,000, and said to be really much larger. They decline to register themselves as of any Church at all, thus flying directly in the face of the Hungarian system, which recognizes each known body of Christians as a separate State Church, and even professes to make State provision for it to some extent. But the real touchstone of Nazarene resistence is of course the new military law, under which every able-bodied youth not drawn for the army is liable to militia service in a Honved regiment. Hitherto the authorities have avoided the difficulty; but the increasing numbers of these sectarians have made the subject of their exemption so public that one of the duties of the new Ministry is to resolve how to deal with it.

BISHOP WHITTINGHAM.

Baltimore Sun, July 28.

The Board of Inquiry summoned by the Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will meet to-morrow at Grace Church, corner of Park and Monument streets, to investigate charges against the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whittingham, Presiding Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, contained in a presentation made by two clergymen and five laymen of the Diocese for alleged malfeasance in not bringing the clergymen of Mount Calvary Church to trial upon charges laid before Bishop Whittingham against them.

The Board consists of eight clergymen and eight laymen, all of whom were Deputies to the last General Convention, selected by lot from the dioceses of Maryland, Virginia, Central Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg.

The Board of Inquiry, according to the canons, will conduct the investigation as a grand jury, in private. The evidence to be taken will be entirely ex parte, and is only introduced to ascertain whether there are sufficient grounds for bringing the Bishop to trial or not. Bishop Whittingham will be represented before the inquisition, and a church advocate be selected to represent the church. The members of the Board of Inquiry are all expected to arrive in Baltimore to-night. Three of the presenters are absent from the city, and some of the witnesses are also absent, but the investigation will, nevertheless, take place.

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. H. N. Powers will preach at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach at All-Saints' Church, corner of North Carpenter and Fourth streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., will officiate at 10:45 a. m., in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate at 10:45 a. m. in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street. Subject of sermon: "The Lessons of the Boat Race."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Dearborn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will officiate morning and evening at Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie will officiate at the Church of the Ascension, corner Elm and North LaSalle streets. Morning prayer and Litany at 10:30 a. m.; Holy Communion at 11 a. m.; Evensong at 7:45 p. m.

—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner West Washington and Peoria streets. Choral service.

—The Rev. Charles T. Dodge, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, will officiate at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. at Trinity Church, corner Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue.

—The Rev. B. A. Rogers, D. D., from Texas, will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach at the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening. Morning subject, "A Noble Offer."

—The Rev. Jacob Post will preach at Noble Street Church, corner of Noble and Erie streets, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach at the Fifth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, at 10 a. m.; subject, "Emotion in Religion."

—The Rev. R. W. Patterson will preach at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, at 10:30 a. m.

—Prof. Jenkins, of Amherst College, will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, corner Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

—The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Eighth Church, corner Washington and Robey streets.

—The Rev. J. B. McClure will preach at River Park in the morning.

—The Rev. J. H. Taylor, of Lake Forest, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach at Amity Church, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, at 10 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Carnal and Spiritual Mindedness." Evening subject: "Is the Social Philosophy of Jesus a Failure?"

—The Rev. D. B. Cheney will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Fourth Church, corner Washington and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., will preach at 11 a. m. before the First Church at the Tabernacle, No. 666 Wabash avenue.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach in the evening at Indiana Avenue Chapel, corner Indiana avenue and Thirtieth streets.

—The Rev. Stewart Gray, of England, will preach morning and evening at Temple Church, corner Harrison and Sangamon streets.

—The Rev. J. D. Burr will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. at Immanuel Church, No. 932 North Halsted street.

—The Rev. N. E. Wood will preach at 7:30 p. m. before the Centennial Society at No. 320 Ogden avenue.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening at Temple Church, corner Twelfth and Clinton streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Moss will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the Second Church, corner Monroe and Morgan streets.

METHODIST.

The Rev. John Williamson will preach at the Wabash Avenue Church, corner Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, in the morning; subject, "The Causes and Consequences of Church Quarrels."

—The Rev. T. C. Hartshorn will preach at the First Church, corner Clark and Washington streets, in the morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Tiffany will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Communion in the morning. Evening subject: "My Father's House a Den of Thieves."

—The Rev. D. McCartney will preach at 10.30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. at Centenary Church, Monroe street near Morgan.

—The Rev. N. H. Axtell will preach in the morning at Park Avenue Church, corner Park avenue and Robey street. Subject: "The Gift of God." In the evening various addresses and the Communion service. Last Sabbath before the vacation.

—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will preach morning and evening at Michigan Avenue Church, Michigan avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Bishop Cheney will preach at Christ Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, morning and evening. Evening subject: "A Great Man's Mistake," being the third of the course on the Syrian General.

—The Rev. Dr. Fallows will officiate at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m at St. Paul's Church, West Washington street, between Ann street and Willard place. In the morning, a sermon to children and youth, baptism, and communion. In the evening, continuation of the series of sermons on the "Relation of Christianity to Human Progress."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. W. W. Patton will preach in the First Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Z. S. Holbrook will preach at Oakland Church, Oakwood avenue, near Cottage Grove avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., will preach in Union Park Church, corner Ashland avenue and Washington street.

—The Rev. Charles Caverno will preach at Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—There will be no service at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. James Merrill, of Davenport, Ia., will preach morning and evening in New England Church, Delaware place, near North Dearborn street.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. A. N. Gilbert will preach at the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. F. Mortimer will preach morning and evening, in Campbell Hall, corner Campbell avenue and Van Buren street. Morning subject: "The Converted Family." Evening subject: "The Lord's Day."

UNITARIAN.

There will be chapel service at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, in the morning.

—The Rev. E. P. Powell will preach his last sermon before vacation in the morning at the Third Church, corner West Monroe and Laflin streets. Subject: "The Broad Church and What We Mean by It."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. E. C. Mitchell, of Minnesota, will preach at the New Church Hall, corner Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, at 11 a. m., and at the Union Park Temple, Washington street, east of Union Park, at 3:30 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour will preach at the English Lutheran Church, corner North Dearborn and Erie streets, at 11 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elder H. J. McCulloch will preach at Advent Hall, No. 213 West Madison street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. N. Jackson will preach at No. 144 Forrest avenue at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Dr. Carpenter will lecture before the First Society of Spiritualists at Grow's Opera-Hall, No. 517 West Madison street, morning and evening.

—Elder G. W. Turner, of Wisconsin, will preach in Green Street Tabernacle, Nos. 89 and 91 South Green street, in the morning; and Elder Frank Burr in the evening.

—The Disciples of Christ meet at No. 229 West Randolph street at 4 p. m.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Aug. 1—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

CATHOLIC.

Aug. 1—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost; St. Peter's Chains; The Machabees, MM.

Aug. 2—St. Alphonso's Liguori, B. C. D.; St. Stephen, P. M.

Aug. 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr.

Aug. 4—St. Dominic, C.

Aug. 5—Dedication of St. Mary Major.

Aug. 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord; St. Xystus II., P., and Comp., MM.

Aug. 7—St. Cajetan, C.; St. Donatus, B. M.

CHICKENS.

"I didn't!" says Chip. "You did!" says Peep.
"How do you know?—you were fast asleep."
"I was under Mammy's wing,
Stretching my legs like anything,
When all of a sudden I turned around,
For close beside me I heard a sound—
A little tip, and a little tap."
"Fiddle-de-dee! You'd had a nap,
And, when you were only half-awake,
Heard an icicle somewhere break."
"What's an icicle?" "I don't know;
Rooster tells about ice and snow,
Something that isn't as good as meal,
That drops down on you and makes you squeal."
"Well! swallow Rooster's tales, I beg!
And think you didn't come out of an egg!
I tell you I heard the old shell break,
And the first small noise you ever could make;
And Mammy croodled, and puffed her breast,
And pushed us further out of the nest,
Just to make room enough for you;
And there's your shell,—I say it's true!"
Chip looked over his shoulder then,
And there it lay by the old gray hen—
Half an egg-shell, chipped and brown,
And he was a ball of yellow down,
Clean and chipper, and smart and spry,
With the pertest bill and the blackest eye.
"H'm!" said he, with a little perk,
"That is a wonderful piece of work!
Peep, you silly! don't you see
That shell is n't nearly as big as me?
Whatever you say, Miss, I declare
I never, never, could get in there!"
"You did!" says Peep. "I didn't!" says Chip;
With that he gave her a horrid nip,
And Peep began to dance and peck,
And Chip stuck out his wings and neck.
They pranced, and struck, and capered about,
Their toes turned in and their wings spread out,
As angry as two small chicks could be,
Till Mother Dorking turned to see.
She cackled and clucked, and called in vain,—
At it they went with might and main,—
Till, at last, the old hen used her beak,
And Peep and Chip, with many a squeak,
Staggered off on either side,
With a very funny skip and stride.
"What dreadful nonsense!" said Mother Hen,
When she heard the story told again;
"You're bad as the two-legs that don't have wings,
Nor feathers nor combs—the wretched things!
That's the way they fight and talk
For what isn't worth a mullein-stalk.
What does it matter, I'd like to know,
Where you came from, or where you go?
Keep your temper and earn your food;
I can't scratch worms for a fighting brood.
I won't have quarrels—I will have peace;
I hatched out chickens, so don't be geese!"
Chip scratched his ear with his yellow claw,
The meekest chicken that ever you saw;
And Peep in her feathers curled one leg,
And said to herself: "But he was an egg!"
—*Rose Terry Cooke in St. Nicholas for August.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board.

Improved Water Facilities—The Waste and Its Remedy.

Cost of Pipes and Receipts from Assessments.

Construction of Bridges, Viaducts, Sidewalks, Etc.

Extension of the Sewerage System—The Parks—Removal of Wooden Buildings.

The report of the Board of Public Works for the year ending June 1, 1875, has just been printed. On account of its importance and interest it is given entire, as follows:

The principal event in the history of the city since the submission of the last annual report of this Board was the fire of July 14, 1874, in the South Division, which consumed an area covering about sixty acres, and destroyed a large amount of property. The loss of municipal property, under the control of the Board, was, however, very slight, not aggregating over $1,000.

The Board do not consider this fire as a great calamity to the city as it appeared to many, especially to non-residents. Excepting the property north of Harrison street, the buildings destroyed were of an inferior wooden, and inflammable kind, and the section which they covered constituted a dangerous and easily combustible link between the solidly re-built business portion of the city and the southwestern region, which is largely wooden, and exposed at many seasons to swift winds which would irresistibly carry northward a fire beginning in the lumber section. The ground burned over by the July conflagration is being gradually re-covered by a substantial class of structures, superior in all respects to those which they replace.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity to improve the condition of the burned section, by the laying of water mains, and the addition of other facilities for protection; and this district is now as secure against fire as the business centre.

IMPROVED WATER FACILITIES.

A precise idea of the greater immunity which the city now enjoys against fire is furnished by the increase in water facilities. In 1871, the year of the great fire, there were 272 miles of water-pipe; now there are nearly 400. There were then 1,552 fire-hydrants, and there are now 2,607; and before the year is out the pumping capacity of the municipal Water-Works will be 100,000,000 gallons daily against a capacity of 38,000,000 four years ago. The land extension of the new lake tunnel is already available for fire purposes, extending a distance of 20,500 feet under the city, and having 17 water shafts for fire purposes. These figures, however, do not completely represent the enlargement of fire precautions; for, in addition to the total increase in the quantity of water, many of the old pipes and hydrants have been taken up and replaced by larger ones, and ten fire cisterns have been built, the cise and location of which will be found in the report of the City Engineer.

It has been the policy of the Board to use the appropriation so as to furnish the amplest security against a recurrence of fire, rather than to extend water-pipes into sparse and remote settlements; and it is believed that, as soon as the new engines shall be in working order, namely, in November of this year, Chicago will be one of the safest cities in the country, if not in the world, so far as the water supply is concerned.

THE NEW LAKE TUNNEL.

The second lake tunnel has been satisfactorily completed. On the 7th of last July, a party of city officials, prominent residents, and visitors from abroad, were afforded, through the courtesy of the contractors, Messrs. Steele & McMahon, the novel pleasure of a trip through the tunnel to the crib. The land tunnel connecting the new lake tunnel with the West Side water-works has also been completed, and the water has been already turned in, so as to make it available for use in case of fire. The capacity of the new lake tunnel is 100,000,000 gallons; that of the old tunnel is 50,000,000 gallons. The cost of the old lake tunnel was $457,844.95; of the new lake tunnel, $411,510.16; and of the land extension of the latter, about $545,000.

THE NEW PUMPING WORKS.

The West-Side pumping works are to be erected on Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street. On Oct. 26, 1874, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Murphy & Co., Quintard Iron Works, New York, for two compound, condensing, beam-pumping engines, at a cost of $243,500, which are to be capable of raising 30,000,000 U. S. gallons 155 feet high in twenty-four hours. The duty required is 90,000,000 pounds of water raised 1 foot high with 100 pounds of coal. The engines are to be completed in November, by which time the building will be ready for their reception.

THE CRIB.

The crib was completed during the past year, in accordance with the original plan, and the structure is staunch and enduring. Having successfully withstood the extraordinary pressure of ice which the unusual severity of last winter caused to surround it, no fears need be entertained for its future safety.

An application was made to the United States Lighthouse Department to place a third order Fresnel light in the tower, for the benefit of navigation, and the department, anxious to comply with the request, will place the light in position as soon as the requisite legislation can be secured, a special act of Congress being necessary, as the Board declined to cede the jurisdiction required by the general law regulating lighthouses.

During the coming year a large fog-bell will be placed in the crib, which, in addition to the light, will enhance the usefulness of the crib for our lake commerce.

Telegraphic cables have been laid between the pumping works and the crib, through the new lake tunnel, which will insure prompt communication at all times.

The following table exhibits the quantity and cost of pipes laid since 1861, including the cost of five river tunnels for carrying water mains to connect the three divisions of the city:

Year.	*Number of feet.*	*Cost.*
1861	13,761	$ 12,008.06
1862	50,881	39,197.00
1863	58,691	51,205.00
1864	62,657	104,828.00
1865	73,494	146,332.23
1866	60,550	121,589.23
1867	128,519	246,420.53
1868	161,083	266,961.35
1869	167,504	514,652.54
1870	180,727	508,855.52
1871	91,129	316,165.19
1872	122,007	317,385.06
1873	214,657	579,287.30
1874 less 17,216 ft taken up and abandoned	184,723	512,781.04
	1,580,383—299 miles and 1,663 ft	
Laid prior to 1861	87 miles and 585 ft	
Total to April 1, 1875	386 miles and 2,248 ft	

The average cost of pipe for the year was $50.27 per ton.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

A large portion of the appropriation for water pipe is spent in constructing hydrants and their connections on the line of the new pipe. In addition to the requirements of the new lines of pipe, there is a constant demand for the replacing of small hydrants, constructed years ago, in settlements which, in the meantime, have grown so important and become so thickly settled as to need additional protection. This expenditure, therefore, consumes a large percentage of the fund which is supposed to be spent exclusively in laying pipe, and makes the cost of pipe appear much greater than it really is. As the fire hydrants are not a part of the water service proper, but in reality a part of the fire service, and for the use of the Fire Department, it would seem that their cost should be provided for in a separate appropriation, charged to that Department, as is the case in nearly every other city in the country.

Your attention is also called to the urgent need of a special appropriation for this purpose at once, so as to enable the placing of new hydrants, or the enlargement of old ones in several portions of the city which are now unprovided, and which cannot be supplied out of the ordinary appropriation for water-pipe.

Three hundred and fifty-three hydrants were added during the year:

North Division	66
South Division	129
West Division	158
Total	353
Number reported last year	2,254
Total, March 31, 1875	2,607

WATER RATE ASSESSMENT.

The assessment and collection of water rates involves constant and faithful labor on account of the peculiarly complicated character of the tax. For general taxation, an annual assessment and a single collection alone are required by fact and law. But as consumption, which is the basis of the water rent, varies according to the uses of property and the natural and business seasons, assessments are necessary whenever such changes occur, and collections, therefore, are made semi-annually. The system of assessment has been devised with the view of as exact justice to the city and the consumer as is possible in the administration of public business. Careful employes are engaged constantly in the visitation of premises for the purpose of ascertaining any variation in the quantity of water drawn; these variations are noted, and the assessment is corrected on the first of the following month. Under no other system could equally satisfactory results be produced. In a city of so large magnitude and so great a variety of commercial pursuits, monthly assessment is an imperative necessity unless great loss be inflicted upon the municipality or gross injustice be done citizens. For instance, a lot upon a which a hovel stands on the 1st of May, when the first assessment for the year is made, may be occupied on the 1st of November by a manufactory consuming a thousand times the quantity of water charged; the city has a right to collect for the increase from the day it is first drawn. On the other hand, households are reduced, premises are left entirely unoccupied, houses are removed or burned, and the business of manufactories is largely diminished or wholly suspended from time to time. It is evident that citizens are entitled to pay for only the quantity of water they consume, that amount to be determined as frequently as the economy of the service will justify. The method of monthly assessment employed by the Board has proven generally satisfactory to the public; and it has been the means of saving to the city a very large amount of water-tax which could not be collected under any less frequent assessment.

It is apparent that it would be extremely difficult to separate the assessment and collection of water-rates from the same authority which controls the laying of water-pipes. These are laid at various times during the year, and consumers are required to pay for water as soon as it is turned into the new pipes. The city would lose a large sum annually if the assessment were not made uniformly with the supplying of water. Over 38 miles of water-pipe were laid last year, which necessitated the assessment of 76 miles of street frontage. These assessments were made simultaneously with the progress of the pipe. Had they not been so made, the city would have lost the total of the assessment for the balance of the year, during which water was supplied upon premises which had never been assessed. At the same time, it would have been unjust, as well as impracticable, to have made the assessment upon any citizen prior to the actual supplying of water; the method of monthly assessment happily meets both difficulties.

The income from water-collections for the year ending April 1, 1874, was $708,804.32; for the year ending April 1, 1875, $705,926.64. The decrease is accounted for in part by the fire of July 14, 1874, the direct loss by that event being $15,000; and, in part by the reduction of meter rates, estimated at $50,000.

The following table shows the total income of the Water-Works from the time when the distribution of water commenced:

Feb. 15, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1862	$ 744,241.19
Income for fifteen months ending April 1, 1863	189,294.80
Income for the year ending April 1, 1864	192,246.39
Income for the year ending April 1, 1865	224,902.57
Income for the year ending April 1, 1866	253,114.49
Income for the year ending April 1, 1867	302,017.59
Income for the year ending April 1, 1868	338,929.28
Income for the year ending April 1, 1869	420,636.91
Income for the year ending April 1, 1870	476,958.24
Income for the year ending April 1, 1871	539,180.19
Income for the year ending April 1, 1872	445,834.64
Income for the year ending April 1, 1873	544,465.90
Income for the year ending April 1, 1874	708,804.32
Income for the year ending April 1, 1875	705,926.64
Total income to April 1, 1875	$6,086,610.18

WATER METERS.

The number of new meters added during the year, together with those in use prior to that time, is shown in the following table:

Size of meters	⅝	1	1½	2	3	4	*Total.*
Number in use March 31, 1874	241	432	153	95	98	4	1,023
Number of new meters added	33	92	10	5	11	....	151
Total No. in use March 31, 1875	274	524	163	100	108	4	1,174

The quantity of water measured by meters during the year ending March 31, 1875, was:

	Gallons.
North Division	262,155,000
South Division	740,512,500
West Division	447,157,500
Total quantity	1,449,825,000
Increase over year ending March 31, 1874	316,987,500

The revenue derived from meter rates during the year ending March 31, 1875, was $148,534.72.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts—Income from water rents		$705,926.64
Expenditures—Expense of running pumping works shops	$165,034.32	
Office expense and salaries	44,025.37	
Repairs of pipes, hydrants, stop cocks, and miscellaneous operating expenses	64,489.73	
Water meters and expenses	21,504.88	
Expense of lake tunnel crib	1,512.11	
Water tax refunded	113.40	
Interest on water bonds	320,294.70	617,065.12
Surplus for 1874-'5		$88,861.52

There was transferred from water fund to water tax fund for enlargement of mains $200,000 as shown in financial statement.

COST OF ADDITIONS TO WATER-WORKS DURING THE YEAR.

4, 6, 8, 12, 16, and 24 inch	$ 512,781.04
Lake tunnel extension	323,634.15
New lake tunnel	148,096.24
New lake crib	33,423.05
New engine	30,161.51
	$1,048,100.99
Total cost of works to April 1, 1875, including all work in progress	$7,251,918.45

MEANS BY WHICH THE WORKS WERE PAID FOR.

Water loan bonds, 6 per cent, outstanding	$ 921,000.00
Water loan bonds, 7 per cent, outstanding	3,860,000.00
Water loan bonds canceled	233,000.00
One-mill tax for 1871	289,746.47
One-mill tax for 1872	284,197.43
Appropriation for 1873	400,000.00
Appropriation for 1874	533,705.14
	$6,327,649.04
Less rebates on one-mill tax	29,196.55
	$6,298,452.49
From water rents	953,465.96
	$7,251,918.45

The entire expenditure on account of the Water-Works—including running expenses of the shops, salaries of employes, repairs, operating of the works, water-meters, expenses of the crib, water-tax rebates, and interest of $320,294.70 on water bonds—was $617,065.12. The income for water collections was $705,926.64; the city clearing in the year 1874-'5, $88,861.52. The Water-Works may therefore be considered a successful municipal investment.

EFFECTS OF FROST.

During the past winter inconvenience was experienced in some parts of the city on account of the freezing of the water-pipes. This occurred only in localities where the mains were laid years ago, when the condition of the streets prevented their being placed deep enough. The depth at which the pipes are now laid secures permanent immunity from a frost of even so hard a winter as that just past, whose severity is unprecedented in the recollection of those connected with the Water Department. Wherever the pipes which were affected by the frost are large enough, it is the intention of the Board to lower them; but many of them are so small that they will have to be taken up, and be replaced by larger ones. The Board have been retarded in the carrying out of this design by want of funds.

Some difficulty was found in preserving the hydrants from the severity of the coldest months. Various experiments were resorted to by the City Engineer, and, even in the hardest season, most of the hydrants were kept serviceable. So great vigilance was required, however, that the foremen and their employes had to work night and day, and several of the men were badly frozen.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

Having exhausted every effort which ingenuity has thus far suggested to prevent the waste of water, the Board are compelled to conclude that there is but one means by which this criminality can be checked, namely, by the use of meters. So firmly convinced are the Board of this, that if the issuance of bonds were not constitutionally prohibited, and if the present financial condition of the city did not render the expenditure burdensome to the people, they would recommend that a water-meter be placed wherever a service-pipe larger than three-fourths of an inch in diameter is used. The difficulty in doing so lies in the price of the meters. The cheapest satisfactory meter which can now be had is to expensive to admit of the purchase of the necessary number at the public cost. A cheap water-meter is one of the necessities of the age, and it is surprising that mechanical genius has not been able to construct a simple and cheap device, the universality of the use of which would insure a fortune to the maker. The Board have purchased as many meters during the past year as the fund permitted, and they are in use in very many of the large houses and manufacturing establishments. The meters purchased have already more than paid for their cost, and afford an absolutely just standard by which the consumer knows exactly the quantity of water for which he has to pay.

One striking, as well as interesting, feature of the employment of water-meters is their assistance in the detection of obscure leaks. A leak may exist in a hidden portion of a service-pipe which might not be discovered for months if the meter, by the unusual quantity of water recorded, did not suggest such a probability. The selfish interest of the consumer, who is disposed to protest against the size of his bill, leads him to investigation, and the defect in the pipe is promptly remedied, thus saving to the city the water which otherwise would be wasted.

The monstrous waste of water which takes place annually in the extreme weather of summer and winter is a reflection upon the moral sense of those who are guilty of it. It appears to be impossible for many people to understand that water, unlike air, is not a free commodity, and that no one is entitled to use more water than he pays for. The water of the city is municipal property, sold to individuals in precisely the same commercial way in which citizens purchase food or clothing, and it is no more a privilege to waste water than to steal the groceries of the merchant or the fabrics of the dry-goods dealer.

SEWERAGE.

One of the remarkable features of public improvements accomplished during the year consists in the extent of sewers built, which reaches a total of 42 miles. It is obvious that the cleanliness and health of the city will receive from this extensive and enduring help. The city now contains 240 miles of sewerage.

The following table exhibits the total extension and cost of sewerage annually, since the sewerage department was placed under the charge of the Board in 1861, as well as the work which was done prior to that time:

Date.	*No. of feet of sewers laid.*	*No. of private drains laid.*	*Cost of cleaning sewers and catch basins.*	*Total cost of constructing sewers.*
1861, May 1	283,585	2,194	$ 5,619.48	$665,188.46
1862, Jan. 1	2,826	243	5,474.03	3,617.31
1863, April 1	15,676	365	4,793.35	87,254.51
1864, April 1	39,605	586	5,153.39	169,299.29
1865, April 1	25,021	512	9,364.68	87,221.48
1866, April 1	29,948	1,288	13,918.07	137,643.02
1867, April 1	48,127	3,722	28,445.16	225,564.33
1868, April 1	89,661	3,708	26,540.81	416,730.51
1869, April 1	47,841	3,261	26,964.06	197,152.92
1870, April 1	139,765	3,979	29,013.18	654,141.26
1871, April 1	78,160	5,187	21,464.39	258,664.70
1872, April 1	50,716	3,093	17,415.46	153,295.38
1873, April 1	47,342	1,438	21,484.16	178,258.76
1874, April 1	146,702	4,691	31,229.27	506,283.45
1875, April 1	222,322	6,292	37,034.82	587,507.38

The cost of repairing sewers and catch-basins, and of renewing and repairing man-holes has been, for the year, $7,187.52.

PRIVATE DRAINS.

The number of connections of private drains with public sewers, during the year, has been as follows:

North Division	831
South Division	1,042
West Division	4,419
	6,292

The receipts for the year for private drain permits have been $32,582.50.

SEWERAGE EXPENSES, REPAIRS, AND INTEREST.

Salaries, office, and miscellaneous expenses	$ 17,369.29
Stock account	835.75
Raising man-holes and catch-basins to grade	12,631.55
Repairs of sewers, North Division	1,350.58
Repairs of sewers, South Division	1,113.18
Repairs of sewers, West Division	3,819.18
Cleaning sewers, North Division	8,759.88
Cleaning sewers, South Division	12,929.16
Cleaning sewers, West Division	15,302.53
House drains	607.83
Damage by fire	2,237.25
Interest	395,485.53
	$ 472,879.60
Less interest paid on river improvement bonds	191,738.81
Total cost	$ 281,140.79

SEWERAGE LOAN BONDS.

Six per cent bonds, outstanding March 31, 1875	$ 87,000.00
Seven per cent bonds, outstanding March 31, 1875	2,550,000.00
Total	$2,637,000.00

Amount of money in the hands of the City Treasurer, March 31, 1875, not applied to canceling bonds, $52,048.16.

STREETS.

Accumulations of snow, ice, and garbage rendered the streets of the city in the spring months, almost impassable in some of the densest business sections, and as the fund had been exhausted, the severe embarrassment inflicted upon trade was only relieved by an extra appropriation. The Board respectfully remind your honorable body that there is neither economy nor wisdom in setting apart for street purposes so small a sum that its exhaustion is inevitable before the thaws, when a brisk general effort is necessary to remove natural obstructions which impede commerce and inspire loud and not unreasonable complaint. Many of the streets are in a very bad condition, and there can be no radical or permanent improvement until the tax-payers, with whom the matter is optional, choose to pave them. The paved streets which were not destroyed by the fire of 1871, have been subjected to an extraordinary wear and tear, by the removal of debris, then by the transportation and occupancy of building material. Property-owners have been naturally tardy about repavement, preferring first to restore their homes and business places. The disposition of citizens to postpone the expense of repaving, the proportion of streets that are in need of repair, and the number of miles of streets in the city, render the task of keeping them in order more difficult than that of any city in the country. When it is taken into account that we have 609 miles of streets, of which those paved must be regularly swept, and these and all others maintained in passable condition, the necessity of a larger appropriation than that accorded during the past year will become apparent.

Eight miles have been paved during the year, and there are 111 miles of improved streets.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER.

There has been no material change in the condition of the river since the last annual report, and no improvement can be anticipated until the completion of the Fullerton avenue conduit.

DREDGING THE RIVER.

Dredging has been carried on during the year at a total expenditure of $49,710.35.

A statement of the condition of the outer harbor will be found in the report of the City Engineer.

DOCK-LINE SURVEYS.

The restoration of the dock-line surveys, destroyed by the fire of 1871, has been completed, and lines have been established where no previous surveys had been made.

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.

New bridges have been built over the Ogden canal, at Randolph street, and at Fullerton avenue, and a viaduct over the railroad tracks at North Halsted street, the dimensions and cost of which appear in the Superintendent's report.

A new bridge will be built over Madison street during the present year.

Conferences have been held with authorized representatives of the railroads crossing Milwaukee avenue and Blue Island avenue in relation to the erection of viaducts over these thoroughfares. The results of these conferences have been reported to the Council. The arrangements having reached a mutually satisfactory form, the completion of these much-needed structures is hoped for and expected during the coming year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is hoped that the negotiations between the city, represented by your honorable body, and the Board of County Commissioners relative to the erection of a new City Hall and Court-House, for the use of the city and county, will be brought speedily to a conclusion, in order that the foundations at least may be laid during the present year.

Five engine-houses and an engine-house and police-station have been built since the last annual report, the location of which will be found in the statement of the Superintendent; and a pumping-house has been erected at the Washington street tunnel.

THE PARKS.

The Board would suggest the wisdom of a liberal appropriation for the keeping and ornamentation of the city parks. These places of free recreation have both a practical and an esthetic value, and in both uses the city would be greatly benefited by an increase in their number. They are impassable barriers against fire. In time of panic, from any cause, they afford relief and protection to large numbers of people. During the heated term citizens flock to the greensward and cooling shade to obtain the rest and refreshment otherwise inaccessible to those accustomed to grimy toil and poorly ventilated dwellings. The beauty of the parks exercises a refining influence, and they contribute at once to the general security and health, as well as to individual improvement. The money which the city invests in their maintenance thus affords a generous return.

The filling and grassing of Lake Park has been proceeded with, but the centre portion is still a mass of unsightly debris. This park, the only one convenient for denizens of the centre of the city, has become a very popular resort. Its conspicuous position, exposed as it is to the gaze of strangers coming into the city by four of the leading railroads, as well as the requirements of the large section that patronizes it, renders its completion very desirable, and the Board urge that a sufficient appropriation be made.

All the parks have been kept in excellent condition, and the number of visitors was largely in excess of that of previous years.

The following table exhibits the area of and the outlay upon each of the parks:

	No. of acres.	*Expenditures.*
Washington Square	2½	$ 1,029.05
Union Square	[illegible]	789.12
Lake Park	42 1-2	17,812.30
Dearborn Park	1⅞	1,909.39
Ellis Park	3¾	1,530.72
Union Park	11¾	6,482.06
Jefferson Park	6¼	1,810.79
Vernon Park	3¾	3,581.16
Wicker Park	3¾	5,055.95

BUILDING PERMITS.

During the year 712 building permits were issued; and 309 applications were heard for the removal of wooden buildings within the fire limits. Of these, 244 were favorably acted upon.

The Board congratulate the Council upon the passage of the ordinance making the fire limits co-extensive with the city boundaries, as they recommended a year ago. The objections raised against the ordinance—that business will be prostrated, capital deterred from coming to the city, extreme hardship inflicted upon the laboring classes—have proved utterly groundless. In fact, the exact contrary has been found to be the result. Capital, encouraged by the increased protection of property, has sought Chicago investments with augmented confidence; the poor man feels that his home is safer; and insurance rates—the most sensible test—have gone down.

As a still further precaution, the Board repeat their recommendation that removals of wooden buildings within the city limits be not tolerated beyond a definite date. To pass an ordinance summarily cutting off this privilege might expose the proprietors of such buildings on leased ground to the rapacity of lot-owners,—a misfortune which could be averted by fixing the expiration of the privilege of removal at a distant but definite period, say two or three years from the passage of the ordinance.

The permission which may be legally obtained for the removal of wooden buildings is producing mischievous consequences whose magnitude grows daily more apparent. These buildings aggregate in various portions of the city, wherever locations can be secured, and form nuclei for future conflagrations. The fire ordinance now prohibits a citizen from erecting a wooden building, and, on the theory of general protection, requires him to use brick or stone. It is a curious violation of this theory, and a gross injustice to citizens thus prohibited, to authorize the removal of old wooden buildings into proximity with structures built in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

The transportation of wooden buildings to unoccupied parts of the outskirts of the city is only less objectionable. An inflammable belt will, in time, be thus formed, which, with our high winds, will always menace city property by fire, no matter how complete the water facilities, or how strenuous the exertions of the Fire Department. The Board are of opinion that prudence demands the destruction of wooden buildings within the city limits as rapidly as they are to be displaced by structures of a better character.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

A large number of special assessments have been levied during the year, under the law passed by the Legislature in April, 1872. As this law was passed to harmonize with decisions of the Supreme Court, which had been adverse to the old system, it is hoped that all will have to bear their proportionate share for the benefits derived from the various improvements, and that the chronic "tax-fighter" will not, as was the case under the former law, have the felicity of seeing his neighbor pay, while he, through some microscopical technicality, secures his improvement at the expense of the general public.

SIDEWALKS.

During the year, 72 miles and 559 feet of sidewalks were built, including 7,682 feet of stone and 3,529 feet of concrete. There are now 725 miles of sidewalks in the city.

The same causes which render so difficult the work of keeping the streets in good condition naturally operate more or less upon the condition of the sidewalks.

CHANGING THE FISCAL YEAR.

The Board regret that no action was taken by the Legislature with regard to making the fiscal year identical with the calendar year, as recommended in their last annual report. Public interest would be benefited if the annual appropriations could be reached earlier, in order to render the funds available for public work during the entire working season. They are not available now until midsummer. The Board renew the recommendation, and respectfully urge your honorable body to take action in relation thereto.

CONCLUSION.

The public work accomplished under the direction of the Board during the past year has not been of the character that merely adds to the external superficial beauty of a city, requiring only appropriations by the Council and the exercise of taste on the part of those intrusted with its expenditure. The work, so much of which is underground, has been chiefly of a kind that makes a great city solid, safe, and healthy, and the execution of which demands practical experience, constant vigilance, and the utmost fidelity. The latter qualities are not easily secured, and, essential as they are, not merely in the heads of departments, but also in the large number of subordinates having partial responsibility, to whose individual honesty the city must intrust its interests, they cannot take the place of practical experience or of thoroughly tried skill. The peculiar character of the work, especially that of tunnels, water pipe, and sewerage, requires that it be performed with absolute integrity the first time, since, unlike the faults in structures above ground, its defects are not easily discoverable; while they involve danger to public health and safety, and can be corrected only at enormous expense. The utter dependence of the whole city upon the water service, the sewers, and the bridges, which are so nearly related to the comfort, convenience, and, in fact, the very life of the population, demonstrates the necessity of intrusting their keeping and construction only to thoroughly-tried experience and unblemished integrity.

The Board are able to point with pride to the various public improvements thus far completed, the quality of the work upon which is unsurpassed and not often equaled.

IN BEHALF OF BABIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 30.—I was rejoiced to see your article, on Sunday last, on Mendicancy.

I have had faith in the belief that such plays as "Charity" and "The Two Orphans" (running as they do, night after night for weeks, with full houses) would eventually draw the attention of the people to these important subjects. So little attention has been given heretofore to this hotbed of crime,—this scourge in our civilization.

It is a noticeable fact that the greater portion of the inmates of our prisons are very young men or overgrown boys. On inquiry, you will find that most of them have been in the Bridewell or Reform School. Earlier, they have been bootblacks, newsboys, beggars; and, still earlier, the nurslings of street-mendicants, impostors, thieves, pickpockets, house-breakers, and-so-forth. Many of them lay stupidly in the arms of their unnatural mothers, or of hideous crones who haunt our streets in summer and crowd the Relief-rooms in winter. The character of *Jacques* in "The Two Orphans," is by no means an exaggerated or isolated case; they are both imported to and propagated in Chicago at a rapid rate; but the poor *Mariannes* are usually substituted by little helpless boys,—homeless little waifs,—who are easily whipped into obedience to the cowardly villains who use them as little thieving jackdaws, leaving all the vengeance of the law to be heaped upon the heads of these helpless little sufferers. Some of these prisoners are the children of poor, drunken washerwomen, who lock them out of doors during the entire day, to beg, steal, or starve.

THE TRIBUNE says, speaking of beggars: "The profession is continually being recruited, and so kept up, from among children who are thus trained from their earliest years to be a social pest." And is it possible that, when people come to fully realize this great fact, they will put forth no hand to save such poor little victims from a fate so terrible? Can civilized man make no laws to control the undeveloped criminal,—the irresponsible, helpless little wretch, who has no power to be good and do right? Must we wait until these unfortunate little beings have become full-grown, well-drilled, compulsory criminals and outlaws, before the "law" can extend a hand to them? And can man make no laws, except for the punishment of this helpless human vermin? Must all human purity be drawn with their milk-teeth? Can the Government have no right to take children from beggars, criminals, and outcasts, and make good, wholesome, self-sustaining citizens of them? Would it cost more to do this than to detect, prosecute, guard, and support the full-fledged criminals? Is the infant so much more formidable than the man?

Last February I saw a statement in THE TRIBUNE to this effect: Eighty-five years ago, a little waif named Margaret was born in a village on the Upper Hudson. She was a homeless, helpless little beggar, shunned by those whose business it was to protect her. Before this poor little outcast had arrived at years of reasoning, she became the mother of another as helpless as herself. And now, in this enlightened, free, and progressive country, there are 642 descendants of that miserable little Margaret, 200 of whom are or have been inmates of State Prisons,—the remainder, over 400, being drunkards, outcasts, imbeciles, and paupers in New York and its neighboring cities. Could not the Government have better afforded to have given little Margaret the education of Margaret Fuller, with the fortune of a Princess, than to have supported all these disgusting descendants of this unfortunate child? We have Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; but where are our laws to protect the cruelly-treated child of misery? Men take immense interest in stock-raising, in poultry-growing; in fact, in everything but the better development of the human race.

I have heard it argued that you cannot take a child from its "natural parent." I think it might be taken from the unnatural parent, or from any one who is not doing justice to the child. As well might we make laws to protect the eggs of the rattlesnake, and wait until they are old enough to make their deadly attacks, before we lift our hand against them. In behalf of the helpless offspring of crime, in behalf of the unhappy children of Chicago, I ask that something be done for them. CYNTHIA LEONARD.

LAMENT OF TEDDY THE INSPECTOR.

Oh, James! in faith a shame it is; last evening Patrick Byerly
Come from below to let me know I'm ruined now entirely;
Sure when a man gits nigh the fire the devil loves to shove him in't!
How happy wuz I racintly inspectin' for the Government!
I earned my bread wid honest work, as busy as a miller is,
Stirring the rectifiers up and watching the distilleries.
I got my pay, two dollars a day,—for that I toiled the life o' me;
You know yourself I'd not supply the drudgery of the wife o' me,
An' so the seven distillers said, "'Tis surely cruel suffermint
That you should shlave for sech a pay a-comin' from the Governmint."
They told me, an' I seen 'twas so, the nashin was abusing me,
So little pay for so much work—insulting and misusing me;
An' so they said, "We see yez are so faithful, Teddy Mallory,
We'll club thegether, siven of us, an' pay yez a little salary!"
And, Jimmy, oh, a plazin' time indeed ye well may say I had;
I lived on wine, cigars, and game—six dollars every day I had,
And ne'er a hap'orth had to do but ridin' and enjoyin' it;
Me time wuz all me own, there was no raisin for employin' it.
Sich bosses!—why, the gintlemen who raised my meager salary
Said, "Don't you work! You need a heap o' restin', Teddy Mallory."
So when they stamped their liquor, not suspectin' any bad in them,
I always turned my back to show what confidence I had in them;
I'll say, if anything wuz wrong, I niver hev detected it,
And they hev niver made so much as sence I have inspected it.
And yet auld Brishtow turns me out—just out of animosity—
And robs the honest men I owe so much of generosity.
The Nation kicks its servants out—such villainous ingratitude
Was never seen afore, I think, in any land or latitude.
An' now the country'll go to wreck; injustice an' severity
Can niver thrive—an' Mishter Grant will niver see proshperity.
—*New York Graphic.*

Good Luck.

A writer on "good luck" says: "We will cap the climax by the most remarkable example of all as to how property, now in the possession of the Earl of Elgin, came to that nobleman. Years ago two ladies of high position were joint tenants of an opera-box in London. The occupant of the box opposite was an elderly gentleman who used to bore them exceedingly by staring at them through his glass, until at last his attentions became a joke between them. Time rolled on, and they had long since forgotten all about their old admirer, when one day a gentleman called at Lord A.'s house in London and asked to see his sister. When she entered the room he said, "Am I addressing Lady Bruce?" She said that he was. "Then I have a very agreeable and, I imagine, unexpected piece of intelligence to communicate. Under the will of a Mr. Wilson, a former client of ours, you are entitled to a fine estate of several thousands a year." The lady said it must be a mistake. She knew no one of the name. "But," said the solicitor, "no identification could be clearer." Then a thought struck him. "Mr. Wilson," he said, "lies near by, in his coffin, at Mr. Banting's, the great undertaker, in James street. Perhaps you would not mind going with me and looking at his face." She went. There was her old admirer with the lorgnette. Not the least remarkable part of the story was that he had intended to leave the fortune to the other lady, who was the special object of his admiration, and who he had been told was Lady Bruce.

Japanese Dentistry.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A remarkable specimen of Japanese dentistry was presented by Dr. Hatch to the Oregon Dental Society at their recent session: A set of teeth made of actual ivory, inserted in a base carved out of smooth, hard wood. The teeth are inserted with a wooden dowel. The [illegible] place of the molars is supplied with [illegible] iron tacks driven in the wooden base. They exhibit a good deal of patient whittling, [illegible] and awkward; yet they would be a great [illegible] an aristocratic "John" in masticating his [illegible]

EUROPEAN G[illegible]

The Princess of W[illegible] Party at Chi[illegible]

"Grand National Dog-[illegible] the London Cryst[illegible]

The French Woman Who [illegible] Was the Mother of[illegible]

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Princess of Wales' Garden-Party at Chiswick.

"Grand National Dog-Exhibition" at the London Crystal Palace.

The French Woman Who Denied that She Was the Mother of Her Child.

ALEXANDRA'S GARDEN-PARTY.

From Greenwood's London Notes to New York Times.

Yesterday (July 5) the Princess of Wales gave a magnificent garden-party at Chiswick. The small, unimportant, uninvited world of London assembled in the park, along the Kensington road, and under the fruit trees of the avenue leading to the grounds. We happened along about that time, and "lest our neighbors should think us proud," left our one-horse chariot outside and walked into the avenue, mingling freely with the populace under the trees, and looking with the mild interest of American sovereigns on the princely and aristocratic display. It was in truth a magnificent, wonderful show—splendid equipages and exquisite summer toilets in dazzling and almost interminable succession. It gave me an overwhelming realization of the wealth, the refinement, and boundless luxury of that great upper world of England, fixed by immemorial privilege above the mutations of ordinary fortune and the fluctuations of vulgar trade. We watched them driving in till we grew absolutely weary of grandeur. The Prince and Princess of Wales drove past early, on "hospitable thoughts intent." The Prince is ruddy and somewhat portly,—not the handsome and proper man, that model of deportment, his father, was,—but a good fellow, and very popular now, especially with the people. The Princess is rather thin for perfect beauty, but most graceful and gracious, and is remarkable for her faultless taste in dress.

The most splendid and dashing equipage we saw was that of the Duke of Sutherland; but the jolliest affairs of all were the drags. Nearly all these famous four-in-hand turnouts, these old-fashioned stage-coaches gloriously resurrected, were there, every seat filled with gallant young lords, or lovely young ladies, or dainty and demure footmen with tightly-folded arms—all, especially the latter, looking proud and triumphant, immeasurably exalted above the gazing and admiring pedestrians along their way. It is all very grand sport, doubtless, but rather tame after all. I should prefer that sort of amusement flavored with a little adventure. Give me rather a seat with the driver on a Rocky Mountain stage-coach—six fast horses, full speed, on the down grade. This, after all, is only *dilettante* driving.

Looking at some weary, sad-faced working-women, snatching a bit of costly holiday from the fierce struggle for bread, to see the brave show, I wondered what was the secret feeling of their hearts—wondered if deep down, out of sight, a savage discontent were not gnawing at the roots of their loyalty—wondered if they were not pondering in their dull way the fearful, faith-staggering problem of the inequality of conditions among God's creatures. Well, "many are the ways," and the ways of getting there, "but the end is one," and "the night cometh in which no man can work," or drive drags.

The Queen was expected with the rest, but she chose to come in by a back way from the Chiswick station, and so disappointed a multitude of her loyal subjects, hungry for a sight of her pleasant motherly face. Hearing that she was to leave for Windsor at 7, the knowing ones, which included our party, of course, drove round to the station and there had a very satisfactory view of her and the Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold. I am happy to say that photography is no courtier, and that no Guelph gains by it. In a few days Majesty moves on to Osborne, and from thence back to Balmoral, most blessed and beloved retreat. Some of the Queen's subjects rebel against this absenteeism, this resolute flinging off of the pomp and circumstance of glorious royalty; but I hear from one who has the best opportunity of knowing the facts that this is the only course of life by which her Majesty can preserve her health and strength, so as fitly to discharge her purely official duties. These she has never neglected, not even in times of profoundest sorrow. Doubtless her life in the heart of the Highlands, quiet, simple, natural, surrounded by a loyal but self-respecting people, is more to her taste than ever was the life of courts and the servile adulation of palace flunkies. She is a woman of shrewd sense and simple tastes, loving independence and sincerity—above all, loving love. I have lately heard, as coming from one of her former ladies in waiting, a touching little story, which illustrates the tender, domestic nature of the woman. When Prince Albert died, so soon after her mother, in the first hour of her bereavement, out of the depths of her desolate widowhood and queenhood, she cried, "There is no one left now to call me Victoria."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE DOG-SHOW.

Col. Forney's London Letter to Philadelphia Press.

The published report of the grand national exhibition of sporting and other dogs at the Crystal Palace on the first four days of June of this year is a singular document, some features of which will be strange reading to my American friends. Among the bloodhounds which belong to the first class the price of the dog called "Rival," 3 years and 9 months old, was £500 ($2,500), and that of "Rolla," 1 year and 11 months old, 500 guineas. Among the mastiffs, the price of the "Champion Turk," owned by the Rev. J. W. Mellor, 7 years and 3 months old, a dog that has won more than thirty first prizes and cups and is of immense size, is £5,000 ($25,000), while that of the mastiff named "Granby" owned by Mr. A. S. D. Fivas, which won the first medals for 1874 at the Crystal Palace, for the same year at Northampton, and for the year 1873-'74 at Portsmouth,—an animal nearly as large as a lion,—is £10,000 sterling, or $50,000! The price of the mastiff known as "Duchess" is £10,000 sterling, while in a list of 171 of the same breed there are four at £1,000, six at £500, two at £300, six at £250, nine at £100, ten at £50, and the remainder varying in price from £20 to £5. Some of the mastiff puppies commanded prices ranging from £100 to £25. Several of the St. Bernard rough-coat dogs were held at £1,000 apiece, one at £1,000, and a number more from £300 to £20. The St. Bernard puppies brought from 20 guineas down to 10. One Newfoundland dog brought £1,000, one £500, and some £100, and several as low as £20. The prices of the deerhounds ranged from £500 to £100. Of the greyhounds "St. Patrick" and "Warwick" were each held at £5,000, and "Lauderdale," "Queen Bertha," and "Bit of Fun" at £1,000 each; "Black Beauty" at £500. Ten of the pointers brought £1,000 each, a number £500, and others £100 and £50. Among the setters I counted a large number held at £1,000 each, and one, the property of Mr. P. B. Stone, M. P., aged 5 years, was labeled £10,000 sterling. I counted six retrievers at £1,000 each, and very many from £500 to £150. Among the Irish water-spaniels Mr. N. Morton's "Shamrock" was held at £1,000, the others at prices ranging from £100 to £9. Six of the spaniels were labeled £1,000 each, two or three £500, and a large variety from £300 to £200. Ten pounds were regarded as a very reasonable charge. There were two hounds at £500 each. The beagles, not exceeding 5 inches high, ranged from £100 to £20. There were nearly 200 fox-terriers held at extraordinary rates, at least half a dozen at £1,000, and about twenty at £500, the others ranging from £100 to £50, £20, £10, and £5. The sheep dogs were also very high, a dozen commanding £1,000 each, and others £500, very few running as low as £20. A Dalmatian, belonging to R. J. L. Price, known as "Crib," 9 years old, was held at £10,000 *sterling!* Another, owned by Miss Julia Burney, called "Sancho," 3 years and 5 months old, priced £600. The bull-dogs ranged from £250 to £25. One bull terrier, "Young Puss," was held at £000 *sterling;* another, belonging to the same owner, W. Grant Bawes, at the same price. This seemed to be a favorite breed. Many commanded £100 each, and a few ran as low as £5. Black and tan terriers exceeding 14 pounds weight commanded $100 each, very few as low as £. One of the drop-eared *blue Skye* terriers, named Sam, belonging to Mr. J. W. Berry *was held at £10,000 sterling!* There was a Dandy Dinmont terrier, called "Tops," price £1,000, and another called "Macath," price £500—general rates from £50 to £5. A Yorkshire terrier called "Monarch," belonging to Miss H. Alderson, price £1,000. The Bedlington terriers commanded from £100 to £5; of one species called "Dachshunds," black and tan, three commanded £1,000, and the rest ran from £100 down to £5. There was a white Pomeranian, 6 months old, named "Tory," price $1,000. The pug dogs were held at from £1,000; "Tomahawk," belonging to Mrs. Gilpin, at £500; several at £100, and a number at from £60 to £10. One of these pugs, belonging to Mr. A. Doveton Clarke, named "Chung," 6 years and 8 months old, was held at £10,000 sterling. Maltese dogs, several at £100, two at £50, three at £20. King Charles spaniels from £100 to £10. Italian greyhounds £200, £115, and £50 each. Toy terriers, smooth-haired, not exceeding 5 pounds weight, commanded as high as from £800 to £200 apiece, some £100, and a large number £50, £30, and £20. The sporting puppies were held at a charge of about £5 each; non-sporting puppies, 20 guineas, 10 guineas, and 5 guineas. An immense assortment of harriers were exhibited, but were so valuable as not to be offered for sale. I notice that many of these were owned by clergymen. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and most of the nobility, figured largely in the catalogue as chief owners. The prizes awarded to the best dogs amounted to a very large sum, and ranged from £10 to £5.

A MOTHER DENYING HER CHILD.

Paris Correspondent New York Times.

We frequently find, in the history of domestic tribulations, instances of fathers who dispute their paternity, but cases of mothers who deny their children are probably rare. I do not remember to have read of a case exactly like that of the Vicomte de Finfe, just decided by the Orleans Court of Appeals. If I remember rightly, you gave an outline of the case sometime ago, taken from an English journal, but I have a habit, a bad habit perhaps, of waiting until a case has ended before giving it publicity. Twenty years ago a family settled in Touraine, and, owing to the fact that it had long been upon the Belgian frontier, was supposed to be Belgian. But the family was purely French. It was composed of the husband, aged about 50, of the wife, several years younger, and a boy about 12 years of age. The husband was a misanthrope, having few relations with his neighbors, and devoting himself to the direction of the small property he had purchased in Touraine. The wife appeared to be eccentric; the child was of feeble intelligence apparently, and so quiet that he passed without notice through the schools. This family was that of M. Achille-Apollon de Finfe, Vicomte de Rianmont, and Mme. Anne-Simonne-Heloise Messager. M. de Finfe died in 1874. His sole heir was the boy in question, then a young man of 28 years. A few months later a family arrangement was made, by which the mother gave up her rights in the landed property in exchange for annual pension in money. The fortune of the son, composed of the paternal estate and the savings of forty years, was estimated at only 300,000 francs. He married, and for a time continued to live with his mother, but quarrels arose, and the two parties separated. The conduct of Mme. de Finfe was such that the son asked the courts to grant an interdiction, and to pronounce upon her sanity, as was recently done in the case of Mrs. Lincoln. M. Rafael de Finfe wished a judicial council, a sort of legal guardianship, named to take charge of his mother's property, he asserting that she was not in mental condition to take care of it herself. Mme. de Finfe was cited to appear before the courts to show cause why such a council should not be appointed, and in January last she did appear, but only to oppose the interdiction in a curious manner. She declared that Rafael de Finfe was not her son—that she never had a child—and she demanded a bodily examination by medical experts to prove that she had never borne children. According to her story, finding that she was barren, M. de Finfe had found a child for adoption on the 11th of December, 1846, whose *etat civil* was regulated at Montmorency, and inscribed as first born of Finfe and his legitimate wife Heloise Messager. This child dying on the 18th of December, 1846, it was replaced by another, born on the 16th of January, 1847, inscribed under the name of "Leon, father and mother unknown," and put out to nurse near Guiscard, Oise. This boy was inscribed as born of M. and Mme. le Finfe, but after some quarrels with neighbors, one thought to revenge some affront by prosecuting the Finfes for perjury, they having taken oath that this was their child. They defended themselves in the courts of law. On examining the records it was found that this was perfectly correct. Brought up for perjury and substitution of children before the tribunal of Pontoise, on the 10th of January, 1851, they protested their innocence of violating Art. 327 of the Civil Code, and claimed the child as their own. Now, Mme. de Finfe confessed to their perjury, and it must be conceded that all this went to support her allegations. The Vicomte de Finfe was thunderstruck. He desisted at once from his demand for the interdiction of his mother, and wanted to hush the matter up; but the case being already in the hands of the law, the Court refused to allow it to rest. The young man felt that he was lost, but the reasons for this action of the Judge will be apparent after reading the final decision. A medical commission was appointed to examine Mme. Finfe, and, in fact, it reported that she had never been a mother. This would appear to settle the case. But after a hearing, the Court decided that "it is not now competent for Mme. de Finfe to contest the identity of the child she reared and tended incessantly; whom she presented to society and married as her legitimate son; that, moreover, the facts she urges are denied by the proofs against them, and that Rafael de Finfe, being able to justify his constant status of legitimate son, is now entitled to have full possession of the title and condition it confers upon him." M. Rafael de Finfe can now proceed with his demand for a guardianship for his mother, whose former eccentricity, it was amply proved on trial, had increased with years and grown into a state of unsound mind. If not exactly a lunatic, Mme. de Finfe is not far from it. Under the circumstances, this decision is unsatisfactory, as M. de Finfe is a man of good character, good morals, and excellent reputation; but, nevertheless, one is inclined to muse a little upon the report of the medical commission appointed to examine the body of Mme. de Finfe. Their declaration was as positive as the testimony of experts ever is, that is to say, it was positive without being positive at all. Certainly, Mme. de Finfe had never been a mother, they thought; but yet, phenomenal cases were possible, and cases had been recorded where the ordinary *sequelæ* of childbirth were not apparent upon the person of the mother.

FRENCH MARRIAGES BEFORE THE LAW.

Galignani's Messenger.

A trial to obtain the nullity of a nuptial union, which has just occupied several sittings of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, excited considerable interest from the position of the parties and the circumstances under which the suit was brought. The plaintiff was M. Breon, a land-owner of Montbard (Cote-d'Or), father of the wife, and the defendant, the husband, M. Paul Besson, Advocate at the Court of Cassation and Deputy for the Jura. The suit was commenced in 1873, and although the daughter of M. Breon is since deceased, and the action may be said to be now without object, from a pecuniary point of view, the father nevertheless persisted in carrying it to an issue. According to his allegations M. Paul Besson, whose brother's family had casually made acquaintance with Mlle. Breon at a watering-place, having discovered that she would have a fortune of 3,000,000 of francs on the death of her parents, resolved to inveigle her into a marriage. He first made a proposal to the father, who made a direct refusal, having apparently had his doubts on the disinterestedness of the suitor, who was, besides, double the age of the lady. This occurred in 1868; the application was afterward repeated by letter, but M. Breon declined to reply. The war intervened, and the father became separated from his wife and daughter, who went to reside at Clermont-Ferrand. M. Besson took advantage of the opportunity to press his suit with them, and was accepted. Some time after M. Breon received from his daughter, who had been staying at St. Servin, the formal notifications of marriage required when the consent of either of the parents is refused. He then found that she had left that place with her mother, and the communication did not mention her place of residence. Not being able to find out her address, he lodged an opposition to the marriage at the Mairie of the Sixth Arrondissement, in Paris, in which was M. Besson's domicile, but they evaded the difficulty by having the marital ceremony performed at Versailles, unknown to him, and in violation of the law, which requires the marriage to take place in the parish of one of the parties. M. Besson was accustomed to stay sometimes with a friend in the Rue de Monchy, in that town, during the session of the Assembly, and gave that address in the register; the banns were, however, not published there, but in Paris. On behalf of the defendant it was maintained that there was nothing clandestine in the marriage, and that the residence at Versailles was sufficient; it was also shown that the union was entirely one of inclination on the part of the daughter, and that the father had acted most cruelly to her; she subsequently went to ask for his pardon, but he rushed at her and struck her, and his hatred even pursued her after her death, for he went to the cemetery where she was buried and abused her in the grossest language over her grave. Yesterday (July 9) the Civil Tribunal of the Seine gave judgment, and in conformity with the conclusions of the law officers of the State, rejected the plaintiff's demand.

AUNT CINDY'S DINNER.

Sarah Winter Kellogg in Lippincott's Magazine.

The Rev. Mr. Burgiss slammed the front gate to, not because he was angry: the gate refused to stay shut unless it was slammed; and, besides, the Rev. Mr. Burgiss was one of those bustling, nervous people who go through the world slamming everything that can be slammed. Moreover, on this particular day he felt unusually nervous. He bustled along the unkempt walk,—things were apt to be unkempt on Mr. Burgiss' place,—bustled up the steps into the square "passage," and bustled into the room at his right. In this room sat Mrs. Burgiss, as complacent as her husband was excitable, eating in a leisurely way an Indian peach. Perhaps I ought to tell you that Mrs. Burgiss had a pale face with brown trimmings. She wore her hair in "dog-ears;" that is, the front locks were combed smooth and low over the cheeks, then carried above the ears and confined to the back hair. Mr. Burgiss wore his hair roached. He had a receding chin—almost no chin at all—and a short, very curved parrot nose. He looked like a cockatoo.

"My dear," he said impetuously, "I've invited four Presidin' Elduz to dinner to-morrow. Now you'll have a chance to put the big kettle in the little one, an' I hope to see you do it. Let our brethren see what hospitality means in Brother Burgiss' house."

"We haven't any long table-cloth." Mrs. Burgiss made this startling announcement in an unconcerned way, quite in contrast with her husband's important manner. Then she slowly buried her teeth in the crimson flesh of the peach.

"Borrer one," said Mr. Burgiss, with a promptness and energy entirely equal to the occasion—"sen' over to Brother Phillpotts' an' borrer one. He's a brother in the Lord an' one of the salts of the earth: an' Sister Phillpotts is a lovely sister—a sweet little sister as ever joined the Church. She'll be delighted to len' a table-cloth or anything else to help on the good cause. Jus' sen' to Sister Phillpotts' for anything you haven't got. She can len' from her abundance an' feel no lack—no lack at all. It's her duty to help God's min'st'rin' servants. There is a comman' in her name. Phillpotts—*fill pots.* She is a stewardess of the Lord's, an' mus' one day give an account of her stewardship. Besides, haven't I been preachin' to Sister Phillpotts, off an' on, for going on' fou' years—a-leadin' her an' her fam'ly to glory? Isn't the laborer worthy of his hire?"

"Tell Cindy," said Mrs. Burgiss indolently, removing the peach-stone from her mouth, where it had been forming a knot on the cheek. She tossed it lazily into the open chimney-place, an *omnium gatherum* of litter and trash.

"Tell Cindy," said Mr. Burgiss: "of course we'll tell Cindy. She'll have to do her tip-top bes' on the dinner, but you mus' len' a helpin' han'. Do, my dear, please try, for once, to wake out of you' easy-goin' way, an' let's do somethin' worthy of this gran' occasion. Yere we air to have fou' of God's distinguished ambassadus under our humble roof to pa'take of our salt. It may be the occasion of my gettin' appointed to a number-one station at the nex' confrunce. It's the Presidin' Elduz, with the Bishop, that have the appointin' power. Kissin' goes by favor. So, now, dear, jus' please do you' bes'."

"Of course I'll do all I can—I al'ays do," responded Mrs. Burgiss. She rose with a languid air, went to a glass of the size of a hymn-book that hung on the wall, took down a brush from its top, and began to rearrange her "dog-ears." The Rev. Mr. Burgiss bustled out of the room into the square passage. This square passage is a feature seldom wanting to plantation-houses in certain localities of the South. It is a square floor connecting the two main rooms of the house, sometimes inclosed, but oftener open on two sides. In Mr. Burgiss' house of hewed logs and clay chinking the passage was open, with block steps at the two uninclosed sides. Log houses as planters' residences are not uncommon. I have known Southern satraps, owning hundreds of slaves and leagues of land, dwelling in log-houses of four or five rooms, and entertaining at dinners and evening-parties the country gentry for miles around. However, Mr. Burgiss was not one of these autocrats. All told, he owned but seventeen slaves. At this time he was a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, but he was intending to go into the traveling connection at the next Conference.

Mr. Burgiss hurried down the back-steps into the yard, and crossed the yard to that kitchen. I wish I could take you into this kitchen. You, perhaps, have been used to a city kitchen, whose woodwork is grained or painted white—as one of my friends insists on having hers, that dirt may stand confessed beyond all peradventure. Your kitchen floor is carpeted or painted, or, better still, kept scoured white as new pine. The stove shines, the tins are like silver. There are hydrants and drains, pantries, closets, cupboards, drawers,—a place for everything and everything in its place. Now let me tell you about Mrs. Burgiss' culinary department, or rather Aunt Cindy's, for Mrs. B. fought shy of the kitchen. In the first place, it was an outhouse, 60 feet at least from the family residence,—"the house," as it is called *par excellence*,—so that the meals had to pass under the skies, rain or shine, to reach the table. In the second place, this kitchen was no house at all, but a simple rude shed—a roof supported by four posts sunk in the ground. On the dirt-floor stood the biscuit-table, where the biscuits were made deliciously light without the aid of chemicals—beaten light—and where, in a wooden dug-out tray, the various corn-breads were mixed as only the Aunt Cindies and Aunt Dinahs of the South can mix them. Why is it that the most skillful cook in a Northern kitchen, using unsparingly all those "good things" that are conceded to insure a delicious result, is unable to produce corn-bread at all approaching in sweetness and delicacy that found in almost any Southern negro cabin? The Southern dinner-bread found at the table of rich and poor is made by stirring, with the naked hand, water and a pinch of salt into a coarsely-ground corn-meal, and yet Aunt Dinah's "corn-dodger" is more toothsome than any preparation of Indian meal of which Delmonico's is capable.

But to return to Aunt Cindy. Her kitchen was entirely open on three sides, the fourth being partly occupied by a clay-and-stick chimney. In the fireplace the logs rested, in lieu of andirons, on two chunks, and here depended the iron crane on which, by means of pothooks, were hung the kettles for boiling. The baking was accomplished in deep Dutch ovens or in shallow skillets with lids, the glowing coals plying their heat above as well as below. The hoe-cakes were cooked on a flat disk of iron supported on legs over coals. The broiling was done—and capitally done, too—on a gridiron laid on the coals; sometimes the meat was placed immediately on the coals, from which the ashes had been blown. Then there was a trivet—a rim of iron on three legs a few inches high—which was the coffee-pot's stool. Besides these, there was a meat-block, which also served Aunt Cindy as a seat. Standing almost under the eaves was a bench which she used for elevating her portly figure when she was searching the hewed log sleeper under the rafters for spoons or forks, or papers of spice, each with the inevitable leak. Indeed, these sleepers and the yellow clay jambs of the chimney-place answered the purpose of shelves, closets, drawers, and all those other things belonging to the class called "kitchen conveniences." Those jambs especially Aunt Cindy pronounced "mighty handy." They were the receptacles of the shovel and tongs, the kitchen knife, the dish-cloth, the trivet, the coffee-pot, the rolling-pin, the cook's tobacco and pipe, the gridiron, the pot-covers, and indeed everything pertaining to kitchen furniture to which they could afford lodgment.

"Well, Cindy," said the Rev. Mr. Burgiss, "you air goin' to have a chance to-morrow to distinguish you'self."

Cindy was a tall and fleshy woman, weighing 317 pounds. She was sitting on the block which was seat or meat-slab as the occasion demanded. She rose from this block with a heaving, labored motion, which called to mind a steamboat getting under way. "I's tolerbul distinguished a'ready," she replied. Perhaps the speaker found a difficulty in raising and lowering her astonishing lower jaw and double chin; her words had a queer, smothered sound, as though coming through hot mush. "What's gwyne on ter-morrer?" she asked.

"Why, we air goin' to have fou' presidin' elduz yere to dinner to-morrow—yes, fou' presidin' elduz."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Aunt Cindy, almost overwhelmed. "Mussy on us! Fou' puzzidun' elduz! Reckons I hab ter stir my stumps tolerbul lively 'bout dat dar dinner;" and her eyes, hid away in rolls of fat like pin-heads in a cushion, began to twinkle in anticipation of a culinary triumph. "But," she continued, clouding again, "we-all ain't got no little pig. Can't git no dinner fit for 'shucks widouten a pig roas' whole, wid a red apple in its mouf. Mus' hab a pig somehows, to be sartin."

"Oh, we can get a pig," said Mr. Burgiss assuredly; "jus' sen' Tony over to Brother Phillipotts' early in the mawnin' to borrer one. Tell him to tell Sister Phillpots that I'll return it the fus' chance. An' now Cindy, my girl, jus' do you' bes' on that dinner. Trus' in the Lord an' fear nothin'."

"Deed I'll do my very bes'. Puffidin' dinner fer fou' puzzidun' elduz is a heap er 'spons'bil'ty, but I recons yer'll fiu' ole Cindy kin tote it. Jis' don't worrit you'sef."

Aunt Cindy was an ardent Methodist. That the path to Heaven lay through the Methodist "meetin'-house" she as earnestly believed as that she had a soul to save. She would reluctantly grant that a sinner might "git religion" elsewhere than at a Methodist protracted meeting or on a camp-ground, but in her heart of hearts she did not believe the thing possible. With her, any Methodist minister was an object of reverence,—a Presiding Elder, as being nearer God, of adoration. According to her creed, "Jesus hes got hol' er God's han'; de Bishop hol' er Jesus'; de puzzidun' elduz hol' er Bishop's; den comes de station-preachers an' circuit-riduz, an' eggsorters; den we pore mizzibul sinners, all in a string, pullin' for hebben; an' ef we-all hol's on tell deaf pawts dis immottle frame, we'll git dar shos yer bawn."

When the Rev. Mr. Burgiss had left her, Aunt Cindy lighted her cob-pipe from the hot embers and reseated herself on the meat-block, as though she was settled for life. She shut her eyes that she might the better contemplate the morrow's responsibilities, and was soon fast asleep, her cob-pipe fallen and emptied into her lap, and her copperas-striped apron slowly burning under her nose. The fumes finally woke her. "Sakes er live!" she exclaimed, rubbing out the fire between her broad fat hands with their cushion-like backs. "What in de worl' ef I hadn't woked jis' in time to put myself out! Dat dar dinner for dem fou' puzzidun elduz! Take kere, Cindy Burgiss," she continued, apostrophizing herself: "yer can't be spawed yit—not by no means."

At this moment Mrs. Burgiss entered. Aunt Cindy retained possession of the meat-block. She wished to conceal the burns in her apron; then she never rose to her feet when she could help it, and she did not hold her mistress in any great awe.

"What yer come fer, Miss Rithy?" she demanded in a challenging tone.

"I come to see, 'bout the dinner to-morrow. How wa'm it is!" and then the lady yawned.

"Now, look yere, Miss Rithy" (Zuretha was Mrs. Burgiss' name); "yer needn't come yere henderin' de cook wid you' nonsense-talk 'bout dat dar dinner. Yer don't know nuthin' 't all, sca'cely. Jis' go 'long, an' don't go pesterin' you'sef 'bout dat dar dinner. Yer better b'lieve I's gwyne ter fotch it out all right,—dinner fer fou' puzzidun elduz. De Lord'll puffide; He'll he'p me. Law! I's seed de circuit-rider go inter de pulpit not knowin' nuffin' 't all 'bout what he's gwyne ter preach—jis' leanin' on de Lord—an' I's seed him preach sich a discou'se es would set mos' ebrybody derstracted. De Lord'll he'p me, to be sho. Ain't I got ter git dinner fer fou' puzzidun elduz uv His'n? Don't yer pester you'sef one bit: jis' lean on me an' de Lord."

"Well, do it up all right," said Mrs. Burgiss, relieved of all anxiety—if indeed she was capable of any—by Aunt Cindy's tone of sufficiency.

"Law, Miss Rithy!" the negro answered, with a dash of resentment in her tone, "ain't I bin uster dinners an' sich all my bawn days? When I lib at you' paw's we uster hab such things gwyne on all de blessed time. Dat wus when yer wus tolerbul little, 'fo'e ole Mars' Pettergill loss his prop'ty. Yer paw uster hab a heap er black folks, an', I tell yer, we-all uster hab a heap er fun a-dancin' an' a-morryin' an' a-habbin' fun'ruls. Dar wus so many uv we-all black folks, yer see, dar uster be heaps er fun'ruls; but, law! when dar's sich few es dar is on dis yere plantation yer can't hab no 'musements sca'cely. Law, Miss Rithy! yer don't know what yer tawkin' 'bout. I's seed a heap mo'e fine gwyne-ons dan what yer ebber done, kase when you' paw los' his prop'ty yer was tolerbul little. I'll bring dat dar dinner all right outen dem dar pots an' kittles, shos yer bawn."

With this assurance Mrs. Burgiss departed from the kitchen, fully restored to her usual complacent mood of spirit.

"Dat light-bread ought to be sot ter raisin?" Aunt Cindy soliloquized when left alone. She spread out a fat hand on each knee and helped herself up from the meat-block. Then she mounted the bench that served as her observatory and began searching the log sleeper, rummaging among the various paper parcels. "Wonder what's gone wid dem twin brudders?" she said. (Aunt Cindy was looking for a small package of "Twin Brothers' yeast-cakes," which some Yankee had introduced in the neighborhood.) "Dat dar Tony's gone an' toted off dem dar twin brudders' I'll be boun'. To-nee! To-nee!" she called at the height of her muffled voice. "I see yer sneakin' 'hin' dat dar chicken-coop; yere'd better come yere, 'fo'e I comes dar an' fotches yer wid a peace-tree limb. Hurry 'long outen dat dar snail's pace."

Tony appeared, looking like a tattered scare-crow with a live head.

"What's dem dar twin brudders? I want's ter put one uv um ter soak. What yer gone an' done wid dem dar twin brudders?" persisted Aunt Cindy.

"I hain't done nuffin' 't all wid dem dar twin brudders—nebber teched um," Tony declared, half frightened, half sullen.

"Hush you' mouf, yer store-teller! I'll be boun' yer's gone an' feeded all dem twin brudders to de chickens; yer's too lazy ter mix a little cawn-meal fer um."

"Nebber feeded dem dar twin brudders to de chickens, no more'n nuffin," Tony insisted.

"How yer reckons I's gwyne ter git dinner for dem fou' puzzidun' elduz ef I hain't got no twin brudders to make de light-bread?"

"I dun know."

"Ob cou'se yer dun know; yer dun know nuffin'. Come yere while I boxes you' jaw; I boxes yer kase I lubbed you' gran'mudder. Me an' her uster play togedder when we-all wus bofe gals togedder."

Aunt Cindy was heaving and balancing herself preparatory to a descent from the bench on which she was mounted. Down she stepped at length, her broad bare foot meeting the dirt floor with a heavy thud—or slap, rather.

"Come long up yere," continued Aunt Cindy.

Tony was moving toward her with a reluctant, bewildered air, his dead grandmother and the twin brothers all in a jumble in his brain, when Aunt Cindy suddenly exclaimed, "Dar's dem twin brudders now, on dat dar jam'!" Tony smiled from ear to ear in his satisfaction at having escaped the impending boxing. "Hush you' grinnin' dar, yer imperence! an' go 'long an' fotch me some hick'ry-bok to cook dat dinner. Wasn't yer 'ware I's got ter git dinner fer fou' puzzidun' elduz?"

Tony gave a long whistle of astonishment, and went off toward the woods.

While the yeast-cake was soaking Aunt Cindy set to work collecting materials for a cake—a pound-cake with icing—she had decided upon. Although her movements were slow and labored, there were strength and force in them, so that she accomplished a surprising amount of work. She didn't lose much time looking for spoons and forks. She stirred things with her finger, and with it she tested her gravies and sauces and custards. It needed but a few strokes of her warm, soft hand to beat the butter to a cream; a few turns more and the sugar was thoroughly incorporated with this. Then with some twigs of crape-myrtle, in lieu of an egg-beater, the yelk of the eggs was soon foaming, and the white standing alone. Lastly, she bethought her of the cinnamon to make it "taste," she said. Panting and blowing, she again ascended her observatory, and began snuffing, tasting, and peering at the various paper parcels on the log sleeper. "Whar kin dat cin'mon-bok be at?" she said. "I hain't seed it sence I tuk it to meetin' to scent my han'kercher. I'll be bound dat dar Tony's done gone an' tuck an' et dat dar cin'mon-bok, ha'r an' hide. Maybe I put it in de big gou'd."

She waddled down from the bench and across the shed to a gourd as large as a giant pumpkin, and with much the shape of one. She turned it bottom up on the dirt floor, and out poured an incredible assortment of things—a fork, three partridge-eggs, a headkerchief, a pair of slippers, a dish towel, two peaches, a purple belt-ribbon, a vial of hair oil, a hymn-book, a lump of loaf sugar, a stick of sassafras-root, a paper of saleratus, and another of snuff. "Tain't yere." She looked the jambs over, and then with a majestic waddle she crossed the yard to the house.

"Miss Rithy," she said when she found herself in Mrs. Burgiss' presence, "I ain't gwyne ter take de 'spons'bil'ty uv no poun'-cake widouten cin'mon-bok to puffume it, an' I hain't got no cin'mon-bok on my premsis."

"Sen' over to Brother Phillpotts' an' borrer a stick," said the lady appealed to, returning to her perforated cardboard, on which she was working in rainbow worsteds a church with a man beside it. The man was taller than the steeple.

Aunt Cindy went her way, and soon the yard was resounding with calls for Tony. But in vain it resounded: no Tony answered. "I'll be boun' he's laid down under a black-jack an' gone ter sleep," she muttered. Then she called Nervy, and there came an answer from away off in the gin-house. Nervy was granddaughter to Aunt Cindy, and her mother was dead. She was nurse-maid to all the slave babies in turn, unless there were more than one at a time, so that the girl was seldom seen without a baby in her arms or on her back. Up the lane, in a field to the right, stood the gin-house where the cotton was ginned, with two broad, wing-like scaffolds where the cotton was sunned. Close by was the great screw, with its long arms, where the cotton was baled. Nervy came out of the pick-room, the apartment which received through a wooden flue the light, downy cotton as it came from the gin, and where the fleece hung from the walls and rafters in streamers and festoons like white gauze, and, piled in great drifts soft and pure as snow, was banked up to the roof like summer clouds. A plunge into one of those tempting banks was not unattended with the risk of smothering, for it was unstable and treacherous as down. Of course, then, Nervy ought to have been in the pick-room with that little black baby, but that the place was well-nigh empty, containing only a remnant of last year's crop, which had been reserved for home consumption.

Over the fence into the lane scrambled Nervy, the little black baby clinging squirrel-like as she pulled up one side of the rail-fence and backed down the other. Throwing her arms behind her and clasping the baby, she went trotting down the lane. Cotton-lint was clinging in fantastic streamers and bunches all over her funny hair; her coarse homespun dress was streaming out behind as she trotted, for it was slit to the knee, exposing her bare legs and feet.

"Yer better hurry 'long," called her grandmother in a scaring tone. "Whar yer been all dese two hours, anyhow? an' what yer doin' wid all dat dar cotton in you' head?"

"Nuffin'," said poor Nervy with a hang-dog look. "Bin playin' in de pick-room," she added.

"Yes, an' fus' thing we-all knows yer'll go smudder dat dar baby in de sof' cotton. Playin'! What business yer got playin' when I's wukkin' myself to skin an' bones, yer lazy good-fer-nuffin'!"

As the speaker stood there, her fat hands spread out on her fat thighs, her monstrous chest rising and falling with her effort at scolding, Nervy giggled at the skin-and-bone image. Being laughed at was one thing that Aunt Cindy always resented. "Come yere, while I show yer how ter laugh 'tother side uv you' mouf."

What the speaker meant by this threat I cannot say, and I am equally unable to tell you the location of that 'tother side of Nervy's mouth that was not laughing.

"I won't laugh no more, gran'mammy, long es I live," the child pleaded.

"I don't reckons yer will arter I guv yer dis boxin'. Yer'll 'member it long es yer lib. Sot dat dar chile down while I boxes yer."

Nervy deposited the little half-nude baby on the dirt floor, and stood up cowering, glancing from the broad, strong hands to the face whose cheeks stood out with fatness. There was a meek, supplicating look in the little upturned black face.

"Mockin' you' s'periors!" continued the grandmother. "It's my duty ter box yer fer you' mudder's sake. Law! yer looks jis' like yer mammy! "Go 'long!" she said, suddenly turning away from the child with the quick tears in her eyes as she remembered her dead Hannah in the graveyard at "ole Mars' Pettergill's." "Go to de woods an' fotch dat dar Tony," she continued, without showing her face to the child.

Nervy knelt with her back to the little black baby. The baby scrambled to its accustomed place and clung with its arms and legs. Then Nervy trotted off with her burden.

In process of time Tony appeared with three small pieces of bark, and was properly or improperly belabored by Aunt Cindy's tongue, she declaring that she could "eat all dat dar bok," and demanding to be told how she was "gwyne ter cook dinner fer fou' puzzidun' elduz wit dat thimbulful of bok. An' my cakes a-sottin' yere waitin' all dis while, an' all dat 'nif-kent white froff gittin' limber, an' all de lather done gone outen dat dar yaller! An' I beat dat dar egg till my arm ache to de morrer-bone. Yer go 'long an' hurry an' cotch old Jack an' go to Mis' Phillpotts' ter borrer somethin'."

Tony hurried off, glad to get away from Aunt Cindy and her uncertain moods. It was over an hour, however, before he got started to Mrs. Phillpotts'; for, first, he had to indulge himself in repeated climbings and sliding on the fodder-stacks; then in divers tumblings and leapings in the straw-pen; then he "skinned the cat" a few dozen times; then he had a thrilling ride round and round the barnyard swinging on old Jack's tail; then he made a raid on some blackberry-bushes in the fence corner, where he ate berries as long and black as his thumb for ten minutes. Then he put a bridle on the old gray mule, mounted its bare back, and entered upon a course of pullings, tuggings, and kickings to the end of making the said mule go forward to Mrs. Phillpotts', instead of backward to its stall, as it seemed determined to do. As all the boy's thoughts and energies were thus engaged, it never occurred to him that he didn't know what he was going for until he stood in Mrs. Phillpotts' presence, feeling and looking very foolish. Nothing remained to be done but to remount his gallant steed, return to Aunt Cindy, and ascertain the nature of the something he was to borrow from Mrs. Phillpotts. Oh, how he shrunk from the forthcoming interview with Aunt Cindy! Her dreaded hands doubled in size to his frightened fancy, and his ears seemed to tingle with the inevitable boxing which Aunt Cindy would be certain to feel it her duty to administer because she loved his grandmother.

"Wish she nebber lubbed my gran'mammy—wish she hate my gran'mammy," Tony whispered to his beating heart as on went old Jack at a spanking, bouncing trot that threatened to unhorse the rider. It seemed to Tony that no other mule ever trotted so relentlessly. He clung desperately to the bridle and the roached mane, and was trotted on by the merciless brute past the house, through the barnyard and into the stable, Tony throwing himself almost under the belly to save himself from being rubbed off in the low doorway.

"Whyn't yer spen' de night at Mis' Phillpotts'?" Cindy asked when he appeared in her presence, his eyes distended and rolling in frightened anticipation. "Dat white's done gone back twict, waitin' yer' lazy bones. Nobody but a bawn cook could fetch a poun'-cake fit fer fou' puzzidun' elduz outen sich trib'lations. Don't yer know I's got ter git dinner fer fou' puzzidun' elduz? But, law! yer wouldn't kere ef dey wus fou' Bishops. What do yer kere 'bout religion? Yer's so wicked! Gim me dat cin'mon-bok, an' don't stan' dar shilly-shally, like a gobbler on hot tin."

Then came Tony's acknowledgment that he had gone all the way to Mrs. Phillpotts' without once thinking that he did not know what he was going for. You should have seen how Aunt Cindy received this when the idea had fairly taken possession of her mind. It went to her funny spot. Planting her hands, outspread, on her sides, as if to fortify herself against shaking to pieces, she began laughing, almost without a sound, as though she was too well cushioned to make any noise. She quivered all over like a great mass of jelly, swaying back and forth, her head falling on her chest, on this shoulder and on that, till she fell with a great flop on the meat-block, where she continued to sway, and roll, and quiver. Tony's intense appreciation of the turned tide, expressed in broad grins, in titters, in giggles, in shuffles, in balancings, in hand-rubbings, was about as funny as Aunt Cindy's characteristic laughing. Before this laughing was ended he had made good his escape, and in process of events was repeating his tuggings and pullings at old Jack's bridle. It was dark before he returned from his errand, for Mrs. Phillpotts, not having any cinnamon, had sent a runner to Mrs. McDonald for the article; Mrs. McDonald, in turn, had sent to Mrs. Doubleday, and Mrs. Doubleday to the cross-roads store. Aunt Cindy never went to bed that night—never went to her cabin; she sat up with her cake and light-bread.

It was on the next day, the day of the important dinner for the important guests, that the real bustle began. Everybody on the plantation was enlisted except the babies. These, left to their own tender mercies, were toddling or crawling about the yard in a lost and reckless way, and had to be rescued from many a thrilling danger—from tubs of water, from cracks of fences, from dizzy heights, from thorns and briers, from the setting hen, the gander, and the turkey-gobbler. There were dishes to be borrowed, and knives and forks and spoons and ovens and skillets and pots and kettles. The pig had to be butchered and the chickens dressed. There was a square table to be pieced out; fuel to be brought from the woods and chopped; countless pails of water from the spring, distant an eighth of a mile. All the plantation had to be ransacked for eggs—the garden, fields, and orchards, scoured for vegetables, melons, and fruit. Pete was sent 6 miles for a bag of apples from Mr. La Mal's orchard, the only one in the neighborhood. Andy had to go to mill with a bag of corn before there could be any bread for dinner, for "light-bread," which with Northern people is the staff of life, is with Southern people a knick-knack.

It was approaching 10 o'clock, and Aunt Cindy was getting panicky; not that she distrusted her abilities—she believed in herself as she did in the Methodist Church. "But," she said, "niggers ain't to be 'pended on, "specially dat dar Tony." It was about this hour that a very important article in the get-up of a dinner was found to be missing—namely, salt. After the customary search that preceded the use of anything which Aunt Cindy had occasion to employ, she went in to Mrs. Burgiss with the intelligence. This lady was gathering a ruffle for the neck of her dress, and was, by all odds, the most composed person on the plantation. Mrs. Burgiss made the usual suggestion of sending to Mrs. Phillpotts'. Aunt Cindy went her way, but in a moment was back:

"We-all ain't got no blackberry cordial ter pass 'roun' wid dat dar poun'-cake," she said.

"Well, don't pester me, Aunt Cindy; jus' sen' to Brother Phillpotts' or somewhere else for anything we haven't got."

"Ain't no hosses lef' in de bawn ter sen' fer nuffin' else: dey's all off bor'rin'."

"Then sen' one of the negroes afoot."

"Ain't no niggers nuther ter sen'; dey's all off bor'rin, too."

"Well, manage it jus' as you like," said Mrs. Burgiss, blandly.

"Humph!" ejaculated Aunt Cindy, turning away. She came back immediately: "Law, Miss Rithy! here dem dar chil'ren—Miss Mary Summerfiel' an' Miss Susan Wesley—ain't fix up a speck. Yer mus' git fix up, honeys. Law! didn't you-all know we-all's gwyne ter hab fou' puzzidun' elduz ter dinner? Go put on you' shoes an' stockin's an' you' new caliker frocks."

"Mine's dirty," said Susan Wesley.

"Mine's tore," said Mary Summerfield.

As it was scarcely practicable to borrow dresses for these ladies, Susan Wesley was set down to mend Mary Summerfield's calico dress, and Mary Summerfield was sent with Susan Wesley's to the spring, where black Polly was washing out some articles which would be in demand at the dinner-party.

"Dell law! Miss Rithy!" said Aunt Cindy, reappearing after a few minutes, "dat Tony an' Alfred mus' be fix up an' sot at de fron' gate ter take de fou' puzzidun' elduz' hosses, an' ter tote um to de bawn; an' Nervy mus' be fixed up ter keep de flies offen dat tabul."

All this was desirable, but when they came to the point of fixing up the Burgiss retainers they came upon a problem. After much search and consultation it was decided as a last resort to hem up the legs of Mr. Burgiss' winter pantaloons for the boys that were "to tote the fou' puzzidun' elduz hosses to the bawn." Then a reverend swallow-tailed coat was added to Alfred's wardrobe, the cuffs being turned back and the long waist buttoned to the chin. Tony, who was smaller and had a clean shirt, was more comfortable but less satisfied in massa's vest. Very grotesque-looking figures they were, as was little Nervy in a dress which she stepped on in walking, and which necessitated a ceaseless hitching up of the shoulders to prevent its slipping off the wearer.

But how can I hope to picture Aunt Cindy's kitchen as the battle thickened? Great logs were roaring and blazing in the broad fireplace. Hanging before this was the pig, roasting entire. Then came a huge tin reflector, with its buggy-like top gleaming in the firelight and reflecting its heat on the rows of beaten biscuits thus baking. Over half the dirt floor patches of coals had been drawn from the fireplace, and on these beds were ovens and skillets and pots and trivets and gridirons in bewildering number and confusion. Outside the kitchen-shed, seated on the ground, were negro children, boys and girls, husking green corn, paring potatoes, peeling and stoning peaches, stringing beans, paring cymlins, peeling tomatoes, etc., etc. Nervy was shelling marrowfats, and the little black baby was eating them. Then there were three women assistants in the kitchen that "hendered more'n they he'ped," according to the head-cook. Cindy herself was moving about in her elephantine way, ordering the assistants, boxing the children, basting the hissing pig, stirring the custards, shifting an oven on the coals to insure an even bake; transferring a shovel of coals from the chimney-place to a kettle on the outskirts of her lines; searching the jambs and sleepers for some condiment or cloth; renewing the fire, calling for water, etc., etc. And all the while there was such a hissing and sputtering and bubbling and steaming and sizzling as would have been entirely worthy of four times "fou' puzzidun' elduz."

Nervy, having finished her pea-shelling, was prancing back and forth over the brown grass, admiring over her shoulder the effect of her sweeping train, when she perceived up the lane a great cloud of dust, and heard Tony call, "Dey's er comin'! dar dey is! Dem fou' puzzidun' elduz is er comin'!"

Nervy repeated the cry; then somebody else did the same; then another, till the whole plantation rang with it. Then there was a general rush from said plantation. Even Mrs. Burgiss rushed—buttoning her dress as she rushed—to the front window. Aunt Cindy deserted her dinner, and, with a flour-sifter in her hand, went, blowing like a porpoise and strewing the sifted flour as she went, to the side-yard to witness the important arrival. Little black faces and big black faces were pressed against cracks in the palings, or were peering from behind chimneys and around house-corners, while the happy, important, and envied Tony and Alfred ran to their posts at the gate to take the horses and "tote" them to the barn.

Mr. Burgiss was on hand, giving a bustling and noisy greeting to his guests. "Welcome, my brother," he said to each of the four in turn—"welcome to the hospitalities of my humble roof. As long as Brother Burgiss has a crus' of cawn-bread he'll share it with a brother Methodist."

They were conducted to the house, and seated in the open passage for coolness, for the air was sultry. There was that inertia and hush in the atmosphere that precedes a thunderstorm, and dark-gray clouds were banking in the southwest.

"I see you take the *Ladies' Repository*, Brother Burgiss," said one of the Elders in the course of conversation, opening the magazine and turning to an engraving.

"The *Ladies' Repository*," exclaimed Brother Burgiss with energetic enthusiasm, "is the pretties' book in America;" and he brought his leg a ringing slap with his open palm by way of emphasizing his remark. "The pretties' book in America!" Again he slapped his leg. "The han'somes' book on this continent or any other, Brother Falconer. As to its matter, I place it among the classics;" and he turned to another of the Elders—"in the fron' rank of the classics, Brother Purryne. There are but two books in the worl' that outrank it, Brother Underwood," he continued, again changing his auditor.

"And what are those?" asked Elder Underwood, his eyes twinkling at this extraordinary announcement.

"The *Methodis' Discipline* and the Bible," answered Brother Burgiss courageously. "The *Methodis' Discipline* is the most wonderful book in the civilized language,—the mos' superior uninspired book that was ever extant,—the mos' superior book, I may say, the universe ever saw. We're a wonderful people, my dear brother,—a wonderful people, we Methodists. We keep the worl' movin'."

"We help to do it," Brother Foster modestly amended.

"My dear Brother Foster, we move the worl'—we move it," Mr. Burgiss reiterated, bringing his hands together with a ringing spat,—"the religious worl', you understan'. Who's doin' anything, for instance, to take this district to glory except the Methodists?"

"The Presbyterians have established some flourishing churches in this neighborhood," suggested Elder Purryne.

"The Presbyterians!" exclaimed Mr. Burgiss with impetuous scorn. "I wouldn't give that"—and he snapped his finger with a flourish—"for all the good they'll do at bringin' sinners down. The Presbyterians are behinders—the Methodists are leadin' the advance; we're Christ's vanguard. Presbyterians can't hold a candle to us. We can out-number them; we can out-preach them; we can out-sing them; we can out-pray them; we can out-shout them. Religion would die out—die out from the face of the livin' earth, Brother Purryne—but for the Methodis' Church, but for our protracted meetin's, our class-meetin's, our camp-meetin's, our love-feasts, our revivals. Presbyterians could never have such a thing as a camp-meetin', Brother Underwood—never! They ain't got enough of the knock-down in 'em; too col'—no fire. They're afraid to shout—afraid somebody'll hear 'em. It takes the Methodists to storm heaven; it's only the Methodists that can be trusted to give the devil a bayonet charge. Presbyterians will do to stan' off an' shoot arrers, but when heaven is to be carried by assault, give me the ol'-fashioned, camp-meetin', shoutin' Methodists. Sinners can't get to heaven at no easy Presbyterian gait; if we ever get to heaven, Brother Underwood (which may we all do, my dear brethren!), we've got to trot it every step of the way. The Methodists have got hol' of the bes' thing out. Indeed, the Methodis' Church is the phenomena of America."

"I remember hearing you say that in a sermon at the Bush Camp-Ground last fall," said Brother Underwood.

Mr. Burgiss colored, for those heroics he had been delivering were passages from one of his favorite sermons.

"That was a very striking discourse," continued Brother Underwood, "but one sentence in it impressed me so as so remarkable that I have remembered it to this day."

Mr. Burgiss brightened and bustled with delight. "And what was the sentence, my dear brother?" he asked.

"You said, 'When Cleopatra raised the poisoned chalice to her lips.' I had always supposed that Cleopatra was killed by the poison of asps."

"Hem! haw!" said Mr. Burgiss, bustling and fidgeting, "it was—hem!—it was formerly thought so, but—hem!—more recent historical authorities, Brother Underwood, says deff'rent."

Here the entrance of Mrs. Burgiss created a diversion, and the conversation changed to the duties of Methodist women in matters of dress. Soon after this the impending storm broke. The rain appeared to descend not in drops, but in streams and sheets and spouts; the thunder seemed on the roof, and the roof coming down. And the storm burst just as Aunt Cindy was dishing her dinner. By dint of engaging all the hands on the plantation in simultaneous action she had managed to get all the dinner accessories from the spring-house just as the vegetables, meats, etc., in the kitchen were being dished, so that all the cold things might be kept cold, and all the hot things hot, till the final moment. And now it was "rainin' blazes," according to Tony. But delay was out of the question; the dinner must be got on the table, yet the kitchen, as you are supposed to remember, was 60 feet from the house. Aunt Cindy was on the verge of tears. Everybody stood irresolute.

Tony had an inspiration; he was bursting to tell, yet Aunt Cindy looked as stormy as the skies. He recalled her uncertain moods, and remembered that she owed a duty to him for his grandmother's sake. Tony trembled, but spoke: "Umberillers an' porr'sols!"

A swift change swept the leader's face. She caught Tony up and kissed him, and that made Tony cry. "Git um," she said—"git all de umberillers an' parr'sols."

Soon there were collected a dozen or more of these, the "fou' puzzidun' elduz's" umbrellas being pressed into service. Almost every negro at the South who owns anything has an umbrella or parasol, for there is a long period of sunshine to fight.

A procession was formed of the dinner-carriers, at whose head marched Aunt Cindy, bearing the roast pig with a red apple in its mouth. I must tell you that Aunt Cindy wore a pink calico dress made with short sleeves and low in the neck. When all was ready, and she had sufficiently bewildered her corps of assistants by the multitude of her instructions, with a tread of her bare feet that shook the house, she crossed the square passage, from which the rain had driven the company, and stood in the august presence of the "fou' puzzidun' elduz." "Servant, marsters!" she said in a tone of simple reverence which was really touching. Then she curtsied in a way that raised a momentary fear that she would never be able to recover herself, but must go down. "Dinner is serve."

Mrs. Burgiss rose languidly, Mr. Burgiss bustlingly.

"Come, my brethren," said the reverend host, "let us see what good things——"

"The cook hath provided for them that love them—that is to say, the good things," interrupted Elder Underwood, who was a funny man.

Then they crossed the open passage, being well sprinkled in the transit, and entered the room where Aunt Cindy's dinner was spread. The table reached the length of the room, and was literally jammed. From this you will infer that Aunt Cindy had served all her viands together. This was even so—fish, flesh, fowl, pig, pastry, pudding, cabbage, cake, cordial, all in a jumble. But there was method in her jumbling. As head-waiter she superintended all the serving, and she never offered two incongruous articles together. There was complete harmony, perfect dovetailing. She was an untutored culinary genius. She had never heard of a fifteen-course dinner, but she nevertheless played off the courses "by ear," to borrow from the musicians.

And surely there never was a funnier subject than Aunt Cindy—her great heart in an attitude of reverence toward those "fou' puzzidun' elduz," every inch of her swollen with the importance of ministering to such dignitaries; buzzing and panting and heaving about the table; finessing to get all her dishes tested; upbraiding, threatening, encouraging in pantomime her assistants; vibrating in a waddling run, under an umbrella, between the dining-room and kitchen; shaking the house as she moved, even to the dislodging of the clay daubing, and causing the dishes to tremble for their lives.

And there never was a happier, more complacent creature than this same Aunt Cindy, seated that afternoon on the meat-block, with a satisfied stomach, reliving in memory her triumph, and fondly repeating to her heart all the words of commendation bestowed on her dinner by the "fou' puzzidun elduz"—no happier creature, Tony perhaps excepted, as he sat under a clump of china-trees, the skies having cleared, eating all that he wanted, and more too, of the marvelous dinner. And if that dinner did not procure for the Rev. Mr. Burgiss the desired station appointment, is it not clear that Presiding Elders are ungrateful?

THE LONGEST DEATH-WATCH.*

The woman is a picture now,
The Spanish suns have touched her face;
The coil of gold upon her brow
Shines back on an Imperial race
With most forlorn and bitter grace.

Old palace lamps behind her burn,
The ermine molders on her train,—
Her ever-constant eyes still yearn
For one who came not back to Spain;
And dim and hollow is her brain.

One only thing she knew in life,
Four hundred ghostly years ago—
That she was Flemish Philip's wife,
Nor much beyond she cared to know;
Without a voice she tells me so.

Philip the Beautiful—whose eyes
Might win a woman's heart, I fear,
Even from his grave! "He will arise,"
The monks had murmured by his bier,
"And reign once more among us here."

She heard their whisper, and forgot
Castile, and Aragon, and all
Save Philip, who had loved her not;
The cruel darkness of his pall
Seemed on an empty world to fall.

She took the dead man—for her sight
A Prince in death's disguise, as fair
As when his wayward smile could light
The throne he wedded her to share—
And followed, hardly knowing where.

Almost as dumb as he, she fled,
Pallid and wasted, toward the place
Where he, the priestly promise said,
Must wait the hour when God's sweet grace
Should breathe into his breathless face.

Once, when the night was weird with rain,
She sought a convent's shelter. When
The tapers showed a veiled train
Of nuns, instead of cowled men,
She stole into the night again:

"These women, sainted though they be,"
She moaned through all her jealous mind,
"Are women still, and shall not see
Philip the Fair—though he is blind!
Favor with him I yet shall find."

Then, with her piteous yearning wild:
"Unclose his coffin quick, I pray."
Fiercely the sudden lightning smiled—
When they had laid the lid away—
Like scorn, upon the regal clay.

She kissed the dead of many days,
As though he were an hour asleep.
Dark men with swords to guard her way
Wept for her—but she did not weep;
She had her vigil left to keep.

They reached the appointed cloister. While
The heart of Philip withering lay,
She, without moan, or tear, or smile,
Watched from her window, legends say—
Watched seven and forty years away!

Winds blew the blossoms to and fro,
Into the world and out again:
"He will come back to me, I know"—
Poor whisper of a wandering brain
To peerless patience, peerless pain.

Ah, longest, loneliest, saddest tryst
Was ever kept on earth! And yet
Had he arisen would he have kissed
The gray wan woman he had met,
Or—taught her how the dead forget?

Could she have won, discrowned and old,
The love she could not win, in sooth,
When queenly purple, fold on fold,
And all the subtle grace of youth,
Helped her to hide a hapless truth?

Did she not fancy—should she see
That coffin, watched so long, unclose—
The royal tenant there would be
Still young, still fair, when he arose,
Beside her withered leaves and snows.

He would have laughed to breathe the tale
Of this crazed stranger's love, I fear,
'Neath moon and rose and nightingale,
With courtly jewels glimmering near,
Into some lovely lady's ear.

—*Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt.*

*Joanna, the wife of Philip the Handsome, was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, sister of Catherine of Aragon, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

Hunting Deer with a Steamboat.

The Portland *Oregonian* describes an episode of the Fourth of July thus: "On the afternoon of the 4th inst., as the steamer Maria Wilkens was on her way from Freeport to Kalama, she sighted a deer in the river about a mile below the latter place. When first seen he was about one-third of the way across, and striking out boldly for the Oregon shore. The steamer was headed for him with all haste, and, there being no firearms on board except a small pocket-pistol, it was decided to try to capture him alive. A noose was made in a rope and thrown as the boat approached, but missed the game. The deer whirled and made for the Washington Territory side, which was the nearest, but Capt. Huntington turned the little steamer in fine style and headed him off. The chase now became exciting. A second time the ropes were thrown unsuccessfully, and the deer, though making prodigious efforts to reach the shore, was a third time overhauled. This time both ropes caught on his horns, and, after a desperate struggle, he was hauled on board and securely fastened, but one horn was broken off in the struggle. He proved to be a 4-year-old buck, and in fine condition."

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year......	$13.00	Weekly, 1 year....	$ 1.65
Tri-Weekly..........	6.50	Five copies.........	7.50
Sunday Edition, double sheet.....	3.00	Ten copies........	14.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

WANTED—One active agent in each town and village. Special arrangements made with such.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Ice-Witch" in German.

TO-MORROW.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Ice-Witch."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, Aug. 2, 1875, for business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Em. Com. G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, A. & A. Scotch Rite Masons.—There will be a Regular Assembly Thursday evening next. Work on the 4th and 5th Degrees. By order of E. P. Hall, T. P. G. M. ED. GOODALE, Gr. Sec'y.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular communication Tuesday Evening, Aug. 3. Work on the 3d Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Per order W. M. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting will be held in their hall, 167 and 169 Washington-st., next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Their Picnic will be held August 12.
W. C. ROSS, Acting Fourth Chieftain.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at their hall, 167 Washington-st., on Monday evening, Aug. 2, 1875, at 8 o'clock. THOS. BUTTON, Rec. Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, August 1, 1875.

The Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH has done a graceful and sensible thing in declining to serve as an investigator of his father-in-law's partner, Secretary DELANO. It is announced that "the Hon. J. B. MILLET, of Massachusetts," has been chosen to fill one of the numerous vacancies in the Commission. Who is he? Whitewash spread by an unknown person will do DELANO little good.

During the past week a large delegation of business men of Chicago has been visiting the Counties of Edgar, Clark, and Crawford, in Southern Illinois, lately brought into direct communication with Chicago by the extension of the Paris & Danville Railroad. At every point—Georgetown, Paris, Marshall, Hutsonville, and Palestine—the delegation was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in churches and public halls, and the people of this highly-favored section of our State were earnest and zealous in expressing their determination to aid in every legitimate way the business interests of what is hereafter to be their commercial metropolis. It now only remains for Chicago manufacturers and dealers to improve the advantages so easily within their reach.

English juries have recently returned verdicts in the case of two steamship-disasters. The first is that of the Vicksburg, which, it will be remembered, was lost by collision with icebergs a few weeks ago. In this case, the jury found that the Captain of the steamer obeyed none of the Company's instructions, and, of course, his vessel was lost. The second was that of the Abbotsford, of the Philadelphia & Liverpool Line, which was stranded recently, fortunately without loss of life. In this case the jury found that the vessel was a long distance out of her course, that the officers knew they were on a dangerous coast, and that the ship was not moved with caution, nor were any soundings taken at all. A combination of favorable circumstances prevented this from being a great disaster. Now, as no one will be punished for neglect of duty, it would seem at least that the masters of vessels ought to take warning by these examples. They owe this much, at least, to the traveling public.

The success of the cheap trains on the road between Boston and Lynn has led to a new thing in railroad enterprise. A narrow-gauge railway has been built between the two cities, which is to be run on the cheap-fare principle entirely. The five-cent trains on the Eastern Railway are confined to the morning and evening, and make only one trip each way. The fares on the narrow-gauge will be somewhat lower,—12½ cents to Lynn,—but they will apply to all trains. One hundred days before the road was opened, the iron of which it is built was lying on the shores of Lake Champlain; the lumber of which the cars are made was piled at Troy; and the ties were growing in North Carolina forests. Such enterprise augurs well for the success of the railway. The experiment will be watched with interest, especially in Chicago. The growth of our suburbs and the prosperity of our city have been retarded by the exorbitant rates charged for tickets to and from the suburbs. A Bostonian pays 5 cents for 14 miles ride, while a Chicagoan is charged 10 cents for a 2-mile trip, from the Union Depot to Twenty-second street.

The most notable fact in the economic history of the last few years in England is the organization of leagues of employers for the avowed purpose of counteracting the trade-unions. From a purely selfish point of view, this policy has already been justified. It was thoroughly tested by the miners' strike in South Wales. The combination of a few dozen masters utterly defeated the combination of several thousand workmen. The great lock-out now in progress in the English cotton-mills is an illustration of the strength of these associations. The league of cotton manufacturers controls 162 mills. Of these, 156 were shut July 26, and the other six are to be closed Aug. 1. Such concerted action will be practically irresistible. The operatives will suffer for days and perhaps weeks, and will finally be starved into acceptance of the reduced rates of wages. The appearance of this new factor in the strife between "capital and labor" changes the whole problem. It will not improbably result in a federation of all the English trade-unions,—indeed, something of this sort already exists,—and finally in the revival of the International. The latter body was by no means an unmixed evil before it was captured by the Communists. Its reorganization on the original basis is not, therefore, to be wholly dreaded. But now that employers have discovered the possibility and profit of combination, it is not unlikely that an international labor league would be followed by an international association of employers. We are inclined to think that such a threatening organization of these two great forces would do good rather than harm, in the long run, by bringing so much study to bear upon the vexed problem of their proper relations that a solution of it would be reached either through arbitration or co-operation.

ANDREW JOHNSON DEAD.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON died yesterday in Tennessee, from the effect of a paralysis with which he had been stricken on Friday. He was born Dec. 29, 1808, and was in the 68th year of his age. His public record is a remarkable one. At 10 years of age he was apprenticed to a tailor, and worked at that business in Raleigh, N. C., until he was 18,—teaching himself to read. With his widowed mother, he moved to Greenville, in East Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. At 20 years he was elected an Alderman of the town; was Mayor from 23 to 26; a member of the Legislature from 27 to 31; canvassed the State as Presidential Elector at 32; elected to State Senate at 33; to Congress at 35; and, during ten years' continuous service, took an important and conspicuous part in legislation; served four years (until 1857) as Governor of Tennessee; was then elected United States Senator for six years; arrayed himself on the side of the Union and against Rebellion; was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee from 1862 to 1865; was elected Vice-President November, 1864; inaugurated March 4, 1865; succeeded as President of the United States April 15 in the same year; retired March 4, 1869; and in February, 1875, was elected United States Senator, taking his seat on the 4th of March. From his election as Village Aldermen in 1820 to the time of his death he was continuously in elective office, except during the time he served as Military Governor, and the six years following the expiration of his term as President.

ANDREW JOHNSON was no ordinary man. Indeed, he was an extraordinary character. His success was due to no advantages of wealth, family, or education. He was poor at the outset, and remained comparatively poor to the end. He was thrifty and sparing in his expenditures. He was a man of great natural abilities, which made themselves conspicuous despite his illiteracy and want of education; they enabled him to surmount obstacles that were fatal to others. He enjoyed the personal confidence of his immediate neighbors, and of the people of his State, and that confidence had even a wider constituency among the American people.

There was one particular in his character that should never be forgotten, and which should serve as an incentive to all classes, and especially to men holding public station, and that was his inflexible personal honesty. No suspicion of any official turpitude ever existed of ANDREW JOHNSON; and it was to the public faith in his integrity that he owed the victories which he gained in his contests in his own State.

ANDREW JOHNSON's public career, of course, reached its zenith in the Presidency. The extraordinary events of his Presidency are fresh in the memory of the public. He succeeded Mr. LINCOLN under the awful and unprecedented circumstances of assassination. He succeeded at the close of a long bloody civil war, when the Government had to deal with even the more difficult question of the reconstruction of twelve millions of people, four millions of whom had been elevated from the personal condition of slavery to that of freedom and political citizenship. Between the two races, the line which separated the superior from the inferior had been broad and impassable for a century; it had been intensified by the comparative ignorance of the one race and the cultivation of the other; and the problem which met the Administration of JOHNSON was how to create, upon an enduring basis, Governments for these people in which there should be no distinctions of race or color, and where the master and slave were to be on a common level of right, of freedom, and political equality.

One of the peculiar traits of ANDREW JOHNSON's character was inordinate egotism,—his complete confidence in himself and in the unbending pertinacity or obstinacy with which he adhered to his own ignorant convictions. Before the meeting of Congress he had marked out his "policy" of negro serfdom, and sought to so commit the Government thereto that Congress would have to acquiesce. But Congress refused, and for three years there was a constant and bitter struggle between the Executive and Legislative Departments. The President vetoed all the measures of Reconstruction, and, so far as he was able, used his authority to nullify and defeat them. Congress, on the other hand, resorted to legislation having for its practical effect to deprive the President of the power to remove and appoint the civil officers of the Government, including even the members of his own Cabinet. The President was not amiable under the controversy. He was defiant and aggressive, and was especially abusive in his speech. The Congress, fortified by an overwhelming verdict of the people, at last resorted to the extreme measure of impeachment, and a formal conviction and deposition failed only by a *single vote* in the Senate. We do not think it extravagant to say that the general action of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction, as opposed to that of ANDREW JOHNSON, was sustained by five-sixths of the American people; and the actual reconstruction of the ex-Rebel States was only accomplished in spite of and against the unrelenting opposition of the President. This is hardly the occasion to discuss the opposing policies of the President and of Congress in the matter of Reconstruction. Reconstruction is now completed, and the excitements and passions and vindictive feelings that prevailed in 1865-'8 had so far relaxed and faded away that the people of the North, of all parties, generally were gratified when the Legislature of Tennessee, last winter, elected the ex-President to the United States Senate. His election was a personal triumph. He defeated the caucus, through the voluntary demands of the common people of the State that he be elected.

ANDREW JOHNSON, however, by his conduct in 1861, in opposing Secession and Rebellion in Tennessee, gained a place in his country's history which even a subsequent successful impeachment could not have wholly obscured. He faced Disunion, Treason, Secession, and Rebellion on the soil where these flourished, and where it required courage and patriotism of the highest order to do so.

ANDREW JOHNSON could, however, have hardly adopted any other course. He had been a living protest against the aristocracy which was founded upon Slavery. He was a man of the common people. He had no ancestry or lineage to refer to; he was not a descendant of a family rich in lands or slaves; he was a laborer, living upon the wages which his own hands earned; his appearance as a leader in politics was resented as an encroachment upon the domain of those born to rule; he might be tolerated as a useful retainer, but as a Captain never! Every office he obtained he forced from the "upper class" of his party. At last he reached Congress, and for ten years he was content to represent his immediate neighbors and friends. His party refused to recognize him further. In the Presidential election of 1852 the State had voted for the Whig candidate, and, in 1853, ANDREW JOHNSON was essential to the success of the party, and thus he forced the old nullifiers, abstractionists, secessionists, and aristocrats to take the Tailor of Greenville and make him Governor of the State. Two years later he was again called upon to meet Knownothingism, and succeeded. He made war on the aristocratic wing of the party, and so strong had he become that Tennessee was one of the strongest Union States at the South. It refused to secede in 1861, and, in the end, was declared to have seceded, by fraud and swindling upon the part of its executive officers.

ANDREW JOHNSON had his faults, personal and political. He had many very wild political vagaries, which, however, despite their absurdity, he honestly believed in. He was excessively dogmatic. He was intolerant in his opinions, and always extreme. Owing to his deficient education, and his residence among a people who at that time were hardly as well improved as himself, and the personal antagonisms he had to encounter because of his humble origin and his mechanical occupation, he in early life had to resort to language in his popular addresses which was far more forcible than elegant. In the vituperation common on the stump in Tennessee he had but one rival, and that was the Whig Parson BROWNLOW, and for nearly fifty years these men led a life of bitter denunciation. JOHNSON was perfectly at home in such a strife, and there were few men, in Tennessee or out of it, who would venture a second time into that kind of discussion with him. In after life, when in more elevated positions, he could not get rid of this rude style altogether. It followed him to the last, attracting more unfavorable comment in his exalted positions than in his earlier days.

He lived to an advanced age, and has gone down to the grave bearing many honors. His own intense combativeness provoked a counter warfare on him. The country will hear of his death with no revival of unkindness. Though condemned by the nation, and at times regarded as a dangerous man, nevertheless, at the grave of the Village Alderman, Mayor, legislator, Congressman, Governor, Senator, Vice-President, and President, all his faults and errors will be overlooked in the brightness of the epitaph,—"In the day of treason, he was an American patriot."

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

We print elsewhere a transcript of the fourteenth annual report of the Board of Public Works, which presents some items of much interest, especially with regard to our water facilities, which we commend generally to the people of Chicago, and particularly to the insurance interests and sore-headed newspapers of New York, which have so persistently misrepresented the efforts made by Chicago to protect herself against danger from fire. From the report of the Board, it now appears that at the time of the 1871 fire we had 272 miles of water-pipe; now we have nearly 400. There were then 1,552 hydrants; now there are 2,607. The capacity of the Water Works at that time was 38,000,000 gallons per day; before the close of the present financial year, it will be 100,000,000 gallons! In addition to this total increase in the quantity of water, many of the old pipes and hydrants have been replaced by new ones, and ten large fire-cisterns have been built. To these New York parties we commend the statement of the Board that, "As soon as the new engines shall be in working order (two compound, condensing, beam-pumping engines, capable of raising 30,000,000 gallons 155 feet high in twenty-four hours), namely, in November of this year, Chicago will be one of the safest cities in the country—if not in the world—so far as the water-supply is concerned." Since 1871, there have been laid 521,387 feet of water-pipe,—or 100 miles,—at a cost of $1,409,453; also 353 hydrants, of which 66 were in the North Division, 129 in the South, and 158 in the West. The income from water-collections for the year (which ended in April) was $705,926, a decrease of $2,877 on the collections of the previous year, which was occasioned by the July fire, that swept away 560 acres of buildings. The total income of the Water-Works since 1854 has been six millions ($6,086,616). The expenditures connected with the water-supply for the past year were $617,065, leaving a surplus for the year of $88,861, which goes to show that the Water-Works are more than self-supporting.

We are glad to notice, in connection with the waste of water, that, in accordance with the suggestions of THE TRIBUNE, the Board recommend the general use of meters whenever the financial condition of the city will allow of their purchase. The comments of the Board upon the waste of water are very forcible and pertinent, and ought to commend themselves to water-users throughout the city.

During the year, 42 miles of sewerage have been built, making the entire sewerage of the city 240 miles, the whole cost of construction for the year being $587,507. Eight miles of streets have been paved during the year, making a total of 111 miles of paved streets in the city. In this connection, the Board very curtly hints that many of the streets are in a very bad condition, and that "There can be no radical or permanent improvement until the tax-payers, with whom the matter is optional, choose to pave them." During the year, over 72 miles of sidewalks have been laid, making 725 miles in the city. During the year, 712 building-permits were issued, and 244 applications for the removal of wooden buildings were favorably acted upon. In connection with this branch of their report, the Board very strongly condemn the practice of allowing the removal of wooden buildings within the city limits, and their protest ought to be recognized. There is great good sense in their statement that "The fire-ordinance now prohibits a citizen from erecting a wooden building, and, on the theory of general protection, requires him to use brick or stone. It is a serious violation of this theory, and a gross injustice to citizens thus prohibited, to authorize the removal of old wooden buildings into proximity with structures built in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance."

Among miscellaneous improvements accomplished during the year are the following: Dredging in the river has been carried on at a total expenditure of $49,710.38. New bridges have been built over the Ogden Canal, at Randolph street, at Fullerton avenue, and a viaduct over the tracks at North Halsted street. Five engine-houses and an engine-house and police-station have also been built. There have been expended upon the nine parks belonging to the city, which embrace about 75 acres, $40,051.54.

These are the principal features of the report, the most important of which are those touching water and sewerage facilities. The former we once more commend to the National Board of Underwriters as a most complete and final answer to the New York newspapers which have so constantly misrepresented Chicago. What is New York doing to protect itself from fire? Can it make any such showing as appears in this official report?

THE CHARTER OF 1872.

The legality or illegality of the election by which it was assumed that the charter of 1872 was adopted will go up to the Supreme Court in three different guises, viz.: (1) The Aldermanic contempt case decided by Judge WILLIAMS; (2) the Police Board case, which involves some of the results of the charter; (3) the *quo warranto* case, in which the people ask by what authority the Mayor and Council are acting under the charter of 1872. The last-mentioned case presents more directly than the others the issue between the people and the present City Government. A decision in the Circuit Court will probably be rendered to-morrow. It would be unusual, we believe, to give the counsel for the Mayor and Common Council a second opportunity for amending their pleas. Such an opportunity would be particularly obnoxious in the present case, in view of the evident purpose of the City Government to delay the final decision in order that the Supreme Court may not have a chance to pass upon it until after it shall be too late to hold an election this fall under the old charter. This consideration will probably influence Judge FARWELL to refuse any further delay. The desire to hold their offices from six to eighteen months beyond the time for which they were originally elected has been, and is still, the secret of the support which the charter of 1872 receives from the Mayor and the Aldermen. They believe that if they can, by means of dilatory litigation, postpone the overthrow of the ballot-box-stuffed charter until after the regular day for the fall election, they may be still able to hold on to office, with its powers and perquisites, in spite of the will of the people. It is proper that Judge FARWELL should take account of this purpose, and, having already given every opportunity which it is usual to give, should deny any further effort at delay.

If Judge FARWELL gives a decision to-morrow, it will be in the shape of a judgment of ouster, declaring that the city has failed to show that it has the authority to act under the charter of 1872. Of course an appeal will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court, and, pending this appeal, the charter of 1872 will continue in force. The *quo warranto* case carries the preliminary questions up to the Supreme Court, which will be called upon to decide in effect whether the election was legally called. If the Supreme Court sustains Judges BOOTH and FARWELL, that will be an end of the matter; it will have been held by the highest tribunal in the State that there was no legal election, in which case the charter could not have been adopted. But if the Supreme Court refuses to sustain the judgment of the Court below, then will come a trial of the issue whether the majority of the legal votes cast were in favor of or against the adoption of the charter. This issue comes up in two suits,—one in the Circuit Court, and one in the County Court,—one brought under the General Election law, and the other under the provisions of the Act of 1872. It will then be a matter of testimony as to the majority of legal votes, whereon the ultimate fate of the charter depends, unless summarily disposed of because there was no legal election whatever, and because the voters have never had a lawful opportunity of deciding whether they want the charter or not.

One of the organs of the repeaters and ballot-box-stuffers gives special prominence to the following extract from Judge FARWELL's recent opinion:

> I don't think they are difficulties which necessarily make the election void. There is not a tendency, as I understand the Courts and the decisions of the Courts, to surround elections with technicalities and difficulties; so that when people are invited to come and give their votes upon any questions submitted to them that it should be in the power of officials or anybody, either by their fraud or by their negligence, in any ordinary case, to defeat an election; and where there is no fraud of that character, or mistake which should lead the Court to set it aside, on general grounds,—that *the real question is, how have the majority of legal voters voted on this matter? That is the main question.* If Courts are inclined to view this in a technical way, and to hunt for difficulties, and to seize readily upon technical objections, this whole business of elections will come into disrepute, and will be looked upon with disgust by the great body of respectable citizens, and at least a great many people will be led to keep away from the polls when they see how often it is that their votes amount to nothing. I understand it is the inclination of Courts, for good reasons, not to surround this question with unnecessary difficulty, nor to set aside elections for technical objections, but to endeavor in all such cases to see *that the right conclusion is arrived at, and that the voice of the majority of the legal voters is heard.*

We fail to see that the above extract has any special significance that is favorable to the supporters of the charter or ballot-box-stuffers. It is all true enough and proper enough, but Judge FARWELL probably thought there was something more than mere "technicalities" and "technical objections" to the manner in which the charter had been submitted; if he had not thought so, his decision would have been just the reverse of what it was. But if the objections are not sustained, and the issue of illegal voting comes to trial, then Judge FARWELL's remarks apply, and among the first questions that will arise is how the number of illegal votes is to be determined in wards where there has been no list of voters kept, and no poll-books returned; or in wards where two ballots, presumably on separate questions, were deposited in one and the same box, by the same person. Take the First Ward, for example: Some 1,760 tickets were found in the ballot-box, of which 1,665 were for the charter. Now there is the strongest circumstantial evidence that there were at least 1,400 illegal votes among these. The fact that the total vote of the ward at the exciting general election of last fall was only half as many as that cast at the charter election would be sufficient to establish this. But no list of voters was kept in this ward. How, then, can the number of illegal votes be traced, or the illegal voters discovered, unless a poll-list containing the names of those voting can be produced? The demand will be made that, in this ward and every other ward where there was an evident purpose to ignore every provision of the Election law looking to the identification of illegal votes, the entire vote be thrown out as illegal. The same demand will probably be made in regard to those wards where two ballots were allowed to be deposited by one person in the same box. We do not see how these demands can be refused, and if they are admitted they will suffice to overthrow the result of the election as declared by the Council, which violated the injunction upon that body not to count the bogus returns.

Another effort is being made to create partisanship for the charter because MARK SHERIDAN has been got out of office under its operation. This ought to have no force whatever. So far as MARK SHERIDAN is concerned, his term of office expires Dec. 1, and he would then go out of office anyway, unless the people see fit to re-elect him, which they would have a perfect right to do, and which, under our form of government, we know of no means to prevent. Nobody should permit himself to be misled by any of these side-issues. The charter-contest is all-important because it includes the whole issue of the honesty of elections. If it holds, all future city elections in Chicago will be of the same fraudulent character as the charter election, for they will be held in the spring without registration, and with a judicial notice to the repeaters and ballot-box-stuffers that they may follow their practices with impunity.

GIVE BROTHER MOODY A CHURCH.

The Great Fire of 1871 was impartial in its destruction, and therefore did not spare the mission-school in which Brother MOODY, then unknown to fame beyond the limits of Chicago, labored for the good of the territory in which it was located,—a territory, by the way, which sadly needed the labors of some zealous home missionary like Brother MOODY, who has now become an evangelist of world-wide fame. He had no denomination or congregation to fall back upon for help in this emergency. His constituency was poor, ragged, and impecunious, and not only could not help in the erection of a new edifice, but had never contributed anything towards the running expenses of the old one. So the charitable people of the community and those interested in Brother MOODY's peculiar work took hold and commenced the erection of a plain, but substantial, church on the old site on North LaSalle street, half a dozen blocks north of the river, and had succeeded in erecting one story when the funds gave out. The panic then set in, and it became impossible to raise any more money, and thus the building remains unfinished. It is at present an ungainly and unsightly blot in the midst of a section rapidly being improved with handsome buildings.

The friends of Brother MOODY are now organizing a movement in this city which has for its object the completion of the church pending his return from Europe. Such an act will be a very graceful recognition of Brother MOODY. He has richly earned it. He has conferred honor upon the city and has made its name more widely known and respected than ever before. When he left us upon his religious mission, he was comparatively unknown out of the city; now he is known to the whole civilized world. When he left us, he had been comparatively successful in conducting a mission-school and managing the religious and charitable affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association; now he has thrown the whole Kingdom of Great Britain into a religious fervor, and attracted thousands upon thousands of people to hear him discourse in his simple, but earnest and convincing, manner. When he left us, his auditors were the lowest classes of society; now he has talked to aristocrats, nobles, and royalty itself. Almost at a bound, he has reached the exalted place held by WHITEFIELD and other evangelists, and has made his name known the world over. Chicago, therefore, cannot do less than to recognize not only what he has done in the cause of religion, but what he has done for Chicago. To finish his unsectarian church will require a comparatively small sum and little time, and the testimonial will be but a very slight one in comparison with his services for piety. In this connection, there is another thing to be remembered. Brother MOODY now not only belongs to Chicago but to the whole country, by virtue of the remarkable unsectarian work he has been doing. When he returns, he should receive a warm welcome from Chicago as well as from all the large cities in the United States, and it is not impossible that in the midst of this general enthusiasm tempting offers will be made to secure his services. In all probability, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other cities which have a chronic jealousy of Chicago, will make desperate efforts to get him away from Chicago, which must therefore be up and doing, and show Brother MOODY that he is appreciated, and that his wonderful work is recognized by his own city. We do not believe that any form of testimonial would be so pleasing to him as the completion of his unsectarian mission-church, about which cluster his fondest associations, or that anything would suit him better than to resume his labors where he inaugurated them. To do this the more effectively the material should be placed in his hands complete. The evangelizer of Great Britain should not be greeted with the sight of a half-story church, standing in all its deformity just as it was when he left here. All the churches, evangelical and unevangelical, liberal and dogmatic, should unite their efforts to accomplish this result, and we have no doubt that the unconverted public will also cheerfully lend a helping hand in so good a cause.

BASE-BALL AND THE CHURCHES.

A new departure has been taken by one of the churches of this city—the Plymouth Congregational—which commends itself, namely: the culture of muscular Christianity. Upon two occasions this church has entered the field, and deliberately, cold-bloodedly, and muffinly, of course, played games of base-ball. Her players were crude, immature, and green, and of course made some astonishing displays in speed and dexterity. None of them are athletes, and this unfortunate failing led to some lame legs, discolored shins, swollen fingers, stiff backs, and a general disinclination to go up stairs, except by the use of the stair-rails as means for pulling. All paid the penalty of indulgence in the National game, and, while none perhaps displayed a proficiency which will qualify them for positions in the White Stocking Club of next year, the White Stocking Club of this year has seen days when it would not be warranted in undue levity or in disparaging comments upon the playing of this church nine. But all this is neither here nor there. The point to which we wish to call attention is the fact that one at least of our churches is not so thoroughly spiritualized that it gives no heed to the body; not so completely hedged in with didactics, dialectics, and dogmatics that it cannot have a good time after the fashion of the world's people; not so fearful of the hereafter of its soul that it can have no care for the hereafter of its muscle; and perhaps recognizes the fact that good strong muscles involving sound digestions, clear heads, and powerful lungs are the essentials of healthy, active religion.

As there are, undoubtedly, some lean, dyspeptic, sharp-faced, and spectacled Christians whose views of the world are not rose-colored, and who square their lives by dogma and creed, and who will look with holy horror upon these thirty-six Plymouth Church players who have fought upon the ungodly diamond, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, as the defender of muscular Christianity and the foe of cant and dogma, assumes to defend them upon the broad, general ground that a healthy, strong body is more conducive to vital, practical, humanizing, charitable religion than an unhealthy one. In illustration of this fact, it points with some degree of pleasure and pride to Brother MOODY, whom it upheld and defended when he was only the Superintendent of a little mission-school in an obscure, degraded quarter of the city, and probably in his wildest dreams never foresaw that he was to become the world's evangelist, and shake the United Kingdom of Great Britain from one end to the other. Now, Brother MOODY is none of your lean, lank, cadaverous, scowling saints, who grow bilious and dyspeptic at the very sight of fruit-stands, meat-markets, and green groceries filled with the substantial good things of this world, which Divine Providence certainly could not have provided for the children of darkness alone. He is a sound, strong man; solid and compact in build; big-boned and broad-shouldered; capable of work and immense endurance; a man who knows how to eat, who can eat a great deal, who enjoys his eating, and one whom eating does not hurt; a man built for walking, running, and hitting out from the shoulder; and a man who by virtue of his brawn and muscle is not afraid of the world, the flesh, or the devil. The application of all this lies in the fact that Brother MOODY has been doing and is now doing more good in the world than all the dogmatists and theologians combined,—these latter classes being always lean and lank, with limp muscles and poor stomachs. If all this be true in the case of Brother MOODY, it is true in the case of any one else, and it is the duty of the church people to make the physical man as perfect as possible in order that the spiritual man may accomplish the largest possible degree of work. It is utterly impossible that a man with bad blood, a weak back, a poor stomach, slimpsy legs, and flaccid muscles, can think clearly, or work hard, or abound in spirituality of a wholesome sort. Poor circulation and weak digestion affect the head, becloud the brain, enervate the arms, and sour the disposition. Hence we look upon base-ball as an aid to grace, because grace abounds where the heart is fresh and good, and the heart is all right where the disposition is sunny, and the head bright and clear, and the arms strong, and these are conditions which grow out of physical exercise; and of this nature is base-ball. As a matter of mere physical importance, why should the world's people monopolize all the muscle? Sinners as a rule are inordinately healthy. But why should they have all the healthiness? Have we not outgrown that silly belief that whom the gods love die young? Is it not time to quit seeking to impress upon children the saintliness of the little Sunday-school scholars who die young,—not because they were good, but because they have no stomachs and lungs, and therefore die off like any other unwholesome creatures? For all these reasons we commend the action of Plymouth Church to the other churches, and suggest to them that while they are cultivating the Christian graces they also cultivate their muscles, and thus better prepare themselves for wrestling with Satan, who is fiendishly healthy.

BASKETS FOR BURIAL.

The Duke of SUTHERLAND, who is a resolute, pugnacious man, and has heretofore fought through many reforms to a successful issue, and who cares not a rush for the opinions or prejudices of people so long as he is convinced that he is in the right, has now entered upon a new campaign against British prejudices, and more particularly against British undertakers. This time he is not advocating a theory of his own, but of Mr. SEYMOUR HADEN, an eminent medical practitioner and one of the most skillful etchers in England. Mr. HADEN having long opposed the practice of burying in wooden or metallic coffins, and being thoroughly opposed to cremation, has given the subject much thought, which has at last resulted in the simple and economical mode of burying in wicker baskets, which allows the natural process of the assimilation of the body with the earth. The Duke of SUTHERLAND has entered into this scheme with the same keenness and enthusiasm which hitherto he has expended upon fire-engines, locomotives, dishonest servants, and extravagant shop-keepers. His first move was to issue an invitation which requested the company of the receiver at Stafford House on the 17th and 19th of June, "to see a collection of models of basket and other perishable coffins, constructed on the principles advocated by Mr. SEYMOUR HADEN." The receptions were crowded with people, and all appeared pleased with the scheme, except the undertakers, of course. The following extracts, which we make from the official programme of the occasion, will give a general idea of the baskets and the manner of their use:

> 1. The meshes in most of them should be larger than it is, and as open as is consistent with strength and the perfect retention of their contents; which contents, again, should consist of the larger ferns, mosses, lichens, herbs, fragrant shrubs, and any of the conifers, willows, or evergreens which are always to be had.
>
> 2. The osiers composing the baskets should be light (two thin ones being better than one thick one), and no more solid wood should enter into their construction than is necessary to preserve their form.
>
> 3. They should be of white or stained willow, without varnish or other preservative covering.
>
> 4. Accompanying each of them should be a narrow leaden band or ribbon, pierced with name and date of death, to be passed round the chest and lower limbs, and through the sides and over the top of the basket: (I.) For retaining the body in its position; (II.) For the subsequent identification of the bones; (III.) For sealing the coffin, as a guarantee that the contents have not been disturbed.
>
> 5. In special cases linings of some imperishable material for a few inches upward from the bottom will be necessary; and in other cases such modifications of the ordinary form as may insure a complete inclusion of the body in wool, charcoal, or other disinfectants.

The undertakers, as we have said, were not pleased with the outlook, but the florists were in ecstasies, inasmuch as the baskets presented opportunities for almost boundless expenditure in the way of flowers, mosses, etc. The general public looked approvingly upon the scheme, and the ladies, it is said, were lost in admiration of the beauty of the baskets and the suggestions they afforded for floral decoration.

There seem to be three very strong arguments in favor of the wicker baskets. The first and most important of these is that these coffins not only do not hinder the assimilation of the chemical elements of the body with the earth, but that they accelerate it, thus removing one source at least of the possible unhealthiness of cemeteries. Second—This mode of sepulture would very soon be less shocking than the present mode to relatives and friends, by removing the feeling of gloom and loneliness which associates itself with air-tight, wooden, or metallic coffins. The ornamental and graceful shape and texture of the baskets, and the beautiful manner in which they can be decorated with vines and flowers, would serve to mitigate the sombre and hopeless associations which always cluster about the funeral-chamber, and would render the mourners more susceptible to the sympathies of their friends and more hopeful of their own future. Perhaps one of the strongest arguments for the scheme is the cheapness of the baskets. A correspondent writes:

> Two large-sized, simple-looking baskets, suggestive of the washerwoman rather than the undertaker, were labeled, "Forms of coffins for ordinary use," and in clear, firm handwriting, these expressive words, "The best are very inexpensive." I saw the cheeks of two professional-looking gentlemen, dressed in sable colors, blanch as they read these words, and I also remarked that the Duke of SUTHERLAND seemed to regard these two coffins with especial, almost paternal, interest; and this interest did not seem damped, but, on the contrary, rather strengthened, by the blanched cheeks of the professional gentlemen.

The inexpensive character of the baskets in point of fact has aroused the indignation of the London undertakers to such a pitch that they have held public meetings in that city to protest against the new reform, which, of course, only makes the Duke of SUTHERLAND all the more zealous, as there is nothing which rouses him like opposition. In this direction, at least, he is on the right track, and will have the sympathies of the living everywhere in any effort to reduce the cost of funeral expenses, which have now grown to be so enormous that it costs more to die than it does to be born or to get married.

O'CONNELL'S CENTENNIAL.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of DANIEL O'CONNELL occurs on the 6th of this month, and will be celebrated in Ireland, and wherever the Irish people are to be found, with the enthusiasm characteristic of the race.

O'CONNELL is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable characters in all history. The records of the human race present no other instance in which a private individual wielded so much influence, and yet based his power, not on arms, but on moral influence alone. There have been greater lawyers, greater statesmen, greater orators even, than O'CONNELL; there never was a greater popular leader. He exercised over the people of Ireland a power which was that of an absolute ruler. He held millions of men under his control. He governed them, and sought to teach them to govern themselves. His opponents were the most powerful in the world. His struggles were with the aristocracy of England, and he compelled them to do justice to his people. He could excite the passions of the multitude to the point of overflow, and, what is more wonderful still, allay them,—and this in the case of the most impulsive people in the world.

DANIEL O'CONNELL was born at Carhen, his paternal estate, near Valentia, on the 6th of August, 1775. The American Revolution had just begun. His parents were rigid Catholics, and young DANIEL was obliged to go to the Continent to be educated,—the penal laws prohibiting Catholic colleges at the time in England, Scotland, or Ireland. He was sent to the Jesuit College at St. Omer, in France, where most of the Irish clergy received their education. He first intended to enter orders, but the ecclesiastical state was not adapted to his fiery, restless spirit. The French Revolution, which he had an opportunity to observe, made a deep impression on him; and it is very certain that the dread of causing a repetition of its scenes in Ireland had much to do with the policy he adopted of eschewing physical force entirely.

Having abandoned the study of theology, he took to the study of the law,—the Bar having been made accessible to the Catholic Irish since 1790. His knowledge of the law was of great use to him in his after career as an agitator. It taught him how to verge on treason and sedition, and yet become guilty of neither; or, to express it in language attributed to himself, to drive a coach-and-four through an act of Parliament.

O'CONNELL had but one ambition from his earliest manhood,—to liberate his people and his country, to which he was devotedly attached.

The Union of the English and Irish Parliaments took place in 1800. The Irish Parliament was forced to decree its own dissolution, and submit to union with the Parliament of Great Britain. There is little doubt that English gold played a large part in the consummation of this fact. O'CONNELL, while the Union was under discussion, had the courage to denounce it; and, at the great meeting of Catholics held on the 13th of January, 1800, in Dublin, to protest against it, he drew up the celebrated resolution in which the incorporation of the Irish Parliament with the English was denounced as the destruction of the freedom of the country, and its subjection to a foreign Power.

PITT, who had brought about the Union, allowed Ireland very little freedom of action. But, after his death, the Whigs came into power, and the Catholic opposition began to make itself felt. CANNING introduced a bill providing for Catholic Emancipation. It looked at the time as if NAPOLEON's campaign against Russia would make all Europe subject to him. England began to be alarmed. It felt that, in case NAPOLEON should attack it, it could hope for success only in case it could rely upon the Irish. While this fear lasted, the House of Commons passed the bill by a vote of 255 to 106; but it was lost in the House of Lords by a majority of one,—125 voting for it, and 126 against it. NAPOLEON's Russian campaign failed, and CANNING could not be induced to trouble himself any further about Catholic Emancipation.

O'CONNELL was not an inactive spectator of what was transpiring all around him. On the 12th of January, 1812, he made his celebrated speech at a meeting in Dublin, in which he characterized his own business as that of agitation, despotism as the principle of PITT's policy, hypocrisy and bribery as those of PERCIVAL's Ministry, and lying as that of CASTLEREAGH. He declared, too, that, in case the Emancipation bill was carried, he would himself appear as a candidate for Parliament.

O'CONNELL and SHIEL began the Catholic Association in 1823. At first the number of members was only 10. The object of the Association was, by every possible legal means, to endeavor to secure freedom for Ireland. Its numbers increased rapidly. Its expenses were met by money raised in the churches. But it was predestined to immediate success, and was dissolved by an act of Parliament in 1825.

In 1828, O'CONNELL ventured to oppose Mr. FITZGERALD as a candidate for Parliament. No Catholic was at the time permitted to sit in Parliament. The test oath was administered to all who were elected; and it was such an oath as no Catholic could take. O'CONNELL was aware of this, yet he professed himself a candidate for Parliament, and was elected. The news of this election created the greatest excitement in England. WELLINGTON and PEEL, who had opposed Emancipation at a former time, were now compelled to recommend it; and it was carried on the 13th of April, 1829. Yet the Catholic Association was again dissolved, and O'CONNELL's election declared invalid. He appeared a second time as a candidate, and was triumphantly elected. He immediately established a new association.

As a Parliamentary orator, O'CONNELL was not at first as successful as he had been as a popular speaker. But he soon adapted himself to the new sphere in which he was placed, and used a more refined and classical language than in his ordinary harangues. He has been used to descending to the level of his audience that it required some [illegible]

height of the aristocratic standard. It was not long, however, before he was acknowledged to be among the very best Parliamentary orators.

Proceedings were instituted against him in 1831 for having violated the law forbidding meetings tending to a breach of the peace; but the law prohibiting them went out of effect before the trial came on. O'CONNELL now began to labor with might and main for a repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. He thought that there could be freedom for Ireland only on condition that Ireland were independent, or, at least, left to govern itself. But the Repeal movement was so severely defeated in Parliament, in 1834, that O'CONNELL consented to drop it entirely, provided the Ministry should keep their promises and do justice to Ireland. But long years passed, and the Whigs feared still to redress the wrongs of which O'CONNELL complained. Hence the "Liberator" called upon the people to form a new Repeal Association. The Irish people complained that the vast majority of the people were taxed to support a Church which they did not believe in; that only one man in twenty in Ireland had Parliamentary rights, while, in England, one man in five had them; that the representation of England in Parliament, as compared with Ireland's representation there, was as five to one, while the populations of the two countries were as three to two; and that the system of land-tenure had not been reformed in Ireland as it had been in England.

O'CONNELL's monster meetings were the largest ever held. There were many at which several hundred thousand men were present. Yet the utmost good order reigned among them. At the great projected monster meeting at Clontarf, a million of men were expected. The meeting was to be held on the 8th of October. A proclamation was issued on the 7th prohibiting it. O'CONNELL declared the proclamation unlawful, but, at the same time, to prevent a conflict with the troops, he ordered that the meeting should not convene, and his couriers gave notice to the assembling crowds to return quietly to their homes.

O'CONNELL was accused of conspiracy at last, and, tried by a jury, was found guilty in 1844. An appeal was taken to the House of Lords, and he was acquitted. He was immediately released from prison, and returned in triumph to Dublin. O'CONNELL's spirit was broken by his short stay in prison. He never was himself again. He died May 15, 1847, on his way to Italy.

KEEPING BABIES ALIVE.

Modern society seems to be opposed to babies. Fewer of them are born—or is Prof. WALKER right in denying this common belief?—and more of them seem to die. The elaborate appliances of civilization for preserving life by hospitals, etc., are apparently outstripped by its resources, in the shape of the filth incident to a big city and of the hurry and worry inseparable from modern life, for destroying it. The mortality among children this summer has been very great. The lake excursions just inaugurated may save very many lives in Chicago, but the death-roll is already of a ghastly length, and every day adds to it. The most successful life-saving institution in the world, as far as babies are concerned, is probably the Antwerp (Belgium) *creche*. It was founded in 1866, during the cholera epidemic. The charge for taking care of a child is only a cent a day, or 5 cents per week. At these low rates, the annual profit is over $3,000. The following sketch of its management will be found of value:

For the food of very young infants there is provided a bread-soup, or biscuit-panada, made of white bread and arrowroot boiled in milk and water. This is given at 10 a. m., and between 2 and 5 p. m., and, for a drink between times, thin barley-water. For unweaned children 7 months old and more, the panada is given once a day, in the morning; at 2 o'clock p. m. a pap of gruel; and three times a week a bouillon of beef or veal, from which the fat is carefully skimmed. This soup is to be prepared with semolino (a sort of bran). For children who have been weaned, at 10 a. m. the panada, but thicker; at 12:30 p. m. beef or veal soup, with rice and semolino, followed by vegetables, of which potatoes are not to constitute more than the one-sixth part; at 5 p. m. slices of bread and butter; for drink, a ptisan flavored with licorice. All these drinks and soups are made fresh every day. The creche is carefully, thoroughly, and continuously ventilated, and streams of fresh air poured in constantly; but the children are never exposed to any draught. No flowers are allowed; the cradles are aired frequently and the infants taken into the air as often as the weather permits. The temperature of the creche is kept as nearly as possible at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but lowered a little in the evening. In respect of cleanliness, the regulations of the creche seem to leave nothing to be desired. Every child is washed and combed in the morning and before the first meal, and its hands and face washed after eating. They are undressed, sponged all over when washed, then rubbed dry with clean towels. From May till October they have a tepid bath every day, two hours after eating, remaining in the bath ten minutes. Scolding is rarely resorted to, corporal punishment absolutely forbidden; the rule of treatment is tenderness. They may be caressed but not embraced; their sleep is not to be interrupted; they are never to be excited; nor lifted up by one arm, nor lie too long upon the same side; confectionery is prohibited, and the babies kept with head cool, stomach easy, feet warm.

Attention to these rules, not only in American creches but in American homes, would save thousands of infant lives every year. Ignorance is largely responsible for the present massacre of the innocents.

On the 15th ult., in Paris, the Exposition of the Congress of Geographical Science was publicly opened, according to previous announcement. Comparatively few reports have yet been received from it; those which have come to hand speak of it in high terms. The chief object of interest is a gigantic map, on a scale of two inches to the mile, which was begun in 1818, under LOUIS XVIII., and is happily just completed for this occasion. It is about 60 feet high and of unknown length, the pieces not having as yet all been placed together. Great Britain and Russia show their Asiatic possessions in amicable but dangerously-suggestive proximity; Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, Germany, and Holland, are well represented; and France herself exhibits more than 1,500 maps and charts, extending through many saloons and galleries which it would take days to examine properly. And what has America to show? A star-spangled banner, a few common maps stuck upon the walls, and a "picture" or two. This for a country so abundantly blessed in land, is the sorriest exhibition of all. Americans certainly ought to brag and bluster at home, for they have little enough to be proud of when they go abroad.

The poor old rickety Madison street bridge will spend its last Sunday on earth to-morrow.—*Chicago Journal.*

That is a harsh obituary of a faithful public servant. The Madison street bridge has given safe transit for twenty years to the people of Chicago; and the bridge that carries one safely over, says the proverb, ought not to be abused. It is a patriarch among bridges. It has seen companions on both sides of it rise and fall, and has outlived all those in existence in Chicago when it first came into the world. It has been in actual service, too, all the time. It has seen the hardest usage that ever a bridge was required to do, and has borne it faithfully to the end. Millions of people have crossed it, on foot and in wagons; horse-cars have given its ancient girders many a strain; vessels have bumped it; weather and wind have beaten it; and there it stands to-day, apparently sound as ever. The authorities have ordered its removal only because it has passed the natural age of bridges. There is something weird and uncanny about it, and the City Fathers fear it may all fall in pieces at once, like the wonderful one-horse shay. Peace to its remains!

A firm in an Eastern city has issued a tiny pamphlet devoted to phonetic reform. Philanthropy and prudence are combined by filling four pages with a phonetic advertisement of their wares. We learn that they are "Importurs and Manoofakchoorurz ov Militairi, Theeatrikl and Sossieeti Gudz, Maisonik and Od Feloas' Regailu, Buks, and Dieploomaz." A good share of the vowels in the original are adorned with various accents, which make this remarkable sentence even more distracting. Their cute advertising dodge may lead "Maisonz," "Od Feloaz," "Nist Templarz," and "Nists of Pithias" to buy "gudz" of them, but it is not calculated to advance the phonetic theory. Out of 111 consecutive words, 103 are changed,—in most cases so much so that it is difficult to understand what the uncouth signs mean. Phonetic reform must be gradual or it cannot be at all. And people would prefer to see some plan of it suggested by a well-known philologist like Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, instead of in an advertising circular of the JOSH BILLINGS school.

ART MOSAICS.

II.

In one sense,—the most artistic,—there has been no revolution in Art. The student of beauty in form proceeds to-day to the same models that afforded instruction to MICHAEL ANGELO and THORWALDSEN; and these models, immortal as Time, and as perfect of their kind as if inspired by divine suggestion and assistance, arouse the same profound homage in the nineteenth century which Roman artists felt when Roman arms bore the pallid captives from Athens to grace the processions of the victors, and then to adorn the porticoes of the Capital of the World. The imagination of man has been engaged in a constant quest of a perfect standard of beauty; but ANGELO himself, the Redeemer of Art, affirmed that the Greeks had arrived most nearly at its realization, and, instead of attempting to improve upon the fragments which remain of their skill, he was content to become their scholar and follower.

If one chooses to cross the material limits of antique designs,—to pass from the finished statue in granite, bronze, or marble, into the Mind, as it were, of the first and best distinct School, he will discern that the aim of Greek Art was to realize perfect natural types. The process was one of selection and combination. They discriminated between the essentials of beauty and its accidentals. Wherever, in the models which previous Art had left, or in living men and women, they discerned parts or features which were in unison with that instinct of the soul which differentiates between the permanent in natural sympathy and the graceful or appropriate phases which beauty assumes under local causes and shifting conditions, they seized the discovery, and applied it in their approximation toward perfect natural types.

The great artists of modern times worked in precisely the same manner, although they only aspired first to the formation of correct ideals, then to their accurate reproduction, but not, as did the Greeks, to the creation of perfect types. RAPHAEL deplored the paucity of beautiful women, and confessed that, "to paint a beautiful figure, he must see others more beautiful; and that he had striven hard to attain within his mind a certain ideal." The sculptor GIBSON chose three of the finest male models in Rome when working upon his BACCHUS. He did not seek to reproduce the entirety of any one of the three, or that one would have been enough; but to select the most symmetrical parts of each, and combine them in his cast. Then he engaged a female model "because the Greeks usually threw into BACCHUS female traits." THORWALDSEN employed over thirty models during the three years in which he worked upon his VENUS. The individual beauties of so many different forms, all more or less beautiful, are combined in the sculptor's unit; and the product of these common fractions is considered the finest of modern Art. DONATELLO, the Florentine sculptor, experienced great difficulty in getting favorable models for his JUDITH, and suffered more weariness in examining the features and the capacity for pose of his feminine visitors, with a view to their partial adaptability for the assassin of HOLOFERNES, than in chiseling the reluctant marble. So arduous was his toil that, upon giving the final touch to the almost palpitating form, he cried, "Speak now! I am sure you can!" This process of sacrificing, so to speak, many human beings for the formation of a single material being, had the effect, naturally, of engendering familiarity and contempt in the artist's mind for the person so employed; and the acquired habit is likely to grow so intense and involuntary as to be no respecter of rank. NOLLEKENS, the English sculptor of the middle of the last century, when making a bust of the King, thrust a pair of compasses into the monarch's nose and ran some risk of putting his Majesty's eyes out, while measuring the height and breadth of his forehead. ROUBILIAC, a French sculptor, who preceded NOLLEKENS in England, often startled decorous company by exclaiming, "Madam, I must have your hand!"—when he merely meant to borrow its shapeliness. When he made his statue of HANDEL, he said that so exquisite a sense of hearing could only be represented by a small and elegant ear; and a Miss RICH became famous for a day because she was able to lend him her ear, literally, for the desired model. Was the artist justified in putting Miss RICH's ear on HANDEL's head? By the laws of ideality, he certainly was. He argued, probably, that, in creating so great a musician as HANDEL, Nature meant to give him an external organ indicative, according to natural harmony, of the refined sense which it contained. Accident thwarted Nature, and the artist corrected the mishap.

The two accepted models of perfect human beauty are the VENUS DE MEDICIS and the APOLLO BELVEDERE; and they illustrate, with extraordinary minuteness, the respective characteristics of sex. "This allotment of several distinctions," says WYATT, was "one of the first qualities of which the works of the early Greeks expressed a singular appreciation. To their representations of the one sex, they gave swelling muscles, large and bony articulations, vigorous expression, and the appearance of sinewy elasticity, all indicative of the highest degree of energy of life, combined with resolute determination. Upon the other, they implanted the tenderest graces, the modest elegance, the rounded forms, the graceful action, the timid restraints which modesty imposes upon freedom of movement in girlhood, the refinements of ornamental costume, and that nameless charm which hangs about the lovely form of woman. Even in their representations of the Goddess of Wisdom and of War, no unfeminine characteristic was ever introduced: a grace and beauty distinguished no less the MINERVA than, in a different form, they adorn the VENUS."

PRAXITELES, 264 years before CHRIST, chiseled two VENUSES,—one nude, the other draped. The people of the Island of Cos preferred the latter on account of its assumed modesty, and purchased it—the same price being set on both. The citizens of Cnidus bought the rejected figure, and afterwards refused it to NICOMEDES, who offered to cancel an immense debt in exchange. It is this statue which is said to have been the original of the VENUS DE MEDICIS, which is the work of CLEOMENES, about 200 years before CHRIST. The sculptor represents the goddess rising from the sea, on the shore of Cytherea. It was found, in several pieces, in Rome, in the seventeenth century; and, after remaining for some time in the MEDICI palace, whence it acquires its name, it was transferred to Florence. It is nude, 4 feet 11¼ inches in height without the plinth, which is modern, and bears an inscription copied from the original, giving the artist's name. The right arm, the lower half of the left arm, and a few joinings, are also modern.

BYRON's poem is but a faint hint of its indescribable beauty:

> Appeared'st thou not to PARIS in this guise?
> Or to more deeply-blest ANCHISES? Or
> In all thy perfect goddess-ship when lies
> Before thee thy own vanquished Lord of War?
> And gazing in thy face, as toward a star,
> Laid on thy lap, his eyes to thee upturn,
> Feeding on thy sweet cheek! while thy lips are
> With lava kisses melting while they burn,
> Showered on his eyelids, brow, and mouth, as from an urn?

The APOLLO BELVEDERE was discovered in the ruins of Antium, in 1503, and placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican. Its original is supposed to have been by PHIDIAS, who flourished about 500 years before CHRIST. The statue represents the god as having just shot the monster PYTHON,—his frame still a-tremble with exertion. The hand which held the bow is extended, and the forehead gleams with the exultation of success. BYRON's description is as accurate as it is beautiful:

> The Lord of the unerring bow,
> The God of Life, and Poesy, and Light,—
> The Sun in human limbs arrayed, and brow
> All radiant from his triumph in the fight;
> The shaft hath just been shot,—the arrow bright
> With an immortal's vengeance; in his eye
> And nostril, beautiful disdain, and might
> And majesty flash their full lightnings by,
> Developing, in that one glance, the Deity.
>
> But in his delicate form,—a dream of Love,
> Shaped by some solitary nymph, whose breast
> Longed for a deathless lover from above,
> And maddened in that vision,—are exprest
> All that ideal beauty ever blessed
> The mind with in its most unearthly mood;
> When each conception was a heavenly guest,—
> A ray of immortality,—and stood
> Star-like, around, until they gathered in a god!

The figure is 7 feet in height. The left hand and the right fore-arm were restored by a pupil of MICHAEL ANGELO. There is considerable dispute as to the genuineness of all the sculpture accepted as Greek, including the VENUS DE MEDICIS and the APOLLO BELVEDERE. A recent English writer, LANIGAN, author of "A Theory of the Fine Arts," says: "It is, I believe, now the opinion of those most competent to judge in such matters, both archæologists and sculptors, that we do not possess a single Greek statue in marble; and that the APOLLO of the Vatican and the VENUS DE MEDICIS are but copies, executed by Roman artists, of original Greek statues, when it became fashionable in Rome to ape the manners and customs of the Greeks. . . . But I believe the APOLLO BELVEDERE and the VENUS DE MEDICIS are the only two perfect works which can claim to be original works of the highest order of Grecian art."

It will be interesting to note briefly famous other antiques frequently alluded to in connection with modern as well as ancient design. The JUPITER OLYMPUS was a statue of ivory, gold, and precious stones, 60 feet in height. The Father of Gods was represented on a throne; in his right hand, a Victory of ivory and gold, with a crown and fillet; in his left hand a sceptre. His head was crowned with olive, and his pallium decorated with flowers, animals, and birds. On each of the four corners of the throne, a Theban youth was being torn by a Sphinx, which supported a dancing Victory. On the bar and panels of the throne were legendary representations,—the destruction of NIOBE's children, the labors of HERCULES, and kindred myths. The fight of THESEUS with the Amazons was upon the base; and, on the pedestal, an assembly of the gods, the birth of VENUS, and the Sun and Moon in their chariots. PHIDIAS was the artist of this gigantic creation, and imitations of it exist in marble and bronze. "PHIDIAS" is inscribed on the pedestal of the "BELLEROPHON," which is opposite the Papal palace on the Monte Cavallo, in Rome. The hero is about to mount Pegasus. The MINERVA ATHENE is also ascribed to him. It was of ivory and gold, and 39 feet in height. Copies of the statue remain on Athenian coins. The group of NIOBE and her children, by SCOPAS, 400 years before CHRIST, is one of the most valued treasures of Florence. NIOBE exposes her life to save that of her children, who are threatened by JOVE's thunderbolts. Her face and attitude convey mental tenderness and anxiety, while the statues of the children express terror and dismay. The HUNTING DIANA, in the gallery of Versailles, is 6 feet 6 inches in height, and its characteristic is suppleness and elasticity. The VENUS OF MILO embodies those qualities which best fit a woman for motherhood; it is broader across the hips than the VENUS DE MEDICIS. The RICHELIEU BACCHUS, in the Louvre gallery, is 6 feet 4 inches in height. It has more softness than the APOLLO BELVEDERE; curls fall in profusion about the neck and shoulders. It was greatly impaired when found, and the hands, the lower part of the arms, the right leg, and a portion of the left foot, are restorations. The HERCULES FARNESE, repeated on gems and coins, and in bronze and marble, was one of the most famous of the early sculptures. It is colossal in magnitude; represents the hero, exhausted by toil, leaning on his club—the muscles distended, the veins swollen, the head bent, and the face melancholy. It is said to have been copied by GLYCON from an original by LYSIPPUS.

If the mortality records of Pensacola should be annually collected and published, and the number of officers who have died there while on duty should be indicated, perhaps the Government might seriously consider the expediency of abolishing the Navy-Yard at that point. The Philadelphia *Times* calls attention to the fact that the existence of the Navy-Yard causes the Government to keep considerable garrisons at Fort Pickens and Fort Barrancas, besides the naval force which naturally centres at such a point. The yard is comparatively useless in time of peace, and the cost of maintaining it, even when reckoned in dollars and cents, is an item to be considered. It must certainly be a point of considerable importance to be worth the valuable lives which are every year paid out in its service.

Some of the most valuable political and social ideas have been transplanted from one country to another. Tested at home, they have been exported. The last suggestion of the sort comes from Wadai, a Kingdom of Africa. It is anent prohibitory legislation. As a preventive, it is enough to make (feminine) hair stand on end. We submit it to the consideration of believers in the Eleventh Commandment. The laws of Wadai forbid the drinking of beer. Whenever any of the amber fluid is found in a man's house, the authorities confiscate all his property and shave his wife's head. If this system should be adopted here, it is appalling to think of the number of bald-headed women who would adorn our streets.

> There was a young girl in Iowa
> Who said she was bound to show a
> Bank-cashier that he couldn't play smart
> With the tender, budding, loving heart
> Of this bold young girl of Iowa.

So she shot at him and put a bullet within an inch of his head. She has been fined a dollar for "careless use of firearms." This should be a warning to her to aim better next time. There is no fine, you know, for careful use of firearms.

Mr. DISRAELI's speech at the BYRON memorial meeting, as reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, contained one curious reference which needs fuller explanation. It was to that product of Italy which Mr. DISRAELI called BYRON's "last and greatest" poem. Can it have been "Don Juan" that the Prime Minister of England referred to? If so, BYRON has been paid a compliment as unique, if not so conspicuous, as a monument in the Metropolis.

PERSONAL.

Salvini is said to have cleared $20,000 by his London venture.

Lieut. Courtney, of the English army, is at the Tremont House.

Eliza Cook, the poetess, is helpless, and her recovery is hopeless.

Lone Bear, a Cheyenne prisoner in Florida, has become insane. He could not bear his loneliness.

Mr. Harriott sails for Europe in a fortnight, to join his wife, Clara Morris, and will return with her in November.

The Albany *Argus* makes a suggestion, to take the animals out of the drinking water and use them to draw horse-cars.

Tennyson and Walt Whitman keep their hand in by writing to one another in those mystic phrases nobody else understands.

Pat Gilmore has another opportunity for noise, and lots of room for it. He will welcome the American Team with cannon at his Hippodrome.

Montague, the shapely actor, will have to borrow corsets from his lady-admirers. The bank-failure renders it impossible to pay for his own.

San Francisco does not know what to do with an amphibious French girl. She makes a living by catching frogs, and refuses to wear feminine attire while doing so. Frog-catching naturally would be damaging to frocks.

The Viceroy of India protests against the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and it is finally understood that Albert Edward will play second fiddle to him.

"An editor dead—more of them ought to be," is the feeling manner in which the Syracuse *Standard* announces the decease of a journalist.

The Hon. Isaac G. Wilson, of this city, is going to Europe on the steamer Bohemia, of the Cunard Line, which sails from New York on the 11th of August.

"Mrs. Mary Coffin" is credited with an unsuccessful attempt to smuggle a Chinese cargo into California. "Honest tea is the best, Polly C.!"—*Graphic.*

Celia Burleigh, the noted woman-suffrage leader, was only 48 when she died. It was premature old age, consequent on too hard work, which ended her days.

Judge Jesse Norton is still in a very critical condition. His physicians think that, if they can sustain life for a day or two, he will recover; but the case is doubtful.

One of the conditions upon which the coming hired girl will take a place is, that the new malleable glass shall not be used. It takes too much trouble to break it.

The proprietor of the Female Christy's Minstrels recently committed suicide in London. The company are in black yet, but they make just as much fun as ever.

A man in Mississippi set a gun-trap in his hen-house, and was the first chicken-thief shot by it. He mistook his own yard for his neighbor's, the night being dark.

A Kentucky bartender assaulted Mr. George Brimstone, and the latter naturally suffocated him. He ought to have known he would meet his match in Mr. Brimstone.

Ira W. Allen, LL.D., has returned from a several weeks' sojourn in the East, where he has been to increase the apparatus and library of Allen's Academy of this city.

Henry Irving always asks for his beefsteak or sausage with tragic gravity and startling intonation. In other words, Henry Irving behaves off the stage like a bumptious prig.

In pulling down a wall in Buckingham Palace, some plate of George III. was found concealed. There was a singular method in the old gentleman's madness, if he hid it there.

Miss Newton, of Delaware, poisoned herself because her mother mispronounced a word. How many times would the young lady have wished herself a cat to do justice to our eloquent Mayor?

The poet Close, who is in the habit of petitioning every new English Administration for a pension and a title, has soused his muse in the English Channel, and come out with an epic on Boyton.

August Schutenhelm, a liquor-merchant of Hoboken, put a bullet through his head with fatal effect recently. He had met with business troubles, and the only way he saw of getting over them was by Schutenhelm-self.—*Boston Post.*

The *Domestic Servants' Journal* is the organ of the kitchen in England. Precisely where it is to get its support it is hard to see. John Thomas and Jeems scorn the imputation upon their social standing in taking a servants' paper, while those who would take it have not the money.

A resident of Pottsville, Pa., has a coin which has been decided to be a Hebrew shekel of the date of 335 B. C. It has on one side a representation of Aaron's budded rod, and on the other a priest's censer with incense. The same gentleman also has an old Saxon coin, an Elizabethan shilling of 1591, and an English coin of 1693. But he has not seen a $20 gold-piece for several years.

Miss Annie Oliver, a young woman of 20, introduced as "the woman who has conquered 800 liquor-dealers, closed their saloons, and won all of them to a Christian life," preached in a New York Methodist church recently. The experience of the late crusade was, that it took five days to convert each saloon-keeper who really yielded. At this rate, Miss Annie Oliver has spent 4,000 days, or eleven years all but a fortnight, in the gracious work. Either she must have commenced business at 9 years, or her age is a pleasant feminine fiction.

Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, editor of the Stockton (Cal.) *Leader*, shows herself to be a remarkably-sensible woman. Recognizing the fact that the political canvass in the State is going to be a remarkably-acrimonious one, there being four tickets in the field, she concluded to run away from the clash of controversy, secured a male friend to occupy her editorial chair, and retired to domestic privacy. The Virginia City *Chronicle*, however, says her motives were different. Says the *Chronicle* monster:

Laura says that the campaign will be "too acrimonious for a woman to engage in." Now, Laura, why didn't you own up at once? We all know it isn't that. However, we'll give you the best bonnet you can pick out, if it's a boy.

A noted elegist, A. M., has so far transgressed his custom as to write a birthday ode to young Sartoris, which is here reproduced from the Brooklyn *Argus*:

TO ULYSSES ALGERNON SARTORIS.

> Born by the sea, the sounding sea,
> O what a glorious thing it is to be
> Born by the sounding sea,
> O happy, happy fate——!
>
> Born with thy mamma's heavenly eyes;
> Born to grow up to be about thy father's size,
> And like thy grandpa, great.
>
> Born a roaring, radiant boy,
> More radiant than gas or oil of sperm,
> To crown with grandparental joy
> A sure "third term."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Judge O. H. Browning, Quincy; C. A. Blake, H. D. Mason, New Zealand; John L. Buell, Michigan; C. B. Steele, Mattoon; S. D. Puterbaugh, Peoria; R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; W. T. Hodgson, New Orleans; B. B. Scofield, Pennsylvania; L. B. Wheeler, New York; J. M. Woodson, St. Louis; C. H. Ritter, Detroit; E. H. Danforth, New York; A. Knopfel, Michigan.... *Sherman House*—C. H. Wilson, St. Louis; L. B. Roland, New York; W. M. Angier, San Francisco; W. C. Coup, New York; Col. J. M. Leighton, Rochester; G. W. Miller, Norwich; Col. G. D. Bates, Boston; D. C. Marr, Boston; Gen. J. E. K. Herrick, Boston; J. L. Crosthwaite, Buffalo; H. Hay, Colchester; Capt. J. W. Reilly, U. S. A.; J. W. Jeffries, Philadelphia; W. H. Dunning, Detroit.... *Grand Pacific*—W. R. Graef, New York; D. M. Craigen, Washington; Frank A. Lee, New York; B. F. Jennings, Pittsburg; George W. Cobb, Mineral Point; W. H. Dimond, Boston; Arthur P. Perkins, New Orleans; R. S. Douglass, St. Louis; C. T. Hobart, Minnesota; S. A. Trowbridge, Pekin; H. G. Williams, Boston; B. P. Warner, New York; E. B. Allen, Terre Haute; E. G. Comstock, Muskegon; M. C. Bristol, Cincinnati; S. C. Spencer, Baltimore; Lieut.-Col. Meares, Bermuda; W. R. Thomas, New York.... *Palmer House*—C. S. Bragg, Cincinnati; M. C. Younglove, Cleveland; J. T. Cuyler, H. L. Evans, L. A. Howland, George Alexander, F. H. Nichols, Escanaba; G. W. Harmon, Boston; John McLachlan, New York; C. M. Hamilton, Jerseyville; H. Warren, Boston; Leo Bloch, Rochester; J. W. Maid, San Francisco; R. Davis Carey, Philadelphia; Frank R. Rice, St. Louis; W. A. Holland, Montreal; F. B. Hina, Cleveland; S. Adams, Marquette; W. H. Daley, Philadelphia; Jacob W. Bloom, Louisville; W. F. Downs, Atchison.

The Impressive Hotel Clerk.

John Paul at Long Branch.

The hotel clerk I venerate in the abstract, but I am rather afraid to approach him in the concrete. My experience is that when he does not snub you he patronizes you, and I'd about as leaf be killed one way as another. Where moral character and that sort of thing tells, I feel particularly at home, but where a man is judged only by his clothes confidence fails me, and I am backward about coming forward.

"Can I have a room?" I modestly ask after registering my name.

Clerk looks at me a moment, takes in the general unostentatiousness of my apparel at a glance, turns away and attends to the swells who get credit of Bell instead of buying for cash of Porter, chats with the young men whom he knows for a few minutes, pauses to tell some old gentleman with a bald head the last brilliant bon mot apropos of the Beecher trial, and when everybody else is roomed and he has settled the pen right behind his ear, then he calls the smallest bell-boy in the office and turns to me with, "Show this gentleman up to 993!" And by this time I feel so humble about it that I bow to the bell-boy and look around for his bag and wonder how I'm to find No. 993 to show him to.

THE FINE ARTS.

Statuettes and Casts as Household Ornaments.

The Material of Popular Works of Sculpture.

Parian, Bronze, Biscuit, Terra Cotta, Lava, Plaster of Paris.

Old Masters in a New York Garret—New York Metropolitan Museum—Annual Report.

The Naples Mercury—The Flemish-French Artist, Verhas.

HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENT.

THE BEAUTIES OF PLASTER.

In these days of the diffusion of intelligence and of cheap production there is scarcely a parlor or sitting-room so poor as to be destitute of some ornamental objects, some pictures, statuettes, or other works of art. If these objects are often poor and objectionable it is more likely the fault of the taste than of the purse of the master or mistress of the house, for, by the various modern processes of reproducing good pictures (of which the methods of photo-engraving are the chief) and the inexpensive materials of which the best casts are made, good household ornaments are put within the reach of all but the very poor. A discriminating taste is perhaps more widely diffused respecting pictures than popular works of sculpture, and some attention to the latter will not be amiss. It may be remarked that, while pictures answer a wider purpose than statuettes and casts, and are usually and naturally found in greater abundance in most houses,

IN ONE DIRECTION CASTS HAVE A DECIDED ADVANTAGE.

A copy of a fine painting, faithful enough to be in any way a fac-simile in drawing and color, can only be produced by the patient and expensive labor of an accomplished artist,—a process far beyond the resources of ordinary persons. Trustworthy copies of works of the greatest sculptors can be bought for one-fiftieth the amount that must be paid for an equally good imitation of the great masters of painting. When one good cast has been procured from an original statue, it can be reproduced indefinitely by mechanical processes, but though a similar thing is attempted in pictorial art by chromo-lithography, the results are so inferior that few persons familiar with good paintings will have "chromo" imitations of fine works in their houses. The field for chromos is in humble, decorative, and domestic subjects. A plaster cast of a marble statue is by no means hopelessly behind the original. The texture and translucency of marble, it is true, are far superior to plaster, but the superficial form of the original is conveyed almost to perfection by a good plaster cast.

Many of the marble originals of antique statues are so discolored by time, or exposure, or being buried in the earth, that the effects of the fine modeling is very much impaired and obscured by the varying tints of the surface of the marble. This drawback of an original actually disappears in a copy. An American sculptor, familiar with casts from the antique in this country, wrote from Europe that he was surprised to find how little better the originals abroad were than the copies at home. It may be suspected, therefore, that the common exclamations of tourists over the beauties of noted statues, when they have never looked twice at the copies at home, are partly a matter of convention and fashion. Casts furnishing then one of the readiest means of getting at the spirit of one principal division of the greatest artists, it is worth while to make some

INQUIRY INTO WHAT QUALITIES ARE TO BE SOUGHT FOR IN STATUETTES AND MODELS,

and in what material these qualities are most often to be found. A faithful likeness to an admirable original work is of course the prime essential in a cast. A material of even and uniform color and fine texture is necessary, and for the imitation of marble a translucent quality is desirable. Parlor and mantel ornaments also require to be of a material that will bear washing. We have no inexpensive material that fully answers all these requirements—marble and "real" bronze are too costly to be very abundant. The cheaper materials are Parian, terra-cotta, biscuit, lava, and plaster of Paris. "Parian marble" is the store-keeper's name for a species of porcelain in the form of statuettes, a euphemism of the same character with Rogers' "artists' clay" (applied to painted plaster groups), designed to affect the imagination of an unsuspecting but ambitious public. Real Parian marble is, of course, marble from the Island of Paros, a fine material of sculpture of which we see little. The Parian of the stores is a manufactured ware somewhere between stoneware and porcelain. It is unglazed and a beautiful material in many respects. Its fine, translucent quality and smoothness have made it the favorite material for mantel and bracket ornaments. Biscuit (twice-baked) is properly the general class of which Parian is a species, but is commonly used of an unglazed porcelain often dead white, but not uncommonly highly colored with any of the tints of decorated porcelain. Parian, though generally considered white, is tinted with a fine cream-color tone. Parian is usually from England, Biscuit from France. "Lava" is another misnomer applied to a kind of imported terra-cotta, usually painted as we find it in the stores. It may not be superfluous to explain that

TERRA-COTTA

(baked clay) is nothing more mysterious than molded clay exposed to fire—of course, under skillful management and peculiar conditions—and a common brick is as true a terra-cotta as anything else, only of a coarse, rude character. Terra-cotta is one of the very best materials for casts and statuettes, and there is so much to be said of its qualities and of the gratifying circumstance that Chicago is taking the lead in applying it to artistic uses, that it will be made the subject of another paper. It only needs to be said here that, though terra-cotta is the favorite material for busts and statuettes in France, it has hitherto been almost unknown for such purposes in America. The kind of terra cotta known as "Lava" appears usually to be applied only to an inferior class of statuettes, French shepherdesses and the like, though I have seen busts of German literary characters, Goethe and Schiller, made of it, in imitation of bronze, which were very satisfactory and very cheap. Such a material, however, ought to be manufactured of the required color, and not need to be painted. The real color of the common specimens here, as shown by fractures, is the ordinary color of burnt clay, brick red.

BRONZE,

even imitation bronze, is a good material,—nor can the imitation be distinguished from the real except by a very expert eye, and by that as much from the superior finish put into the real bronze as by any difference in texture or color. The truth is said to be that almost all bronze, true or false, has the surface washed over with a substance differing in appearance from the substantial material. The trouble with cheap bronzes is not with the material, but the fact that the manufacturers commonly do not find it worth while to take pains enough with the casting to insure their correctness as copies of artistic and meritorious originals.

PARIAN AND PLASTER

are practically the two metals within everybody's reach. Of these plaster is not only by far the cheaper, but possesses one decisively superior artistic quality, dependent on its "setting" without shrinking. In the manufacture of Parian, as of all porcelains, the object is put into form in a soft, pliable condition, and after partly drying is subjected to great heat to bake and vitrify it. Under this process it shrinks a large proportion of its total size—as much as a quarter or a third,—and this shrinkage is fatal to any great accuracy of form. This fact may be tested by going into any store where there is a considerable stock of Parian statuary and setting a row of copies of a particular subject, such as the common bust of Clytie, side by side. It will not require an artist's eye to detect the great difference in different copies not only in the expression of the features, but even in the pose of the head, resulting from settlement and shrinkage under the process of baking. Besides this there is a general roundness and weakness and want of sharpness in Parian figures which form a serious defect in artistic eyes. Moreover, Parian is not cast from an "original," but from a special copy, made by a modeler, designed to provide against shrinkage and change, and this intervention of another hand between the work of the artist and the reproduction is often very damaging. Persons familiar with the original statues can pick out the best copies in Parian, and for decorative purposes, to set upon a clock or a bracket, where the general effect is the principal object, the detail of the modeling is of no great consequence. But for artistic uses such inaccuracy is fatal, and Parian figures are rarely or never seen in a sculptor's studio, or in a room furnished by a connoisseur.

Plaster lacks the translucency of Parian, but has no defect of shrinking. It is cast in molds taken directly from the model, and shrinks scarcely perceptibly,—only perceptibly in large works. In a plaster copy, of which I had some knowledge lately, taken from the clay model of a statue of heroic size preparatory to casting it in bronze, the reproduction of the face and some other portions of the statue was so perfect that the sculptor did not find it necessary to touch a finger to them by way of correcting and refining. A plaster copy skillfully made is a precise reproduction of the original. It is a pity that the cheapness of the material, and the fact that it is freely used by Italian workmen for poor and insignificant busts and figures, should have thrown it into a kind of disrepute with the large class of people, who do not clearly perceive that

THE MATERIAL OF A STATUE

is of little consequence in comparison with its perfection of form. Even when valuable materials are used, Carrara marble, or the precious stones of engraved gems, the value of the material is insignificant compared with the value conferred by the skill of the artist. Though generally despised by that part of the community whose riches exceed their taste, plaster casts of fine busts, statues, and medallions are found decorating the parlors of the most cultivated classes among us. Too great cheapness is a truly vulgar objection. It is related that an English lady requested Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint portraits of herself and her husband in ultra-marine and carmine, because she had heard they were the most expensive colors.

Good plaster casts are exceedingly inexpensive. The following prices are given by Anthony Equi, of this city: Busts, full size, Clytie, $4; Venus of Milo (bust and upper part of figure), $6; Psyche, $4; Mercury, $5; Apollo, $6; Diana, $5; M. Angelo's "Prisoner" (mask and part of the head), $2; the full-length Venus of Milo, 30-inch size, $5; the Mutilated Theseus, 30-inch size, $3; 30-inch copies of M. Angelo's "Night," "Day," etc., $6 apiece, etc. Any of these are admirable parlor ornaments (and may be privately recommended for wedding presents to one's cousins at a distance, who have not read this account, and will certainly think the 30-inch Venus of Milo costs a hundred dollars). Paul A. Garey, Province court, Boston, has the reputation of making the finest casts, and has a large assortment of classical and modern subjects. His prices are 30 to 50 per cent higher than those of Mr. Equi, and the cost of packing and transportation would add a considerable percentage more; but the expense, after all, is not great, and the result certain to be satisfactory.

Plaster is a fragile material, but very easy to mend perfectly. I have known a statuette of "Honore's Mercury" (that is, the Mercury of John of Bologna) knocked over by a pet kitten, and broken into more than forty pieces, and put together so that the breaks could not be detected, and the whole figure was as good as new. This, of course, was painted. It is best to have plaster casts for parlors painted, for two reasons: first, in order that they may be washed, and, second, because the decoration of a room will bear only a small amount of dead white, and paint furnishes the means of giving the casts quiet and agreeable tints. It is a matter of some difficulty and skill to paint plaster well, smoothly, and without lustre, and Mr. Equi does not always succeed thoroughly with the painting. Rogers' groups furnish a good standard of what the quality of the painting ought to be. Paint does something towards impairing the sharpness of the casting, and the Prussian Government is now offering a prize of $750 for the discovery of a method of preparing casts so as to enable them to stand washing without change of surface or color; and another prize of $2,500 for the discovery of a new material which will answer all the purposes of plaster of Paris, but will not need a special preparation to allow the casts made from it to be cleansed.

Plaster casts, in skillful hands, furnish the readiest means, next to pictures, of making a room attractive. An unframed white medallion, for instance, hung against a yard of fine, bright red flannel, nicely draped upon the wall, makes a brilliant bit of color, which will illuminate a whole apartment. But space forbids going into details of this kind.

Parian is pretty—plaster is fine.

W. M. R. FRENCH.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Thackeray was assisted in illustrating his books by Fred Walker, an artist who lately died in his prime in England. "Philip" was illustrated by Mr. Walker alone.

A new marble statue, of heroic size, in illustration of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," by Mr. Aug. St. Gaudens, a young sculptor, who is a native of New York, but has been studying several years abroad, has just been received from Rome by ex-Gov. Morgan.

Numerous little rude comic illustrations of popular lines of poetry fill the picture-stores. The first one, "What are the wild waves saying," was excellent, but the vein is now overworked. Burlesque and parody upon good things are admissible only sparingly. Col. Brewerton, the painter of landscapes in "oil-pastel," has been turning his hand to these things. Several of the water-color sketches of Fortuny, at the sale of that artist's effects in Paris, were purchased for the young King of Spain.

There are some clever water-colors by F. S. Church, of New York, at O'Brien's. "The Reverie" is a melancholy, seedy, disreputable stork, who apparently has no friends, and nothing to do but stand motionless against the flat and monotonous landscape and consider. In "Good-Bye" a turtle plunges off a log into the water and leaves his companion lonely. "Scraping Acquaintance" also concerns the denizens of the swamps, and represents the first interview of a frog, a turtle, and some sort of a forlorn marine chicken. Mr. Church is a member of the New York Water-Color Society, and his works sell readily in New York. Without any very high pretensions, they are humorously conceived and cleverly painted. These pictures are perhaps 6 by 12 inches.

The following anecdote is taken from *Le Figaro*: An auctioneer is selling a picture—"Going at thirty francs—at thirty, thirty, thirty—too cheap, gentlemen; but have it at your own price; going, and——" "Stop!" cries an official who has just arrived. "Excuse me," he says, "but I happy to say the artist who painted this picture died an hour ago." The auctioneer resumes the sale, and the picture which came very near to being knocked down at 30 francs is finally disposed of at 4,500. This is of course an extravagant invention, but it illustrates how pictures enhance in value after the death of the artist. Shrewd dealers buy up all the pictures they can when the artist has a reputation and is old and sick. When the artist dies the dealer will quadruple the original price at least.

A COSTLY COLLECTION.

A writer in the New York *World* has visited the collection of some mysterious connoisseur in New York and seen some extraordinary pictures. In an "artistic lumber-room heaped with travelers' bric-a-brac, and as incumbered with boxes and papers as a merchant's cellar or a housewife's attic," there were shown him, first, a painting of Leonardo, subject "Herodias"; second, an original Raphael, a Madonna; third and fourth, a Tintoretto and Greuze, and also that a picture by Angelica Kauffman, while a Titian, a Salvator Rosa, and other not unknown names, kept their backs turned and would not turn their faces. The collection is kept by the owner to be sold entire.

The account, of nearly two columns, of the pictures and their history and language, is very interesting and intelligent, but seems incredible. If there are such pictures, the Metropolitan Museum ought to have them at almost any price.

THE MUSEUM OF ART.

The fifth annual report of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York presents a comfortable view of the condition of that important institution. Their receipts during the year have been $66,719.29.

The most important purchase of the year has been the Cesnola collection of antiquities from Cyprus, which is now the most complete and valuable department of the Museum. The value of works of art acquired by the Museum hitherto is given as follows:

Paid for paintings, drawings, etc.	$145,494.74
Works of art, donations	61,313.50
Cesnola collection, $15,000 still due	69,360.73
Kensington reproductions	3,150.76
Etchings	3,218.46
Total	$283,148.18

This small expenditure has secured a collection so valuable and interesting as to furnish the greatest encouragement for the future. It is hoped that, in about two years, the building in the Central Park designed to receive the collection of the Museum will be completed and ready for occupation. An excellent "Hand-Book for the Use of Visitors examining Pottery and Porcelain in the Museum" has lately been published; and, if all the collections could be described as learnedly yet simply as the collection of pottery and porcelain in this little book, a considerable impetus would be given to the education of the community in the facts of art history and art manufacture.

THE "NAPLES MERCURY"

is a sitting figure of about life-size, of bronze, the original in the Naples Museum. It is a most graceful and beautiful figure. The eyes are wanting, and were probably of another material, as is the case with several similar statues. In some of them the eyes remain,—white porcelain or something of that sort, with the iris dark. Jarves rates it far above the more familiar Mercury of John of Bologna (see Honore's building). "The little Mercury of Giovanni di Bologna is one of the finest poetical inventions after the antique that the Renaissance has produced. We have, however, only to place it beside the Grecian Mercury at Naples to detect how far it falls of high art. Not to mention the prominence given to mere muscular effort, the conceit of poising it on the breath of a zephyr, represented in a lump of bronze, would be tolerated only in an age which was pleased with the eccentricities of a Bernini, whose facility of executing his far-fetched or superficial fancies blinded it to his obvious faults."

VERHAS.

The Palace of Fine Arts is divided into twenty-four halls by the twenty-four letters of the alphabet. The letter A will only detain us by a fine figure of Alma Tadema, "Painting;" great character and elevation, true individuality of color and design. To-day the leading initial in art is C. David used to say in speaking of his pupils, "All are marked with the initial of Genius." They were named Gros, Girodet, Gerard, Guerin, and Gericault. We still have our Gerome, but that is about all, except Giacometti and Girard.

The Exposition of 1875 contains the farewells of Corot—three remarkable landscapes—"The Woodmen," "Pleasures of Evening," and a Scriptural scene. He has the profound sentiment for Nature which Leonardo da Vinci had for the human face. It is the infinite in the obscure. One must view his work with the eye of the soul. Verhas is a Flemish painter who now sells his pictures to the English at his own prices. Ten years ago I was walking in a by-street in Paris. I asked the price of a little picture in a window representing a young woman weeping and kissing a little dog. Her lover was gone, but her dog remained, and she called him Fidele,—a hackneyed subject certainly. I do not like that sort of thing, but the painting was very pretty. "How much?" I asked. "Fifty francs." "How can a man of talent sell such pictures at such a price? Send it to me." The next day my valet, who always cripples a name when he can, announced M. Feroce. It was Verhas. I said, "I owe you 500 francs for your picture." "No," he replied, "I chose to sell it at 50." "Don't insist," I said; "I make a good bargain at that—the picture is worth 1,000 francs."

Feroce remained five years with me painting ceilings and portraits. He was "faithful" as the dog he had painted, but the laziest fellow in the world. Now he has his own house in Brussels, but is as lazy as ever. He gets up as late to earn his 300 francs a day as he did formerly to earn 3 francs.—*Arsene Houssaye, in Paris Letter to New York Tribune.*

Elegant Styles of Photographic Portraiture.

It is admitted by connoisseurs in art that actually the finest and most delicately finished photographic portraits to be obtained without regard to price are at H. L. Brand & Co.'s studios on Wabash avenue. Among the many new things introduced by Mr. Brand may be mentioned the "Bas Relief," "Antique," and ever-popular "Souvenir" portraits. Their card photographs rank with the finest in the world, and they furnish them for $3 per dozen. Their art goods are of the most expensive quality, and are imported by themselves direct from London and Paris. Ladies' and children's pictures a specialty. Engagements for sittings can be made at their studios, No. 596 Wabash avenue.

An Excellent Institution.

The School of Commerce, of this city, founded and now conducted by Mr. H. B. Bryant, is an enterprise that Chicago has reason to be proud of. Hundreds of young men owe their success in life in a great measure to this institution. The discipline is very strict, and that is what parents like. No idling or shirking can be palmed off. The work is laid out daily and must be done, just as in a well-ordered mercantile house. Those having sons or daughters to educate should call and examine the workings of this excellent school, located at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets. An elegant passenger-elevator communicates with the rooms, and visitors are to be found there every day.

Picnics.

Glen Flora, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, just adjoining the city of Waukegan on the north, is fast becoming a popular place for private and public picnics. The pleasure grounds, which are located in close proximity to Glen Flora Station, in a beautiful grove on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, have been put in complete order, being furnished with a large and well-built dancing platform, music stand, swings, and other appliances for amusement; being but a short walk from the famous Glen Flora mineral spring and other objects of interest for which Waukegan is becoming so justly celebrated, make Glen Flora a delightful resort to spend a day in pleasure-seeking.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The Through Pacific Express Train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 10:30 a. m. this morning. Through tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured at the Company's office, 62 Clark street, Sherman House block. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

Something New.

The "Florentine Fresco Colors" (advertised in our columns) are carefully prepared in pulp state, for fresco and scene work, and are new to the trade. As some forty colors and shades are thus prepared, the advantage to an artist in thus being able to have a small stock of very many colors is evident. The exact quantity needed for a piece of work can be taken from a bottle and all waste and trouble of preparation saved.

The Lost Aeronauts' Photos,

together with views of the ascension, can be obtained at the elegant studios of Gentile, also views of the late Review. People who were at South Park in their carriages should call and see them, as many are quite plain in the photographs. Studios corner State and Washington streets.

Cutting and Fitting.

By request of many ladies, Mme. Washington, 538 Wabash avenue, will, during the month of August teach the art of cutting and fitting dresses in the most artistic styles. Teaching parties to fit dresses is something unusual. Ladies, improve the opportunity. Charges moderate.

Elmwood Collars.

Some of our readers may not remember that John Wilson is the author of the oft-quoted line of "Lingering sweetness long drawn out;" but they will remember that Elmwood collars can be bought at any furnishing store.

Go to the Housefurnishing Row Stove Store

for the "Barstow" sample cook and Union Range, "Jewett's" refrigerators, kerosene stoves, wire safes, etc. Everything first-class and prices very low. Watkins, 215 State street.

You Married Martyrs

ought to thank Cook & McLain for introducing a process of cleaning silks, sacques, and suits without removing trimming, or ripping. No. 80 Dearborn, 93 and 261 West Madison.

Important to the Preservation of Teeth—John Gosnell's Cherry Tooth-Paste,

the most efficacious dentifrice known. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale agents, Torrey & Bradley, 171 and 173 Randolph street.

No Household is Complete

nowadays without the Family Favorite Weed Sewing Machine. Now sold at a liberal discount for cash, or on small monthly payments. No. 203 Wabash avenue.

Pianos and Organs.

A large assortment of new pianos and organs to rent. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Wiswall & Greene

are decidedly the shoe-dealers *par excellence* of Chicago. When you buy at 76 State, or 131 Twenty-second street, you get your money's worth every time.

Furniture is Falling,

or at least the prices are falling, for Sampson, Greene & Co., 192 and 194 State street, are selling at factory prices. Go and see for yourself.

Spring Lake "Magnetic" Water,

by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

Cramps, colic, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea, as well as all affections of the bowels, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Heated Term Reaches Milwaukee, and Drives the Fashionables Away.

The Kneeland Mystery Again in Court---The Private Marriage Contested.

Some Interesting Cases in Court---Many Practical Jokes Enlivening the Boys.

All the Temporary Loans Made by the City Declared Unconstitutional.

Business Prospects in Racine—Late Arrivals at Wisconsin Summer-Resorts.

The Weekly Budget from Waukegan, Rockford, Kankakee, Kalamazoo, and Other Suburban Towns.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

OUT OF TOWN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—The summer sun has thawed our frozen earth, and the air of the streets begins to reek. The dog-days are upon us, and all who can afford time and money are either on the wing or about to depart. There is little talk now about parties, or dances, or festivals of any kind. It is positively growing too hot, even up here, for balls. Occasionally, we feel heated enough to sip ice-cream without freezing outright; and furs have been laid away for good. When the Milwaukee maiden takes a last fond look at her furs, and the Milwaukee youth makes up his mind that he can with safety part company for the balance of the season with his overcoat, you may count on warm weather in earnest, and a flitting for the cool woods or breezy sea shore. Although it is difficult to convince a stranger, in this atmosphere, that the time has arrived, a glance at the best residence-quarters will prove it. Blinds are down permanently, and the grounds present that indescribable air that announces "shut up" in its every whisper. You can see the lazy housemaid flirting at the garden gate under the shade trees with the lounging stable-boy across the road. The purlieus are redolent of "young men" and "young women" who condescend to earn wages as helps. There is a marked absence of belles and toilettes on the streets, at the churches, anywhere and everywhere. So the stores are deserted and dusty, and the men are disgusted and weary, and ready to fly away to their families on the slightest provocation, and we may be said truly to be out of town till the end of the hot season. Look for us back again in September. We shall come tripping home, brown, healthy, and jolly, in ones and twos, and dozens and scores, before the beginning of October, and then will come to the grand promenade, the evening meet on the trotting-course or Whitefish road, the lawn parties, the fetes champetre, the select dinners, croquet jollities, and charity under the patronage of *haut ton*.

The church people having deserted,

THE PASTORS ARE ALSO ON THE WING.

The last to leave, or announced to do so, is the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of the Grand Christian Temple, so modestly called Immanuel (Presbyterian) Church. He goes to sniff the briny—perhaps dip in it, and leaves next week. The pulpit will be filled the first two weeks by the Reverend and eloquent Jonathan Edwards. Speaking of the pastor reminds me that this church is the most beautiful of God's houses in the Cream City, and one of our show places. People come here from every part of the United States, en route for our unequaled watering-places, and most of them stop to see Immanuel Church. The edifice stands upon about the highest ground in Milwaukee, and one can imagine the view from the look-out room, 140 feet above everything. There has been some misgiving among the congregation, lately, as to whether Marshall Brothers had really built them the finest organ in the world or not. So Creswold, of Chicago and St. Louis, came here, and demonstrated that it was. Organ concerts are given at intervals, at a merely nominal price, which all the people living near are expected to attend.

A STEP FORWARD IN THE KNEELAND MYSTERY.

The alleged wife of the late Moses Burr Kneeland—a young manufacturer of good position, socially and pecuniarily, who recently committed suicide—came into the Probate Court, by her attorneys, and met the application of Mr. Chandler, brother-in-law of the deceased, and executor under his will, executed a year before the alleged marriage, with a counter petition for letters of administration, as deceased's widow. Mrs. Kneeland's attorneys object to the probate of the will, on the ground of her marriage, and allege that thereby the will was revoked under the laws of our State. Mr. Butler, for the executor, stated that he should be away for six weeks, and that the other side were not ready with evidence, and he should dispute the marriage. No objection being offered, the case was continued accordingly to the 2d of October. It appears that the woman claiming to be Kneeland's widow possesses the certificate of her marriage with deceased at Rock Island, Ill., and that the only cause of delay in the production of this evidence was the non-arrival of certified copies as required by United States laws.

The claimants under the will are credited with an intention to fight the marriage in every legal manner. It is supposed that it will be attempted to be shown that deceased was not a free agent, or that he was of unsound mind when he married the lady. Altogether, the case begins to look stormy.

ADULTERY—INTERESTING DECISION.

One Herman, a German, applied to the Circuit Court for divorce from his wife, living in Germany. The case came on for hearing Thursday. It appeared that the plaintiff had received a letter from a third party, stating that defendant had been delivered of a child at a period that made it impossible to trace the paternity to the husband. Desertion by the wife was also alleged as a reason for divorce. Judge Small, in refusing judgment, said he could not accept letters from third parties as the best evidence of adultery, and thus cast a stain upon a possibly innocent person for life. As regards the desertion, it appeared to him the deserter was the husband, not wife. Altogether, in the shape it was then presented, the case appeared to belong to the category of divorce suits that must be discouraged. At the same time, he would permit the plaintiff to bring in competent evidence of the adultery and desertion, feeling sure that in a country so populous and well-regulated as Germany there could be no real difficulty in proving these loose allegations, if they are true; and thus there could be no hardship to the plaintiff. As a large number of divorces are sought in this State from husbands or wives in Europe, the decision is regarded with interest.

A YOUNG AMERICAN MILITARY COMPANY.

The Governor's Guard has undergone a change of name, and is known now as the Milwaukee City Guard. The change was due to the discovery that some half-a-dozen military organizations in the State already gloried in the style and title of Governor's Guards. The company numbers exactly 100 men, not one under 5 feet 6½ inches high or less than 19 years of age. The company drills three times a week, one evening on Market Square, and is said to be one of the best disciplined bodies in the State. The uniforms will be ready some time in October, three patterns having been procured and now being under consideration. The Company has been made the victim of endless squibs in the city papers, on account of a prevalent belief that it is filled up exclusively with snobs. The contrary is the fact, the members being almost wholly clerks and sons of business men. Capt. Fred W. Payne, the commanding officer, is an energetic young citizen, who has lately received the appointment of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He is particularly ambitious of raising a company that shall not only be highly drilled and well disciplined, but excel in accuracy of shooting. The orginazation is excellent in every respect.

THE WISCONSIN NEWS COMPANY.

After various changes, Mr. J. H. Raiguel finds himself the sole remaining partner in this great book and news emporium, with a capital unimpaired, but rather increased, and a reputation second to none in the West outside the Western News Company of Chicago. Mr. Raiguel learned the business in the establishment of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and, after five years of steady service in that employ, came West and entered into the Company of which he is now the only surviving proprietor. Mr. C. F. Gray was the last partner to leave the concern, and he did so for the purpose of seeking some employment involving less confinement indoors, and not such constant application. Mr. Gray leaves with the best wishes of all, and Mr. Raiguel will be sure to receive the support of all the old patrons of the Company, and receive new business.

THE CITY AS A BORROWER.

At a certain period of the year, when tax collections are at their lowest, expenditures are frequently at their highest, and it happens that the City Treasury is empty. The Mayor and Comptroller then borrow from the banks whatever funds they may require, and, as the credit of the city is second to none, all the banks compete for the loans. The last loan, of $100,000, placed Feb. 1, at 7 per cent interest, is a case in point. Before the loan was advanced, the bankers applied to Dixon, Hooker, Wegg & Noyes for a legal opinion as to the constitutionality of the practice, and, to the consternation of everyone, the following opinion was given, which is printed in full for the benefit of other communities similarly situated:

W. G. Fitch, Esq., Cashier, Etc.—DEAR SIR: As requested, we have examined the questions of power in the City of Milwaukee to borrow the sum of $300,000, and to give its notes therefor, payable at a future day, as it proposes to do.

If such a power exists, it is conferred by Sec. 11, Chap. 17, of the present city charter, approved March 10, 1874, which is as follows:

The Common Council may, from time to time, borrow upon the notes of the city, signed by the Mayor and City Comptroller, such sums of money in anticipation of the incoming tax of the year as they shall deem necessary to pay accruing interest on the funded debt, and to meet the current expenses of the city. All such notes shall be paid out of the taxes of the current year, at such times as may be agreed on, not later than the first day of February next, following their date.

The amendment to Sec. 3, Art. 11, of the Constitution of this State, submitted to and ratified by the electors at the election in November last, provides that "No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

The present bonded indebtedness of the city, including scrip, as shown by the books of the Comptroller's office, is $2,515,334.73. The value of the taxable property of the city, according to the last assessment, is $51,320,187. Five per cent of this amount is $2,566,009.35—being only $24,674.62 in excess of the present indebtedness.

If the constitutional provision above cited is applicable to an indebtedness of the character proposed to be incurred by the city officers, they would not have the authority to incur it, or to bind the city by a valid note for the repayment of the money at a future day.

We are of the opinion that the provision is so applicable, and that it operates as a prohibition against borrowing the money or giving the notes, as proposed. Respectfully,

DIXON, HOOKER, WEGG, & NOYES.

The city has been borrowing largely of the banks in the manner found to be unconstitutional, but the Mayor will not be likely to authorize the practice again, and needed improvements will probably have to stop. The fact that Milwaukee has always been able to pay cash for work done is one reason why public improvements have cost so little.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

A new publication has recently been established in this city, with the approval of Archbishop Henni, called the *Catholic School Record*, devoted to the interests of the Catholic schools in the Northwest. In the first number the following paragraph appears:

We do not propose to raise any cry or war against the public schools. They have been a source of great benefit in years past, when Catholic schools were but few in this State, to the many thousands of Catholic children who have gone forth from their walls to battle and strive for the things that satisfy human nature in this world.

The *Record* states that there are seventeen Catholic schools in this city, with 4,351 pupils. The prevailing Catholic sentiment in this city seems to be to do what is right in the way of education to its children, and to let the public schools severely alone, but at the same time to permit no privileges to other religious bodies that it does not itself enjoy.

GUILTY, BUT FREE UNDER THE LAW.

In the singular case of T. F. A. Yung against Herman Kindling, judgment was entered against Herman, in the County Court, for $11,600 yesterday. The amount claimed was $16,000. Defendant came to this county about six months ago, and was arrested on a warrant charged with stealing jewelry, bonds, and other articles of value from the plaintiff in Berlin. Part of the property, amounting to about $4,000, was recovered. The man was discharged from arrest, there being no power to hold him under criminal extradition laws, but he was arrested and held to bail under civil suit, commenced in the County Court. Allowing judgment now to be entered up against him, the defendant will simply file his affidavit within a certain number of days, under our debtor laws, relating that he is held in jail for a debt he cannot pay, and that he is insolvent, and on the insolvency being proved, or rather on the plaintiff failing to prove that he has money, out he steps, a free man. Kindling was Yung's confidential clerk, and is alleged to have stolen all kinds of bonds, as well as all the jewelry he could lay his hands on.

THE DARK MAN BEHIND THE SCENES.

The secret as to the new management of the Grand Opera-House is now out. It appears that the "dark man behind the scenes," whose existence has for some weeks been more than suspected, is Willard G. Roberts, Esq., the business manager of the *Sentinel*, of this city. Mr. Roberts entered into a business partnership with Mr. Gilmore, taking a half interest in the Opera-House, before Manager Gilmore's recent visit to New York to engage companies to visit this city the coming season. Mr. Roberts is a keen, enterprising, clear-headed business man, and the public may now feel reassured for the future of this beautiful home of the drama. The renovation contracts already entered into aggregate upwards of $5,000. Bad as the present summer has been for all kinds of theatrical enterprises, the season when it closed netted $600 profit over and above all expenditures to the new lessees of the Grand Opera-House. Messrs. Gilmore and Roberts will engage and rent their house to none but first-class companies. "The Two Orphans" will be here from Chicago on the 30th inst.

PARSON GABE BOUCK.

The same storm that struck Donaldson's balloon came near swamping a party of Judges and lawyers at Oshkosh. These gentlemen were attending the United States Circuit Court, trying the crooked whisky cases, and had been tempted to make up a pleasure party for a trip in a little steamer on Lake Winnebago. The tiny craft was splashing back when the squall took her into its jaws. The only thought with many of the unhallowed crowd was to repent them of their sins, file declarations of sorrow, plead guilty, and ask for mercy. In this sad moment, some cruel-minded person, without the fear of brimstone before his eyes, sang out in a voice that rose above the howling storm: "Parson Gabe Bouck 's aboard, and he will lead in prayer." Those who know our terrestrial Gabriel will imagine the result of such announcement. The most wo-begone passenger on board could not but laugh outright; the laugh became contagious, and a roar equaling that of the tempest went up from that sorely-tossed steam shell. One of the passengers was telling the yarn yesterday, and he enjoyed the recollection of the indifference with which he viewed that storm, after his feelings had been relieved in the manner described, so much that he is quite determined to go out steaming on that lake again, in the hope of witnessing such another scene, and trying the effect of repeating the joke.

TWO KEEN FILES CUTTING EACH OTHER.

Jake Nunnemacher is a man reported to be worth between three and four millions, made by distilling whisky. A person of that name was indicted at Oshkosh, although it can hardly be our millionaire, as he has been out of the business more than three years; but our Jake was served with the indictment, and had to come up and give bail just like any other fellow. Now, Jake is fond of a joke, and was determined on this occasion to test the equanimity of one of his proposed sureties. The amount of bail was $3,800, but on the way up stairs Jake told his friend that he would be expected to go surety for $60,000. The poor man looked bewildered for a moment, but, taking time for reflection, and remembering perfectly well that the amount was $3,800, he clasped Jake's hand with fervor, and said it did not matter; he would go bail for quarter of a million, if necessary. It was Jake's turn to be astonished now. He had expected to see his friend remember an engagement, or hurry off, or turn sick, or something, and here he was as lively as a kitten and protesting friendship and devotion as though millions were of no account. Both men are fine-cut saws, and it is now doubtful which is the finest. Jake used to be, but it is not so certain now.

A SUNDAY JOKE.

The good-tempered, sunny Secretary—Commissioner of the Board of Public Works W. A. Nowell is one of our recognized jokers. Like most jokers, he has enjoyed comparative immunity from other jokers. But, last Sunday, he, too, fell a victim. As he sat in his shady window, watching the people going to church, and reflecting how much better off he was reading the scriptural pages of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, than these, he began to notice that nearly every one paused an instant before his gate with an astonished look, gazed intently at something, smiled, tittered, laughed outright, and passed on, scoffing. This sort of thing became too tormenting to be endured. So Nowell sallied forth to the porch, and found stuck up against the gate a placard, and on the placard was this legend, "Preaching here at 3 o'clock." Mr. Nowell looked at the thing for a moment, and then, entering into the spirit of the joke, allowed it to remain; and for the balance of the afternoon—after 3 o'clock—enjoyed the contemplation of people's discomfiture as they turned away from the door, distressed and bewildered by their reception at the tongues of the indignant "help."

ANOTHER ONE.

Another Sunday joke was perpetrated. Ed Wall, the politest of auctioneers, has recently been selling a large number of lots, platted out a subdivision that has long been lying idle and unproductive. Wall duly appreciates printer's ink, and is always particular about the notices of these and all other sales being correctly printed. Wall is also supposed to be a good Christian, and credited with due regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath. He is also a representative American Alderman, and shifting light generally. The first sale of these lots was set down for Monday last, and to avoid mistakes, the careful and cautious auctioneer stepped around to a certain morning paper office on Friday, desiring the local to write out a notice for next morning's paper, stating that in the morning carriages and guides would be ready at the store to take intending purchasers to view the subdivision. Whether the local had taken an undue proportion of mixed drinks or not, does not appear, but when the paragraph appeared on Saturday, it was considerably mixed, and left the impression on the reader's mind, if anything, that the carriages would be ready "to-morrow" (Sunday) morning. In consequence of which about a hundred persons, clamorous for a free ride, were banging at the closed doors of Wall's store all Sunday morning.

GOOD RIDDANCE OF A BAD LOT.

The Bogks, husband and wife, have been discharged from the Poor-House, where they have so long ruled in defiance of the local Board of Charities, on account of their quarrelsome habits. It appears that they have been unable to continue the practice by which they managed to lead certain members of the County Board by the nose, and finally came out in their true colors as persons whom it would be impossible longer to keep in office. So the new Superintendent of the Poor discharged them. As they have never been appointed and confirmed under the new Board, they really have been drawing money without authority. It is said these people have still sufficient power among certain members of the Board to cause trouble with the Superintendent on account of their discharge. It is to be hoped this is untrue, and that no interference will be attempted with Mr. Schaffner.

RACINE.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 31.—The prospects among commercial men have been much brighter during the past week than for some time previous. The wheat market has been such as to influence the movement of great quantities of last year's stock, and the outlook for the present year's supply never was better. From almost every point of the compass cheering intelligence reaches our business men, and they are preparing for a heavy fall trade. The sturdy "Granger" knew how dependent on their fortunes are all classes before they banded together in such formidable brotherhood. Our lumber and coal yards have been jogging along moderately since last winter, satisfied if they paid expenses until the new crops developed. Lumber especially, of which Racine ships so largely wholesale to the Valley of the Missouri and West, is now moving briskly.

The writer has seen many lumber dealers of the Missouri bottom who are in town, and en route north for their fall supply, and they speak glowingly of the coming harvest. Vessel property, in which Racine is so largely interested, will soon, it is hoped, net owners a snug per cent on the enormous amounts sunk in the construction of the fleets that have been idle so long. It does seem discouraging to have from $40,000 to $60,000 invested in vessels of a capacity of 50,000 bushels of grain, that have been tied to the dock for almost a year, especially when one man owns several and has almost his entire fortune in them.

SOCIAL

stagnation has also taken a lively turn recently. St. Luke's Parish Guild opened the ball with a splendid and moral entertainment last Wednesday evening. The Amusement Committee chartered one of the largest and finest schooners on the lake, the J. J. Case, and converted her deck into a monstrous ball-room. The tug Wetzel towed her about a mile from the shore with almost 400 revelers on board. The object of the entertainment was to pay a church debt of about $500, and no means were spared to accomplish the desired end. The juvenile members of the party were trying to swindle their elders into buying 5-cent cigars for 15 cents, and the "big girls" had erected a flower-stand near the cabin where button-hole bouquets were disposed of at the same tariff as the cigars. No use trying to avoid them; if the great personal attractions of the ladies were not sufficient to ensnare the victims, they at once called into requisition the services of a perfect Hercules in the person of Charles Ward, Esq., who would floor them without benefit of clergy, and thrash the deck with their mangled and gory bodies; and when about half a dozen corpses had been dropped over the gunwale into the sluggish waters of the lake, there was a terrible rush for bouquets, and the poor wretches who had spent their last nickel on ice cream jumped overboard and swam ashore. The schooner was turned back to the dock at half-past 12, after one of the pleasantest evenings imaginable, but the simple fact that the party was given under the management of the "Guild" was a sufficient guarantee that it would. The Society netted about $200.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE RECREATION

among the young folks during these pleasant summer evenings seem to be "Presbyterian billiards" and equestrian exercise. It is only lately that I have acquired a knowledge of croquet, and since that time have realized why it is so popular among the strictly orthodox; it is the most excellent amusement (?) conceivable for the cultivation of the virtue of self-denial. It *would* be such a luxury to swear once in a while, but you can't consistently, unless you excuse yourself for a few moments and then "blow off." But even that is impolitic and harrassing, as you carry away the conviction that your opponent will "steal bases" in your absence.

VARIETIES.

Racine is organizing a boat club that intend capturing all the laurels from other Northwestern rivals. They have now one magnificent four-oared shell, and another en route. Both, I believe, are the present of the Hon. R. H. Baker to the biceps of the city. The young men now composing the crew keep the time they can make strictly confidential, lest the Ward Brothers should get wind of it and immediately go into training.

There are more agricultural implements manufactured and shipped the present year from this city than on any preceding, averaging from ten to fifteen carloads daily.

The Silver-Plating and Brittania Ware Company are in full blast and turning out magnificent specimens of workmanship. This is a new enterprise here. They were formerly located in Milwaukee, but the same influences which brought Mr. Miller back from Dubuque, Ia., with his boot and shoe establishment operated in favor of the above-named Company also. They prefer a city with energy and stamina enough to appreciate legitimate enterprise.

Since the departure of the students for their homes during vacation there are fewer gate-hinges broken and milliner bills are proportionately less.

The "Pollywogs," who laid in a supply of postage stamps and went on a bathing expedition to Brown's Lake, have returned with their "strength renewed like the eagles."

A few of the capitalists of the city, disgusted with the penuriousness of the authorities relative to the appropriations for water-works, have banded together and subscribed enough to sink an artesian well capable of supplying the whole town. The parties to whom the contract was awarded have been at work some time, and are now down about 500 feet.

CATO.

From Another Correspondent.

Our linseed-oil mill is to be again enlarged. Business has increased so much that more room must be had and more machinery put in. A stock company with $25,000 has purchased the old mill, corner of Main and Second streets. It will be remodeled, enlarged, and soon set to grinding the new crop.

At the picnic last Saturday evening at Holborn's Grove some miscreant fired a revolver into the crowd. One ball entered the cheek of John Langworthy, coming out of his mouth and taking two teeth with it; another ball grazed the head of a boy. The villain could not be found, and it was well for him. The indignant crowd would have made it his last shot if he had been caught.

ARRIVALS AT WISCONSIN RESORTS.

PEWAUKEE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PEWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—The prominent arrivals at the Oakton Springs Hotel for the past week are as follows:

Miss Kittie Jenks, Wm. Tilden, A. Steele and wife, Alex Thorne and wife, Miss Ten Eyck, H. C. McKenty, Chicago; T. N. Jones, Miss C. A. Jones, Miss Cora Price, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. S. Merrill and wife, Gen. Mann, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; J. F. Antisdell, Milwaukee; E. Taylor and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. B. Hinsdale, Secretary Northwestern Telegraph Company, Kenosha; W. F. Sexton, Mrs. Cass Sholes, A. C. Jones, Milwaukee.

G. J. Rogers, of Milwaukee, has engaged a cottage at Spring A, 2 miles from here on Pewaukee Lake.

OCONOMOWOC.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 30.—Among the late arrivals at Oconomowoc are the following:

Draper Hall—W. C. Collis, M. J. Johnson, G. W. Fuller, Walter S. Peck, Clarence Peck, F. J. Hills, W. F. Cleaver, G. C. Brown, J. H. B. Henderson, William Peck, Jr., F. O. Howard, W. P. Keeler, Chicago; John McGuire, and two daughters, William Barker, Mrs. D. P. Rolland and family, Mrs. George Adiston and family, Mrs. Griffin and family, Mrs. Ivor and family, C. P. Budd, St. Louis, Mo.; William Ross, Rock Island, Ill.; P. W. Gunison, Milwaukee; W. A. Ward, Freeport, Ill.; J. B. Childs and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.

Townsend House—C. Lake, Mrs. D. A. Gage, A. Street and wife, Miss K. Jenks, Miss Ten Ycke, William Tilden, H. A. Bogardus and wife, Mrs. William H. Murry and daughter, J. O. Smith and wife, Mrs. H. B. Curtis, Dr. Etta C. Sturtevant, W. H. Carslile, Orin B. Smith, S. G. Willard, F. F. Lacy, Mrs. Edward Burling, Eddie Burling, H. C. Burling, J. H. Murphy, Franklin MacVeagh, wife, and family, Chicago Ill.; Mrs. T. A. Chapman and daughter, S. S. Merrill, H. N. French and family, L. A. Wheeler and family, W. P. Lynde and wife, Miss Merrill, John Merrill, De Witt Davis and family, George Dickens and family, R. H. Thompson, G. W. Fletch and wife, L. M. Hamilton, Dora B. Hamilton, New Orleans, La.; J. W. Hoyt, K. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; J. K. Armsby and family, Evanston, Ill.; H. H. Ford, Fond du Lac, Wis.; E. Bain and family, Miss M. Martin, Kenosha, Wis.; J. F. Brooks, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Haskins and wife, D. K. Comstock, S. C. Berry, New York; H. R. Hatch, Cleveland, O.; G. M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, Ill.; W. D. Bacon, Waukesha; Miss L. Huntington, Boston, Mass.

La Belle—D. S. Gooding, D. Ferris and wife, John Felting, P. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Lipencott, Edward H. Ross, Milwaukee; F. B. Case, New York; O. H. Hoyt, Cincinnati, O.; A. A. King, Philadelphia; W. A. Sewell, Columbus, O.

OAKTON SPRINGS.

HINTS OF SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—The Northwestern Telegraph Company party, so-called, have left the cottage and delightful grove of Col. N. P. Iglehart, at Oakton Springs, on the south bank of the lake, after some ten days' rural sport, having caught near 1,000 bass, pike, pickerel, perch, and bullheads, and eaten them. The regular party consisted of C. H. Haskins, wife and son; George C. Prescott, wife and son; D. M. Belden, wife and daughter; and Mrs. E. P. Bowman, of Milwaukee; C. C. Haskins, of the Louisville *Commercial*; Miss E. S. Haskins, Buffalo, N. Y.; and H. B. Hinsdale, of Kenosha. The invalid and transient guests were over thirty. The leading ones were S. S. Merrill, the king-bee railway manager of the Northwest, wife, and sons; J. Antisdell and wife, of the Newhall House; and C. D. Nash, the capitalist of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. S. Pike, Mrs. J. G. Hill, and Mrs. George S. Bullock, of Chicago.

The little steamer D. H., Davis commander, kept the party well supplied with eatables from the Oakton Springs Hotel, while various kegs, jugs, bottles, and baskets now laying around loose tell a tale of departed spirits as well as guests. True, nothing certain is known, as this is a temperance town; but such names as "Best's Lager," "Otard," "Mumm Extra Dry," and "Old Crow," affixed thereto, create a suspicion that the contents of these now-neglected vessels, like the tents in the grove, have all silently passed away.

ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 31, 1875.—Three sudden and in two cases violent deaths have cast a gloom for a few days over our community. The first was caused from the severe storms of Sunday last. A few miles northwest of town the damage from the storm was great. Among others, one Aaron Felts, of Durand, a well-to-do farmer, generally respected both in the above mentioned place and in Rockford, was so depressed at having his entire crop destoyed by the storm, that on the next morning he hanged himself. He was 74 years of age, in good circumstances, and considered one of the leading men in the neighborhood where he resided. The second sad death was that of Mrs. M. Baker, a woman much respected in Rockford, who, it is said, died of a broken heart, in consequence of the conduct of her brother, for whom she had a great affection. The third death was that of a young man named Isaac Buntz, who was run over by the cars Saturday night. A suit has been commenced against the Northwestern Company by the boy's parents, and the question as to whether a conductor has a legal fight to put off a man who has not paid his fare between stations will again be brought into court. I understand that Buntz was caught in the act of stealing a ride, and was put off the train immediately. The next day his body was found upon the track.

A CONCLAVE OF BUCOLIC MAYORS AND ALDERMEN.

Tuesday, Aug. 3, there will be an excursion from Rockford to Aurora, under the auspices of the First Congregational Church of this city. This, in itself, is an unimportant matter; but there are two or three other matters appertaining thereto that dwindle the excursion into a side-show, and the First Congregational Church into utter insignificance. For many yeart Rockford and Aurora have been far apart, owing to the fact that our citizens were compelled to go nearly to Chicago in order to take the train for Aurora. Since the completion of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad, we have an almost direct route to Aurora, and it is not surprising that the citizens of that place should be delighted at the prospects of meeting not only the citizens of Rockford, but the collective wisdom of the city,—Mayor Tinker and the seven wise men who preside over the destinies of the Forest City. When, therefore, the Council of Aurora heard their brothers were coming with the excursion, they forthwith passed the following magnificent resolutions:

That our visitors be met at the depot by the Mayor, Council, and citizens, and escorted to the East Side Park, where they will be received by the Mayor.

We would likewise recommend that the Park be mowed, furnished with seats, and put in good order for the reception.

We would likewise recommend that arrangements be made, if possible, for throwing open the car-shops, public-schools, Silver-Plate Factory, Opera-House, etc.

We likewise recommend that the firemen be invited to turn out in the afternoon in their uniform, with engines and apparatus, and give an exhibition of their operations.

The last resolution recommends the appointment of committees to see that the above programme is carried out.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

The ordination of the Rev. C. C. Smith, of the First Baptist Church, took place last Thursday. The Council assembled in the above church at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The following representative Baptists were present: The Rev. John Fulton, H. Bailey, H. O. Sherman, J. A. Fuller, from the South Belvidere Church; the Rev. W. A. Welsher, and J. Saxton, of the First Belvidere Church; the Rev. O. B. Stone, of Marengo; B. B. Adams, L. Lewis, S. Crossey, the Rev. C. T. Row, the Rev. William M. Roberson, the Rev. M. W. Pickett, Deacon P. Atwood, William Forward, the Rev. L. G. Carr, R. Dempsey, William Weed, the Rev. D. B. Gunn, and H. Jones, of Rochelle; the Rev. E. P. Savage, and J. Coy, from Beloit; the Rev. E. K. Chandler, J. M. Martin, R. Smith, R. J. Cranford, J. Pope, H. L. Tupper, A. Carey, S. P. Cranford, the Rev. Thomas Holman, the Rev. L. M. Hess, and the Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., of Chicago. The last-named gentleman was elected to the chair, and, after other preliminary matters, the Rev. C. C. Smith gave his Christian experience. The candidate, having to all appearance answered in a strict orthodox manner, and expressed himself a firm believer in all the good things relating thereto, he was requested to leave while the Council decided his future fate. The collective wisdom seeing no impediment consented, and C. C. Smith was ordained. A sermon was preached in the evening by Dr. Northrup.

A DESCRIPTION OF ROCKFORD'S NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The wires have already informed you that your architect, Henry L. Gay, will have the honor of building our new Court-House. The *Register* of to-morrow says that the estimated cost of the building will be $100,000. It is to be 82x113 feet in size, two stories and basement, with a large dome over the front and a smaller one on each side. The material will probably be Illinois limestone. The style is French Renaissance, and the general effect will be rather plain, solid, and substantial. It will front on State street. The ground floor has four entrances, from the front, rear, and either side. The main entrance consists of a double circular flight of steps, nineteen in number, leading to the first floor. The front entry is crowned by a dome 30 feet square, the distance from the top of which to the ground is 112 feet. The court-room, on the second floor, will be 76 by 71 feet, with a paneled ceiling 23 to 28 feet in height. The walls will be 2 feet in thickness and the entire building will be fire-proof. This, in brief, is what the Winnebago County Court-House will be a credit, no doubt, to the county, and, we hope, to the Chicago architect who has the no small responsibility of superintending the building.

A COMING SOCIAL EVENT.

The coming wedding, and the one that now occupies a prominent part in the conversation of Rockford society, is that of William T. Brown, Esq., the junior cashier of the Rockford National Bank, and the son of Horace Brown, one of Rockford's wealthiest capitalists, and Miss Mary Spaulding, sister of the celebrated base-ball player of that name. The event was set for October, but your reporter was informed by the lucky bridegroom himself that matters were to be hurried up, and the wedding will be in August. Three hundred invitations will be given.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A man named Judson Reed was to-day precipitated from the roof of the hall or Opera-House above the Post-Office, and in ten minutes gave his last gasp. Those who saw the frantic actions of his unhappy wife and poor little daughter, who arrived in time to see him die, will remember it for many years.

The schools are divided into three divisions,—the East, the West, and the South Divisions. The census of the East gives 2,219 scholars; the West, 2,155; and the South 861,—making a total of 6,109. The cost of maintaining these mental arsenals is by no means a small item in our city expenditures.

OLLA-PODRIDA.

Mr. W. H. Bailhach, of the Ripon *Commonwealth*, has been spending a week in town.

Stephen L. Gray has resigned his position of city editor of the Rockford *Journal*. He is a pleasing paragraphist and very good descriptive writer, and, we understand, thinks of taking a position on a Chicago daily.

The Waltonians have returned from Twin Lakes.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Hannibal, Mo., preaches in the Third Street M. E. Church next Sunday.

The Rev. H. M. Goodwin has returned home from New Haven.

The Rockford *Times* has taken another periodical change, J. R. Coursen having sold out to a youth named Louis A. Manlove.

Dr. Henry Richings, one of the most successful physicians of Washington, D. C., is making a brief visit in Rockford.

Dr. L. P. Fitch, of Charles City, Ia., is visiting friends in Rockford.

The Niposinks start next Monday for Twin Lakes.

Jacob P. Sargent has purchased the grocery store of D. P. Gray. The latter gentleman has gone into the insurance business.

The camp-meeting for this district will not commence until Aug. 18. It will be held near Cherry Valley, and an exciting time is anticipated.

Mr. Frank Shearer, late of the express office, has opened a hat and cap store.

KANKAKEE.

THE FARMERS DESPONDENT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 30.—Many are the groans which well up from the surcharged souls of the farmers as they contemplate their prospects. They are inclined to overestimate their misfortunes, no doubt, but it is a mean man who would deliberately deprive them of the few sources of comfort and enjoyment they have. Corn was considerably broken by the storm of last Tuesday; but it can "stand" a good deal of knocking down; there's lots of it. Many fields of oats must be cut with scythes, they are so completely flattened. The wet weather is resulting in injury to the early potatoes, as to almost everything else.

A SOCIAL PARTY.

Mrs. Emory Cobb gave a pleasant party last Wednesday in honor of her sister, Miss Ida Haveny, of St. Peter, Minn. About seventy-five young people, married and single, were present, and several hours were delightfully passed under the hospitable roof of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb. Cole's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, which was carried on in the long parlor on a canvased floor.

ITEMS.

Young Grimwood was the regular correspondent of the Joliet *Sun*. On the day of the ascension his last letter was published in the *Sun*. The last word of that letter was "Immortal." Was the thought connected with it a foreshadowing of his fate?

It is hoped that the community will remember the election of members of the Board of Education on Monday at the Court-House. The educational interests of the community demand liberal, enterprising men for the position.

S. N. Hathaway and W. R. Hickox will open a first-class grocery in this city some time during the coming week. Both gentlemen are well-known citizens, and the new firm will be a popular one. Mr. Hathaway will superintend the business.

Onarga's crack club of Iroquois County ball-tossers will meet the champions of Kankakee County (the Unions, of Momence) in this city, on the fair-grounds, on Tuesday next. The game will undoubtedly be worth seeing.

The Kankakee *Times* man wagers $50 that his circulation is double that of the *Herald*. The *Herald* man accepts the wager, and the Ladies' Library Association has the promise of being made $50 richer by the transaction—if money is ever put up. The ladies had better not make out a list of the new books that $50 will buy, just yet. There's nothing more uncertain than these wagers among editors.

Kendall Smith, an Arkansas planter, whose summer residence is at Kankakee, has just left for the South to superintend the gathering of the cotton crop, which he says is a fine one this year.

Wyllie, the invincible checker-player, is in town. The sturdy old Scotchman is a man of few words, but he has a "taking" way among (checker) men.

The Richardson Bros., lawyers, think they own a pretty fast horse, but Fred Young, the baker, offers to take his mare which he drives in his delivery-wagon and match it against the Richardson mare for a purse of $100 to $500, best three in five.

The bakers of Kankakee are waging fierce war with each other. Handbills are freely circulated accusing each other of cheating, lying, making dirty bread, cobbling shoes for a living, kissing the hired girl, eating onions, and various other practices at once offensive to people of good taste. Some floury language is used, but no blood spilt.

The work of laying the gas-pipes is going on with great rapidity; the works are well on toward completion; a good stock of fixtures is being laid in by the Company, and also an opposition firm of fitters, and everything betokens an early illumination.

WHEATON.

JAMES B. WALKER.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, July 31.—The celebration of the seventieth birthday of the Hon. James B. Walker occurred Thursday evening, and was an event of unusual interest to the citizens of Wheaton. Dr. Walker is as dearly beloved as he is widely known, and his friends, who embrace the entire community, gathered around him, not with empty hands, but with saddened hearts at the thought that, as the shepherd of the flock, he would be with them no more. Dr. Walker has been pastor of the Congregational Society for some years past, and is now retiring from the more active duties of life, to enjoy rest in this, the happy twilight, "the marriage hour 'twixt day and night," which shall melt into a divine to-morrow.

College Chapel was the place chosen by the ladies to welcome the Doctor and his numerous friends. The decoration of the chapel with flowers was profuse and beautiful. Early in the evening, Prof. Wester, addressing Dr. Walker, presented him in behalf of the citizens of Wheaton with a token of their esteem in the shape of an elaborate black walnut standing writing desk, handsomely inlaid with woods of different colors. The Doctor was genuinely surprised, and so much so as to be only able to stammer out thanks and a promise of more intelligently expression of appreciation in the future.

A letter to the Doctor from the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Farmington, Ill., who succeeds the Doctor as pastor of the Congregational Society, was then read. The epistle, replete with brotherly love and congratulations on the Doctor's successful life, was kindly and pleasantly received by the assembly. After several moments of social enjoyment, the ladies invited the guests to enter the dining-hall of the college, where the company participated and enjoyed not only a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," but viands, rich and rare, with all the delicacies of the season.

Repairing from the dining-hall to the lecture-room, Dr. Walker gave a most interesting sketch of his life. Among the large number of guests present were noticed Dr. James Walker and wife; W. H. Bruster and wife, of Geneva, former pastor of the Congregational Church; Z. Eastman; the Rev. Mr. Roy, of Lake Park; Prof. Wester; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chapman; Mr. and Hazzard; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, of Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Guild; Mrs. President Blanchard; Mrs. Prof. Blanchard; Mrs. A. D. Reed, of Evanston; Mrs. Bassett; Mr. and Mrs. J. Blunt; Mr. and Mrs. Maze; Mr. and Mrs. Souzley; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Buck; Mr. and Mrs. A. Shearman; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lumry; Mr. Prof. Bent, Mrs. E. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Hiatt, the Misses Peouelt, Miss Emma Walker, Miss Carrie Blanchard, Miss Bassett, Misses Hiatt, Miss Bent, Miss Wilcox, Misses Piper, Mrs. Jennie Colton, and Messrs. Kenedy, Louis Blanchard, and Arthur Blunt.

SKETCH OF DR. WALKER'S LIFE.

James B. Walker was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1805, but his boyhood was spent in Pittsburg, where he worked in a nail-factory during the day and attended night-school in the evening. He began public life as printer, publisher, and editor of the *Western Courier*, the first political paper published in Portage County, Ohio. He wrote at the age of 23 the first address in favor of Andrew Jackson for President published in Northern Ohio. He studied law in the office of Jonathan Shaw, of Ravenna, O., and afterwards with Charles B. Thompson, of the above place. He was a student at the college at Hudson for three years, and afterwards edited and published the *Ohio Observer* at Hudson. During these years he gave up the study of law, and, with all the strength of mind and soul, devoted himself to works of Christianity, and to this purpose in all the after years he has been faithful. He stated his purpose by the press, by the pulpit, by the volume, to promote reform and purity in the churches, and to attain this end he has constantly worked. Early in life he embraced the Quaker doctrine of labor to do good for men as the end of life, but lending a helping hand to Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist organizations as he perceived where the most good could be accomplished. He established a newspaper in Cincinnati in the interests of religion called the *Watchman of the Night*, which still lives under the name of *Central Christian Herald*, and, as an organ of Presbyterian churches, is widely circulated in the Southwest. Soon after he published his first book, on "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," of which Hugh Miller says: "We would not hesitate to place his 'Plan of Salvation' side by side with Butler's Analogy as a specimen of close and unanswerable reasoning"; also "Doctrine of the Holy Spirit," better known in Europe than here, although it has gone through several editions in this country.

After publishing his Philosophy, he established a religious paper in the City of Chicago, and opened a book-room for the sale and circulation of books, also aiding to establish the first Baptist paper in Chicago. During his residence in Chicago Dr. Walker was zealously engaged in promoting educational and Christian work by lectures before the Mechanics' Association, and by deep interest in the Sabbath-school efforts. He was elected President of the Chicago Sabbath-School Union, which at that time comprised all the teachers and scholars of all the evangelical Sabbath-schools in the city. While in Chicago Dr. Walker completed the "Doctrine of the Holy Spirit," his second volume, and sold the copyright in London, England, where it went through several editions, as it did also later in this country.

Disposing of his newspaper interest in Chicago, he removed to his former home in Mansfield, O., preaching the Gospel for several years. He was a prominent member of the State Convention that nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor; and at the beginning of the War the Governor and Senate signed a petition for his appointment as Consul in Europe. He was not anxious for the position, and did not apply at Washington for a commission, and consequently was not appointed. About the commencement of the War, Dr. Walker spent some time in Europe engaged in literary work. Soon after his return to this country he, with other gentlemen, founded a Christian Agricultural College and colony in an uninhabited part of Michigan. The region was a wilderness. A new county was organized, farms and homes soon sprung up, the school was opened, capable teachers provided, and pioneers invited to educate their children at the rate of $12 per annum.

Mr. Walker established a newspaper in the colony and preached to the people. During the campaign for Lincoln and Johnson he canvassed the district for Lincoln, who received an overwhelming majority of the votes of the district. Soon after he was nominated for State Senator, and received a larger number of votes than any other candidate, State or National. At the recent political convention at Pittsburg, Mr. Walker was nominated by the Reform party as a candidate for President of the United States. He was not present, and first learned of the honor conferred upon him through the papers.

Dr. Walker removed some three years ago to Wheaton, Ill., where he now resides, still active in mind, drawing within the circle of his companionship many of the most noted men of the day. The Doctor says of himself he is not tired mentally, but physically feels that he needs rest. In appearance the Doctor is tall, of slight build, and majestic presence. His hair, silver white, frames a face that would cause the most casual observer to turn and look again.

CHILDREN'S PARTY.

A large number of the children received during the week dainty notes of invitation, with the compliments of Master Arthur and Miss Eva Chapman, for Wednesday afternoon. The infantile hearts of the community were quivering with the anticipated joy, but the dawn of Wednesday brought with it a heavy rainstorm that lasted the entire day. Many little tear-bedewed faces flattened their noses against the window-pane, watching for a gleam of sunshine which did not come, but early in the day came a messenger from the Chapman mansion, saying that the party would be given the following day.

The glorious sunshine and perfectness of the next day compensated the little ones for waiting. The party was the most elegant and largest children's assembly ever given in Wheaton, and was in honor of Arthur Chapman's (son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chapman) 6th birthday. The fine grounds surrounding the residence were replete with every conceivable amusement that would fascinate the children, but the chief centre of attraction, particularly to the boys, was the birthday gift, a beautiful piece of mechanism, a chair-velocipede. In one corner of the spacious grounds danced a merry troop of beautifully-dressed children, while the more timid clustered in groups on the broad varanda, playing with dolls, while others still older battled with croquet-balls, and the boys, enthusiastic in their admiration of the velocipede, stood in a long row, waiting their turn to ride. Refreshments were served between 5 and 6. The tables, laden with sweetmeats, were set on the grounds under the trees, and as the hour of 7 approached it was as amusing as it was pleasant to see the little guests bid their little host and hostess good night, "as mamma does." Among the noted little masters and misses present were Grace, Eva, and Dora Chapman; Clara and Lulu Wells, the beautiful twin-daughters of Frederick Wells, of Chicago; Mattie, daughter of Mr. D. Wells, of Chicago; Fannie, daughter of W. H. Wells, of Chicago; Josie Almena, of Chicago; Helen Narrack, Belle Beed, Alice Blunt, Mamie Hazzard, Elsie Webster, Ella Gary, Etta Smith, Eva Loudon, Ettie Northup, Alice Ford, May Bixby, Alice Thompson, Gerty Geary, May Buck; and Masters Georgie Hazzard, Seddie Vastine, Carl Geary, Arian Lewis, Freddie Stearman, Asa and Harry Wakely, Willie Barns, Johnnie and Frankie Blount, and Eddie Campbell.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Almini, of Chicago, made a short visit to his friends here.

Miss Goodman, from Orange County, New York, is the guest of Mrs. C. M. Bordeen.

The Misses Ida and Carrie Hough, of Chicago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Smith.

Mrs. L. E. DeWolf and daughter are rusticating here for a shelter under the hospitable roof and genial comforts of Dr. and Mrs. Pratt's home.

Mrs. Vastine, mother of Mr. George B. Vastine, who has spent several weeks in Wheaton, left last week for her home in Minonka.

Mr. George H. Thrasher has returned from his trip to Nevada. He is much enamored with the favorable prospects of mining. He generously gave some of his friends small chunks of solid silver just as they were taken from the mines.

Mr. Edward Bailey and Miss E. M. Grant were married on Thursday. The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate relations being present. Their many friends congratulate them in spirit, and wish them bon-voyage over the tempest-tossed sea of life.

Mrs. E. W. Fisher left for Minnesota early in the week. She is seeking pleasure and health.

GENERAL ITEMS.

On last Saturday the Athletics of Wheaton defeated the Lombard Base-Ball Club by a score of 27 to 11.

Mr. Scheffer has been released from the gloomy prison, by giving security for bail.

Some little time ago, some thirty landholders and citizens, living in the immediate vicinity of the College, met with Supt. Hughitt, of the Northwestern Railroad, to talk up the plan of having a depot built in the neighborhood, at which one train a day going to and coming from the city will stop to take passengers. The meeting was apparently satisfactory to both parties, and immediate measures have been started for the building of a depot at the foot of College avenue. Nearly $1,000 in subscriptions have been already raised. The citizens living east of the College, especially those unable to keep a gig, have long felt the need of a depot, and the accommodations thus afforded will probably be taken advantage of by many, and also be the more direct means of finding purchasers for the fine residence lots in that vicinity. Some fear has been expressed that if the Company build many more depots "the village will be a town all long and no wide."

EVANSTON.

TOWN GOSSIP.

Mr. Henry Frank, who has just finished the Sophomore year in the University, has been elected Professor of English Language and Literature in Cornell College. Unless rumor speaks untruly, Prof. Frank will take part in a wedding ceremony this month, in which Miss Carrie Cleveland, also a member of the Sophomore class in the University, is supposed to be interested.

Contracts have been let for all the work on the new Presbyterian Church except the plastering and finishing off the upper story.

The Directors of the Public Library have just placed 235 standard volumes upon the shelves of the Library, making the total number about 2,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Potter, of San Francisco, who have been spending some days at Mr. E. R. Paul's, leave for home to-morrow.

Mr. A. R. Robinson, a graduate of the University in June, has been elected Principal of the Maywood School.

Dr. N. S. Davis will address those who participate in the Washingtonian Home picnic at the University grounds Thursday.

Dr. G. C. Noyes will exchange pulpits with Dr. Hurd, of Highland Park, to-day.

Mr. C. F. Gray and family leave Evanston Thursday for New York, and will sail for Europe Aug. 14.

Mrs. A. P. C. Bonte, of Cincinnati, is visiting Mrs. S. H. McElwain.

Mrs. John E. Miller has returned from a visit to Bloomington.

Mr. C. M. Wicker is expected home this week.

Mrs. C. W. Magill has returned from a visit to Devenport.

Miss Gross, of Chicago, is visiting Miss Smith.

The Eclectic Club will meet at the residence of Mr. George E. Purington Monday evening.

SOUTH EVANSTON GENIUS.

The South Evanston Literary and Social Society has issued invitations for the opening entertainment of the season, to be held Tuesday evening. These invitations afford some interesting information about the Society, part of which is as follows:

Geographical—South Evanston is the most important seaport town north of Chicago. It is bounded on the north by unlimited educational facilities, on the south by an inviting cemetery, and extends from Lake Michigan, westward, out of sight.

Historical—The South Evanston Literary and Social Society was incorporated May 28, 1875, under the general laws of Illinois.

Object—The members of this Society intend to have "a good time" as often as is possible, and to this end will meet periodically hereafter to enjoy social privileges, musical, literary, and other entertainments.

Probabilities—Address by the President, Gen. White. Reading by Judge Adams. Vocal and instrumental music, etc., etc. Refreshments in due season.

This is not a "full-dress" affair, but it is suggested that all should dress warmly, as no provision has been made for heating the hall. Guests will be cordially received at the parlors of the Society, which are situated on the east side of the Warren-Keeney Block.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The observance of Children's Day, Thursday, was quite general. About 10 o'clock in the morning the procession was formed on Chicago avenue, and presented a remarkably fine appearance, as Gov. Beveridge, before whom it passed in review, can testify. Eleven Sunday-schools, including all the Protestant schools of the village and vicinity, were represented, and the number of children of all ages and sizes who swarmed in every direction was a constant source of surprise to the spectators. The hose companies, village officers, and a long line of citizens in carriages united in the procession, which, by actual count, contained over 2,000 pedestrians. Arrived at the University grounds the lunch baskets were attacked, and soon afterwards the business men of the village, both from Evanston and Chicago, repaired to the grounds in goodly numbers. The games in the afternoon must have been witnessed by at least 3,000 persons.

The contest between the hose companies resulted in favor of the Pioneer Company, which ran 600 feet with 200 feet of hose, detached 100 feet, and threw water in 50 seconds. The C. J. Gilbert Company did all this in 48 seconds, except throwing water, but did not fasten the nozzle properly, and it was blown off. Among the other amusements were a base-ball match, wheelbarrow-races by blindfolded men and boys, hurdle-races, sack-races, etc., and a boat-race, which closed the exercises of the day. For this five boats were entered, the crews having been picked up without previous preparation or practice. The course was from the Water-Works pier to the break-water opposite the preparatory building. The Lorelei made the distance in five and a half minutes, and the Lida Bells in five minutes. The latter was given the first prize under Brigadier-General Dunn's distribution of the time allowance. Under the same rule the Dolphin, a nondescript of fearful and wonderful construction, was given the second prize, although the race was supposed to have been for boats of some or any kind.

DUPAGE COUNTY NEWS.

PROSPECT PARK.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PROSPECT PARK, July 31.—The Park has been invaded with a number of ruffians and loafers of late. Their presence suggests the advisability of keeping hall-doors locked.

Miss Emma Weidman, of Chicago, is the guest of friends.

Dr. Marr is blessing the Hoosiers with his presence. His trip through Indiana will be of some weeks' duration.

The fine groves of the Park have attracted much attention this season. There were two picnics from the city this week.

J. McChesney, Jr., is enjoying the delights of the beautiful little city of Elgin.

Mr. J. Saunders, by a most unfortunate accident, ran over his daughter with a buggy. The child was picked up very much frightened, but, happily, not seriously injured.

An old-fashioned "shindig" was indulged in by a party of fun-makers and pleasure-seekers at Emmon's Hall Thursday night.

The church and schoolhouse are both being renovated and repaired.

The Wheaton Band gave some of the lady ladies a fine serenade last week. Their efforts was fully appreciated.

TURNER JUNCTION.

Mr. Daniel Riley is completing a fine residence.

Mr. Ketcham has aroused a spirit of energy within him, and the improvements in grading and ditching made recently, around his residence, are a fine addition to his handsome lot.

Large quantities of heavy farm machinery have been sold from the village this season.

Some 400 rods of good sidewalk and crossings have been contracted to be built this season. The work will soon be commenced.

Mr. John Maidno is just completing his fine frame house. Carpenters do not suffer for work despite the dull season. Several other houses are in course of erection. Mr. Hollister will build soon on his lot west of the mill.

It is authoritatively rumored that the rolling mill will soon be opened and run to its fullest capacity; both furnaces will be kept running, consequently giving employment to many more laborers than are now employed.

The Northwestern Railroad has the thanks and the sincere gratitude of the citizens for their successful efforts in

mighty "pond," by name, but a nest of filth in reality. Messrs. Trull and Leakey have given material aid in the way of several hundred car-loads of dirt and cinders, and it is hoped that soon this eyesore will be among the things that were.

The annual reunion of the Association of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Turner Junction Thursday. It will be strictly a basket picnic, in accordance with resolutions heretofore adopted by the Association. The programme of exercises will be hereafter announced.

JEFFERSON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mrs. Dr. Fonda and daughter have departed for Sharon, Wis., where they will remain for some days visiting relations residing in that locality. They were accompanied by Miss Lowell, one of Jefferson's most pleasing and accomplished ladies.

Pigeon shooting was the order of the day Tuesday. The Maplewood Club was met and vanquished by the Jeffersons, the score being 28 to 30. Ten birds apiece were allowed; rise, 21 yards. A match was then made between H. H. Sweetser, of Jefferson, and L. Malow, of Chicago, resulting in favor of Sweetser, by the score of 4 to 0. Five birds apiece were allowed; rise, 21 yards.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees some business of more than ordinary importance was transacted. The Village Engineer was authorized to confer with the Board of Trustees of Lake View in regard to opening Western avenue from Popple street to Lincoln avenue, also to place the same in good repair at the intersection of Belmont avenue.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for making ditches to complete the drainage on Armitage road from Jefferson avenue to the crossing of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Meyers & Carpenter were ordered to complete the work on Belmont avenue, under the instructions of the Village Engineer. The Village Engineer presented a plat showing the line of the contemplated improvements on Grand avenue, which was accepted.

The following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordained, etc., That the sum of $14,000 be raised by a tax, to be levied upon the taxable property of said village, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said village for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1876; and that sum of $14,000 shall be appropriated as follows, to-wit: Salaries, $4,000; roads and bridges, $9,000; incidental expenses, $1,000.

Bills amounting to $282.40 allowed and ordered paid.

The chapter of accidents for the last few days has been unusually large. Mr. H. Wolff was thrown from his carriage and seriously injured. Mr. D. Jennings, by the breaking of a scaffold, was precipitated a distance of 17 feet to the ground, receiving injuries of a severe nature. The little son of Mr. Thomas Conway, while playing, fell and broke an arm. The youngest son of Mrs. E. R. Bean, when playing on a hay-stack with some other boys, slipped and fell to the ground, fracturing his arm and otherwise injuring him. A man in the employment of Mr. Thomas Murphy was shot through his left hand, breaking several of the bones and badly lacerating it, by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was carelessly handling.

WAUKEGAN.

THE LIQUOR-SUITS COMPROMISED.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 31.—The liquor-suits that were to have taken place this week will not take place at all, as the suits against some have been dismissed, while others made a satisfactory settlement.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. C. M. Sanders will conduct his farewell service at the Congregational Church this evening.

Baptist Church—Preaching by the pastor in the morning; baptismal service at 6 o'clock p. m.

Presbyterian Church—Preaching at the usual hour.

PERSONAL.

The following are among the prominent arrivals in this city during the past week: Col. Lippincott, Rollin Sherman, Dr. Basset and lady, D. W. Page, E. Meyer and lady, Mr. Dansy and lady, Miss Reich, P. J. Fowler and family, George M. Drake, J. M. Bailey, H. T. Getchell and family, J. F. Peterson and lady, F. B. Marshall, and G. B. Rockfeller, of Chicago; Pryce Lewis, of New York City; W. Werner, of Galveston, Tex.; W. Meyer, Petersburg, Ill.; Dr. Goodman and lady, St. Louis, Mo.; B. F. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; James Joyce, Ottawa, Ill.

IN GENERAL.

The union Sabbath-school picnic, which was to have taken place on Friday, was postponed to an indefinite time.

The Waukegan Fire Company No. 1 are to have uniforms.

The large residence on the South Side owned and formerly occupied by the Hon. E. M. Haines has been rented by Mr. Fred Converse for the accommodation of summer boarders.

It is rumored there will be a new hotel built on the Ladd and George property. Outside capitalists are interested.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY

occurred at the depot Friday. Henry Dugdale charged John Cox with making false statements concerning him. Cox acknowledged that he had made the statements referred to. Dugdale then struck him a blow in the face. Cox, in return, stabbed Dugdale, inflicting a wound half an inch deep and 6 inches long. At the present writing no arrests have been made.

BARRINGTON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Bible Society of this place will be held Sabbath evening, Aug. 8, in the Evangelical Church. Mr. M. B. McIntosh is President of the Society. Full reports of the work accomplished during the past year will be rendered, making the occasion one of interest to all.

The Hon. W. B. Farrar, of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, has rented the John Sinnot residence, and his family are now occupying it. They will be warmly welcomed into this society, and Barrington has abundance of room for many more such families.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church was held yesterday. It was the universal expression that the Rev. George R. Hoover be appointed to this church for the ensuing year. During his stay here he has made a multitude of warm friends both in and out of the church, and his removal to another locality would be regretted by all the citizens.

Mrs. Mary E. Kimberly, wife of Mr. A. V. H. Kimberly, and daughter of the late J. M. Lowe, of Chicago, died last week of consumption, at the age of 27. Surrounded by everything to make life desirable, she was yet called early to a home beyond the skies. She will be sadly missed by her family, and a large circle of friends, to whom she was endeared by her lovely qualities of mind and heart, deeply sympathize with them on account of the loss which to them is irreparable.

The Barrington Post-Office is now a money-order office. As there is no bank here, this will be a very great convenience to the citizens.

Very heavy rains have fallen the past week, damaging somewhat the grain-crop.

Mr. U. R. Burlingham is quite ill. Dr. Willis Butterfield is his attending physician.

JOLIET.

ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 31.—The Joliet Literary Society held their meeting Friday at the house of E. H. Akin. Declamations, music, and select readings were among the entertainments.

The Teachers' Institute closed Friday. Among the most enjoyable of the closing exercises was the picnic at Linden Heights. All seem to be well pleased with the work of the Institute, and no doubt many received a new impetus in the great work of education. Among the distinguished teachers from abroad were Prof. Darling, of Lockport; Prof. Anderson, of Frankfort; Prof. Brayton, of Englewood; Miss Raymond, of Bloomington; and S. M. Etter, State Superintendent.

The members of the Universalist Church will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert Tuesday evening. Prof. Falk, of Chicago, will furnish the music.

The Rev. Father Damen, of Chicago, delivered an instructive and interesting lecture in St. Patrick's Church, Sunday evening. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Joliet Catholic Literary Club.

Among the most interesting exercises of the Teachers' Institute, just closed, was an illustration of the manner in which Bessemer steel is manufactured at the Joliet Steel Mills, by Mr. Bruner, one of the overseers.

OTHER SUBURBS.

TURNER PARK.

Monday the Cigarmakers' Association from Chicago, numbering nearly 1,000, enjoyed the day at Turner Park.

The annual picnic of Kilwinning Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which was to have been held at Turner Park Tuesday, and was postponed on account of the rain, will take place Tuesday, Aug. 8. Tickets sold last Tuesday will be good.

On Wednesday the Howe Street Presbyterian Sunday-school picnicked in the park.

Sunday, Aug. 1, a picnic connected with the National Scandinavian Convention will be held at Turner Park. It will represent in part the following Chicago Societies: Svea, Nora, Dania, Scandinavian Turner Society, Scandinavian Singing Society, Freja, Norwegian Society, Norwegian Singing Society, Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, and Scandinavian Shoemakers' Association.

Aug. 5 occurs the annual picnic of the Protestant Society, and following it are several Sunday-school picnics, and Aug. 8 the Hungarian Association picnic.

This plenitude of picnics at Turner Park is not spasmodic, for the Park Association are leasing the Park almost daily for months yet to come.

The rumored purchase of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad by the Illinois Central is not, so far as can be learned, certain as yet, but seems one of the inevitable railroad events. The rumor has not only interested the people and excited the real estate operators and owners along the line of the Chicago & Pacific, but has caused the general inquiry: What does the Illinois Central want with the Chicago & Pacific? The answer is this: The Illinois Central control and operate the Dubuque & Sioux City Road. The immense passenger and freight traffic of that road in Iowa is now brought by the Illinois Central from Dubuque down over the Chicago & Iowa Railroad to Mendota or Aurora on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and thence into Chicago. This involves not only a circuitous route, but an arrangement with two other roads. The Chicago & Pacific now extends out through Elgin and Byron into the very face of the Illinois Central at Dubuque, and why should the sale not be made, if, indeed, it is not already? All interested in Turner Park and other Chicago & Pacific suburbs are consequently awaiting with high hopes a "streak of luck."

PALATINE.

Negotiations are in progress for arranging a match game of base-ball between the Palatine club and the Mutuals, of Janesville, to be played at some point on the road to be agreed upon, probably at Woodstock. As the Palatines are the victors over all the local clubs with which they have played this season, and the Janesville club have an excellent reputation, a game of more than ordinary interest may be expected.

Nearly 200 boxes of cheese have been shipped to market the past week from this station. Cheese-making is one of the growing industries here, and is already the source of much profit, both to the farmer and factory-men.

Mrs. James Wilson, one of the oldest residents of this place, and held in high esteem for her many excellent qualities, died last Thursday evening. The funeral will be held to-day at the M. E. Church, of which society she has long been a consistent member. The funeral was postponed on account of the absence of her son, who was unable to reach here until late Saturday evening.

A new paper is soon to be started at McHenry, called the McHenry *Plaindealer*. The prospectus states that it will be the endeavor of the publishers to make it a live local newspaper. In politics it will be neutral, and, while advocating the claims of no party, will exercise the right to criticise all without fear or favor, whenever occasion may require.

DESPLAINES.

A petition is being circulated and has received a large number of signatures, asking the authorities of the Northwestern Railroad to place a Sunday train on the road from Desplaines to the city, in order to accommodate such as desire to attend divine service in the city. This is something much needed, and has long been earnestly wished for by all the suburbs on the line of the road. It would be sure to be well patronized, and the officers of the road would receive the hearty thanks of very many of their best friends and patrons.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Weller died last Sunday morning.

Dr. Wood has rented the house now owned by Mr. E. A. Thomas, commonly known as the Ward residence.

The fine farm of Mr. Rathbone, near the village, was recently the scene of an interesting contest between several rival mowers and reapers, each claiming superiority. Four different machines were tested in a large field of rye, and the competition was of the liveliest character. The affair passed off pleasantly, and so well did each do its work that it was difficult at the close of the trial to choose between them.

NORWOOD PARK.

The annual picnic of the Bohemians was held at their cemetery last Sunday. There were between 500 and 600 in the party, filling fourteen cars. They disembarked at this station and marched to their grounds. They were quiet and orderly, and the day was pleasantly passed in amusements peculiar to that nationality.

The Sunday papers reach Norwood before 7 o'clock in the morning, which is as early as they can be procured in many portions of the city. Such being the fact, who would not live in the country, where we can have pure air, cooling breezes, and a beautiful landscape, and at the same time enjoy those advantages which are supposed to accrue only to denizens of the hot and dusty metropolis?

Prof. Silver, who has traveled somewhat extensively, and is a writer of some considerable repute, is passing a few weeks in this village.

The Hon. Jesse Fell, of Bloomington, was noticed in the village a few days ago, the guest of Prof. Eberhart.

Miss Dryer, who is engaged in the Bible work in Chicago, spent last Sabbath at this pleasant suburb.

A select party from Chicago visited this place Friday on a picnic excursion. The day was cool and pleasant, and was enjoyed to the full by the participants. For such parties no more inviting place than Norwood can be found, and no finer picnic grounds than Shephard's Grove.

LEMONT.

The German Benevolent Society paraded our streets last Sunday. The Society now numbers 150 members.

Mrs. and Miss Boyer, of Lockport, having returned from the Pacific Coast, are spending a few weeks at the residence of S. W. Norton.

Miss Ida Benedict, of Chicago, is visiting the Misses Watkins.

Cabbage Ryan still hovers around the streets and saloons of Lemont.

The affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church were never in so flourishing a condition as they are at the present time. At the close of a recent revival twelve new names were added to the membership of the church. The prosperity is owing to the energetic labors of its pastor, the Rev. J. W. Phelps.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school hold their annual picnic Thursday at Brown's Grove.

A new hardware store has been opened here by Messrs. Eulert & Neill.

Mr. Daniel Murphy has sold his business here to Thos. McCauley. Mr. Murphy is about to move to Chicago to begin business there.

The beautiful groves of N. J. Brown are well patronized by picnic-goers, the average thus far being two a week.

The members of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society have been invited to attend the State Convention of Temperance Societies, to be held in Joliet Aug. 24. This flourishing young society already numbers 300 members, and new names are being added monthly. The work of reclaiming the drunkards and converting wicked Lemont into a peaceable village is going on.

LYONS.

The numerous friends of Mr. John Kasper, formerly of Summit, were surprised and pained as the news flashed over the wires last Thursday that he had been murdered, and his body found on a railroad track out in Iowa. This rumor proves to be without foundation, however, as it has been ascertained since that Mr. Kasper is still in the land of the living.

The constant rains of the past week have seriously interfered with hay cutting and saving, and the farmers are inclined to grumble a little at the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence. The heavy winds and rain have laid the oats flat, and the rot has already made its appearance in the potato crop.

Among the building improvements at Summit may be noticed a new wagon and blacksmith shop by Mr. Shroeder.

The Summit Actives played a picked nine yesterday, defeating them 21 to 6.

A petition is to be presented to the authorities of the Town of Lyons asking them to take the necessary measures to prevent the "Board of Health" from landing at Summit with her cargo.

The last weekly sociable was held at the house of R. J. Allison. There was a large attendance of the young ladies and gentlemen of Summit, and a pleasant evening was spent.

MOUNT FOREST.

This little community was considerable stirred by the novel feature of an Indian boat or canoe race. The poet sings about the squaw and her birch canoe, and on Wednesday evening last the genuine article was seen on Willow Spring Lake.

In a race between the canoe with a single paddle and a six-oar barge propelled by two oars only the barge came in ahead about twelve lengths, in a distance of one mile. Hearty cheers greeted the successful competitors, and refreshments were afforded them by the ladies.

On Friday another race took place between a single scull and a two-oar barge, and the single scull outstripped the barge in one mile over 500 feet. Amidst great excitement among the spectators the ladies handed a beautiful boquet to the victor. The vanquished were made the recipients of a nosegay of mustard blossoms.

The sufferers, however, will have a chance this week to retaliate; for it is announced that there will be several grand boat and canoe races, at which a liberal amount of crab-catching will be part of the programme.

Several important sales to Eastern parties are pending, and this pretty little suburb has gained more than its share in growth and improvement.

OAK PARK.

It has been rumored that the Episcopal Society are thinking of getting up another excursion to Lake Geneva, as they did last year. Those who enjoyed the delights of the day at Lake Geneva last summer wish the pleasure repeated.

The Baptist Society gave their picnic, that was postponed in the middle of the week on account of the inclemency of the weather, on Saturday.

Miss Jefferson, of Desplaines, is visiting Mrs. Stone.

Miss Mary Benedict, of Aurora, has during the week been the guest of Miss Marion Hiles.

The drug store formerly owned by Drs. E. L. Cash and O. Peak has changed hands, and is now owned and managed by Dr. Russell Lewis, a young physician.

Mr. George Blossom is visiting his old home in Dubuque, Ia.

Mr. Ingram took the early morning westward-bound train Friday.

Mrs. Warren Wilkie returned from a short sojourn at Aurora Friday.

MICHIGAN.

KALAMAZOO.

HARVESTING.

Special Correspondence to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 30.—The farmers in this section are about through with their harvesting. In some places the wheat crop has been very light, while in others it will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. Some new wheat has been brought in. The present price is $1.20. A majority of our wheat-buyers express the opinion that it will be considerably higher than this within a month. New potatoes are coming in. The potato crop this season will be the largest known for years in this State. They are now selling on the street at 30 and 35 cents per bushel. Berries of all kinds have been scarce this summer.

THE KALAMAZOO DRAMATIC SOCIETY

drew fair-sized audiences at Union Hall two nights this week. "Ten Nights in a Barroom" was the play. Stoddart's Theatre troupe has also been here two nights this weeks. It is a question with us whether they had as much money when they left town as they had when they arrived. The reason for their failure was that we had no suitable building for them to exhibit in.

A base-ball tournament is announced to be held at Vicksburg, in this county, Aug. 6. Prizes amounting in value to $50 are to be given. Another tournament is advertised to take place at Tonica on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of the same month; $600 in prizes will be given.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

At a meeting of the State Firemen's Association held here last Tuesday it was determined to hold a Firemen's Tournament at Jackson some time in September. The tournament will last two days, and will be participated in by fire companies from all the leading cities and towns of the State. Last year it was held in Kalamazoo, and proved successful. At that time one of our companies came off the victors for the first prize. This year they will have a larger competition.

TARGET-SHOOTING.

Great excitement has been caused among our local sharp-shooters by the prospect of a match at target-shooting by some persons residing here. They do not wish to have their names in print yet, so I will only say that one is an express agent at this place, another a well-known capitalist, and the third a Main street grocery-man. The persons concerned have no reputation as crack shots, but while reading the accounts of the recent matches in Ireland their interest in the subject was raised. Happening to meet together one day, target-shooting became the subject of conversation. This led to individual boasting as to their being extra good shots, and out of this has grown the match, which will take place in a few days.

A gentleman from Gun Lake—about 25 miles north of here—says that the shores of that beautiful sheet of water are completely lined with the tents of visitors from Kalamazoo and adjacent towns, who are camping out there in search of pleasure and fish. AMOS.

HUMOR.

It is one of the curiosities of natural history that a horse enjoys his food most when he hasn't a bit in his mouth.

A farmer in Chariton found a way to make a balky horse go. He took him to a strange town and put him up at auction. He went for $85.

What is the difference between spermaceti and a schoolboy's howl? One is the wax produced by a whale, and the other is a wail produced by the whacks.

A married man bought a spring chicken in the market the other morning, and now he thinks the reason it was called spring chicken is because it will take him till next spring to carve it, unless he uses nitro-glycerine.

An ancient darkey was observed gathering up a basket of bones in rear of a boarding-house the other day, and, when asked what use he intended to put them to, he replied: "Dere's lots o' Northern chaps walkin' around heah an' axin' for relics of de War, an' I'ze gwine to please de crowd if it takes up all the beef bones from out doah in Vicksburg."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

One of Detroit's philanthropists saw an old man seated on a salt-barrel in front of a grocery-store, the other day, and the white locks and sad face touched a tender chord. Laying his hand on the old man's shoulder, he asked: "And so you are waiting to be gathered home, are you?" "No, sir; I hain't," promptly replied the old man. "I'm waiting for the bank to open, so that I can gather in $3,200 on this check!" He happens to own four or five big farms in this county.

"Chawles, Chawles, bwing me—ah—a small—a vewy small piece of beef—ah—about the size of a half a dollah. Do you understand, Chawles?" said a delicate youth to a restaurant waiter. "Yes, sah, in a moment, sah," said the darkey. As he started off, a great raw-boned fellow sitting near by yelled after him, "Waitaw, waitaw!" "Yes, sah; what will you have sah?" The eyes of all in the room were upon the muscular countryman as he drawled forth, "Chawles, Chawles, bwing me a small—a vewy small piece of pork—ah—and one bean. Do you understand, Chawles?"

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

TRANSLATED BY H. B. BIGELOW.

Far out in the silence of darksome night,
Where the waves are beating with ceaseless might,
Where the crowds rush along, and the loud billows roar
On the shimmering sands of a wave-beat shore,
Comes the heart-rending cry of a grief-stricken maid,
And this the lament the dying lips said:

"Oh! heart of mine, bowed down with grief,
The world has ceased to give relief;
Its pleasures, turned to endless pain,
Sing ever on a sad refrain.
Now, Holy One, call home thine own,
Since earthly joys I once have known,
When round my life his love was thrown.

"Oh! bitter tears, in vain ye flow;
Oh! aching heart, in vain your woe;
The dead from earth cannot arise
Until we meet beyond the skies.
Yet, in his love, I find that rest
Which is from Heaven a gift most blest
To those by trials sore distrest.

"What though my life by grief be torn,
What though my tears in vain course on,
I would not call thee from above,
My childhood's friend, my only love;
For, when one's life is clouded o'er,
The sweetest pleasure then in store
Is the pain and wail of love of yore."

Ritualism.

The clergy of the Church of England, who carry out their extreme Ritualistic proclivities in the face of the new law governing public worship, seem to be having a rather lively time just now. The Vicar of St. Albans, London, was recently suspended for showing too much fuss and feathers in divine worship, and his curate called upon the people "to form a solid square, shoulder to shoulder, cheek to cheek, jowl to jowl, knee to knee, and to resist to the last the onsets of the enemy." Notice was also given out that there would be no further celebration of the Holy Communion in the church, because of the requirements of the law to abandon the extreme mode of celebrating it. A law restricting Ritualism exists in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. It is observed or not observed, according to the proclivities of the Bishops of the Dioceses.

BUNKO.

An Old Remedy for a Present Evil.

A Return to the Whipping-Post Recommended.

What the Leading Bunkoists Have to Say on the Subject.

Mike McDonald Thinks It Would Open a New Field for Betting.

He and Harry Lawrence Have Faith in the Aldermen.

Doubts and Fears of the Tender-Backed Ropers.

They Denounce the Plan as Inhuman.

The Chicago bunko-man as a newspaper subject has been very exhaustively treated. Reporters have used up pencils by the gross and paper by the ream in an oft-repeated attempt to warn benighted strangers of his subtle wiles and dangerous devices. As the foghorn is sounded when the [illegible] envelopes the sea to warn some straggling ship off a dangerous coast, so has the bunko reporter of THE TRIBUNE blown lusty blasts to warn the unwitting visitor of his danger as he pilots himself and carpet-bag through the unfamiliar ways of this bunko-operator's practice. He has erected lighthouses in the shape of newspaper columns, setting forth the characteristic and peculiar method by which bunko men entrap their victims, to guide his steps clear of the besetting dangers. He has placed buoys, in the shape of myriads of paragraphs, recounting the unfortunate experiences of hundreds, along every route, to enable the rural craft to hold a safe course. He has written "Dangerous" over every bunko-den, and has placarded "Beware of This Man" upon every bunko operator in the city. And yet people seem to profit very little by these continual warnings. They ignore completely all signs of danger, and are deaf to all trumpet-blasts of alarm. They are still daily beguiled, deceived, and taken in.

It seems impossible to forewarn the rural gentleman of the delusiveness of the bunko trade, and familiarize him with the unmistakable characteristics of its followers. The Granger intellect seems incapable of understanding that a villainous character may belong to a man of courteous manners and polished address, good clothes, etc. He confuses the bunko-man with his fanciful idea of the appearance of the bandit, highwayman, and cutthroat. He apparently conceives him to be an individual with a steeple-crowned hat surmounted with a gracefully flowing feather, wearing a short velvet jacket, tight knee-breeches, and high boots with morocco legs and tassels, and a belt in which bristle half a dozen navy revolvers, and who invariably carries an enormous cutlass swinging at his side. He has raven black hair which hangs down to his shoulders in beautiful ringlets, a jet mustache of the fierce and Satanic style, a goatee, which lends a savage aspect to his features, a deep black eye which looks right through the countryman's leather pocket-book, and discovers the whereabouts of his wealth, no matter in what unheard-of locality about his person it may be secreted. He has white teeth, and a cold, cruel, sardonic smile and talks like the hero of a *Ledger* romance.

Others who have read trials of celebrated murderers and scanned the features of the culprits in the yellow covers, or have heard described the unhappy hero of a lynching-tree, arranged without cards or ceremony, upon the apprehension of a horse-thief, fancy him to be an

INDIVIDUAL WITH HIGH CHEEK-BONES,

ample jaws, a savage mouth, with tangled hair and shaggy eyebrows, wearing a slouch hat pulled over his eyes, a red flannel shirt, and stoga boots.

Let the bunko-man come in either of these shapes, and the startled, terrified farmer would retreat with the celerity of a coyote. Let him come in any shape but his usual seductive guise, and he would shun him as he would nitro-glycerine or Polk street whisky.

BUT THE BUNKO DEVOTEE

in neither of these. Externally he wears the aspect of a gentleman. He dresses with elegance and taste,—costly his habit as his purse can buy, but not suspiciously loud or warningly showy. His voice is cultivated and soft, his language correct and polished. He talks smoothly and easily, and readily adapts the tenor of his conversation to the mind of his listener. He appears to be a suave, courteous gentleman of the kindliest intentions, whose heart is filled with the beautiful purpose to warn the unsophisticated stranger of the snares and allurements of a wicked city, to protect him from the wild whirl of dissipation and crime, and render him the benevolent offices becoming to a Christian and philanthropist who desires to shield his fellow-creatures from harm and sin. He will caution him against the blandishments of the fallen woman, against the tempting savor of the cocktail, against gambling-houses, wherein he darkly hints that men are drugged and robbed; against bunko-men, whom he characterizes as artful fiends, full of guile and iniquity, who stand on every street corner to waylay and plunder him. And then he initiates him into the ways of "representing" the dice, "progression," "chances," and a "thirty-one throw."

Before this initiation takes place and the fee is paid, the delighted stranger takes his companion for

A CITY MISSIONARY,

a member of some religious association, going about doing good and carrying a knowledge of the blessings of righteousness to his wicked and sinful fellow-creatures. He gobbles down the tempting bait and finds too late that men betray.

It seems impossible to talk enough, write enough, preach enough, to keep people clear of these dazzling frauds. Like moths, they are ever caught by glare. We must extinguish the attraction, begin with the bunko-man himself, to bring about a reform.

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE

have failed to assist in the holy purpose. The bunko operator is oily, slippery, and wriggles out of the hands of justice as easily as a piece of wet soap. Not one conviction that has deprived him of his usefulness has been heard of since he first became a Chicago institution. He has occasionally been fined, but he paid up cheerfully, immediately resumed business, and got even before night. There is no use in aiming at his pocket; that is bottomless, and always full as long as the gaping stranger is abroad

UNDER MIKE M'DONALD'S GENERALSHIP,

he has little to fear. He is the favored friend of the police force and the recipient of Police Court leniency. If he gets in a tight place, Mike draws on his reserve of witnesses and swears him out of it, and the complainant slinks away sheepish and ashamed, deeming himself lucky to have escaped arrest and incarceration. The bunko-man is held up as the honest and respectable citizen whose honor, reputation, and dearest emotions have been grossly outraged. The innocent victim is looked upon as the blackest scamp, and Mike and his followers hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought that such depths of villainy as he has displayed exists in the quiet of the rural districts.

How can we deal with these rascals effectively and protect our country cousins? A suggestion has lately been made which might pluck the primrose from the path of the bunko-men and make it a hard road to travel.

IT IS TO FLOG THEM.

To do nothing less than to establish again the almost obsolete whipping-post, and lash every offender of this class according to the extent of his crime. It is a somewhat novel method, and it may strike some as a little foreign to the intent of our civilization. But when laws fail, what is to be done?

Silly prejudices should be stifled. We should not adhere to a vain idealism; to an homage to an ideal justice and an ideal mankind. The People of the State of Illinois vs. The Bunko-Man sounds well, but means nothing as long as the party of the first part has no better way of getting back upon the party of the second part than at present. The people outnumber him, but probably two-thirds of them could not be clubbed out of his snares, and the rest are defenseless against his organized manipulation of justice and length of pocket. Consequently, some propose to descend to a method coarse and brutal perhaps, but apparently efficacious. We have it in—Flogging.

To discover how the prospect of such salutary and vigorous treatment was received by the bunko-men themselves, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed a number of them yesterday afternoon. He first called upon

THE CHIEF OF THE CLAN,

Mike McDonald. He found this individual at "The Store," in the midst of a number of his most brilliant satellites, talking on matters of business.

"Well, Joe," asked Mike of a sleek, well-dressed individual just drawing the lees of a whisky cocktail, "did you miss the old fellow you tackled on Madison street this morning?"

HUNGRY JOE—

for the person addressed enjoys this choice appellation, derived not from the extent of his bodily furnishing, but from his greed for Grangers—laughed a laugh of heartless, hollow mockery, and replied, in the coarse language of the gambler, for polite conversation is laid aside among themselves: "Just put a stack of reds on that. I caught him for 100 cases. Why, the old fool is a preacher down in Wabash County. Came up here to attend some religious convention or other. Got his name off Burke's register. Queer old duff he was. I told him I was a nephew of a city clergyman, and asked him to call and see my uncle, and talk over matters. He will have to see his uncle with his 'ticker,' I guess, to raise money enough to get home. Cleaned him dry as a temperance convention." And with this contemptuous fling the low fellow indulged in a disgusting chuckle and passed McDonald a roll of money.

"Is this my 15 per cent?" asked Mike. "Settled with the game-keeper, eh?"

"Yes, that's all right, here's your 'boodle' and I'm off for the Central train to take another trick," and, whistling "Mulligan Guards," he strode away to commit fresh depredations upon the innocent and unwary.

"That was an odd duck—that old fellow in yellow corduroys you had in tow this afternoon, Johnny," said Mike to an individual known to his familiars as

SNAPPER JOHN.

"Yes, he was," returned the person addressed. "I thought he was pretty light when I first hitched to him. He didn't appear to draw much more than a Mississippi scow-boat. But he was pretty well loaded. Caught him for $150. He was from Kansas, and we got to talking about the grasshopper plague there. He said there were a good many grasshopper-sufferers where he lived. I don't see, Mike, why the people don't do something for the grasshoppers. The papers are full about the grasshopper-sufferers. It's mean to let them suffer in this way." The crowd laughed heartily at the bad, unfeeling joke, and suggested to Johnny the expediency of "setting 'em up" forthwith. Johnny assented, and libations of burning, soul-destroying whisky were directly poured down their respective throats.

SAID THE "SNOOZER,"

a diminutive, dwarfish specimen, who hovers on the ragged edge of bunkoism, and has yet to achieve a brilliant record as an operator, "I had bad luck to-day, Mike. Run against a man coming out of the Sherman this morning—looked as green as a grasshopper and flat as a flounder. Tried to 'steer' him, but he wouldn't have it. Cussed like a corsair and handed me over to a 'cop.' The peeler handled me a little rough, you know, for a blind, and said he'd see me fixed for a six-months' stretch, dragged me up Clark until we got out of sight of the fly-duck, and then we went into Foley's and had a drink on it."

"You're no good, Snoozer," said Mike. "Why can't you tumble to a paying 'racket'? Here you have every advantage in training, but I'm hanged if we can make anything of you. You're a dead loss to the house. You haven't brought in a nickel for a week. We can't have it. You're no good for genteel work. You'll have to try the sneak-thief line; you might do enough there to keep from starving."

The reporter, during this edifying and instructive conversation, had stood just behind a pile of wine-cases which separate the cigar show-case from the bar of "The Store," whence he had retreated when he observed that Mike was evidently engaged in taking an account of stock of the profits of the morning's work. He overheard all that was said, however. Much more conversation of the same sort followed, interspersed with oaths and curious words and phrases common to the bunko business, no doubt, but which he did not understand. Several others whom he heard called "Kid," Jerry Dunne, California Jack, etc., told their swindling adventures with well-meaning and honest but ignorant people who had come here to buy goods, to see friends, or to attend conventions, all of which demonstrated the most complete rascality and the most cruel and heartless rapacity. The ways and means by which they had entrapped the unsuspecting stranger were dwelt upon, some of them creating much amusement and eliciting many compliments from Boss Mike, to whom all paid over a share of their spoils. Here was the "respectable" Fagin surrounded with his horde of Dodgers and Sikeses. Here were illustrated in the strongest colors and in characters of their own limning the iniquity of the most successful species of robbery, the gullibility of strangers, and the corruption of officers of the law.

The scene proved indisputably that it is a trade organized by a master hand, followed with all the zeal that characterizes the most enterprising Chicago business man—systematically, and, as the daily records of these villains' exploits show, successfully.

The reporter had evidently dropped into "The Store" when its chieftain was holding one of his

EVERYDAY BUSINESS CONSULTATIONS

with his partners. Presently he heard him say: "Jerry, there are a pretty good-looking lot of strangers at the Pacific this morning. It will do to look after them. I understand there are a lot of Johnny Bulls stopping there. Maybe you can catch 'em for a 'drawing.' Then there are three or four country stockholders of an Iowa railroad there; they ought to be pretty good game. If these Aldermen keep on getting fined and borrowing," continued he, laughingly, "I'll need bushels of money. The bank is running light. Try and do the best you can. Jack, you take a look around Kuhns' and the Brevoort. Jim, you might look into the Palmer, and Johnny, you take the street-corners. Follow 'em close, boys. Don't get scared at Summerfield's flurry; that will be all right. Snoozer, do try and make a man of yourself."

The "boys" departed to their several fields of operation, and Snoozer sallied forth, no doubt filled with the noble purpose of making a man of himself at the expense of the stranger and to the emolument of McDonald.

The latter sauntered towards the door, probably to see that the boys didn't loiter around Jim Appleton's, and the reporter, emerging from the place where he had been an earnest listener to the above conversation, accosted him.

R.—Mike, what do you think of

THE NEW WAY OF PUNISHING BUNKO-MEN?

Mike—Haven't heard there was any way of punishing them. What new way?

R.—Why, flogging them.

M.—Flogging them! Come, now, what are you giving me?

R.—Why, didn't you know there was some talk of introducing the whipping-post?

Mike—Whipping-post! Come now, that is a good one. Don't fool a fellow. Tell me what you mean. Flog a bunko-man! Why, what for? You had better catch a few Jeffersonians and flog them. It wouldn't hurt a few reporters any either. What do you mean?

R.—There is some talk of trying to exterminate the bunko business by tying up every man caught taking a trick and giving him a good sound flogging, proportionate to the extent of his offense. You know well enough that the law fails to reach them.

Mike—I don't see that it does. You wouldn't have a man punished for what could not be proved against him would you? Lots of bunko-men have been fined.

R.—Yes, and they have paid up, and the fines have not delayed their depredations an hour. They probably worked the harder to make up for the money thus paid out. But what do you think of the flogging method?

Mike—Well, I don't know. I havn't had time to think it over yet. How would the flogging seances be conducted?

WHO WOULD HAVE CHARGE OF THE CEREMONIES?

R.—It is probable that the Mayor would appoint an official flogger to be confirmed by the Common Council.

Mike—There would be 100 men bumming around to get the appointment. I think I'd lobby a little among my friends so as to get a good man in,—a man we could rely upon.

R.—A flogging-yard in some locality where the shrieks of the victims as the lash descended upon their quivering flesh would not afflict the ears of the delicate and sensitive would probably be erected.

Mike—Every Alderman would try to get it located in his ward, and there would be another fight. I think I would put in a little work for the boys in the Council, and fix the flogging business so it wouldn't make 'em round-shouldered to stand it.

R.—But supposing it was carried out on the square, don't you think it would break up the bunko business?

Mike—No, I don't. The boys would fight a little shy, maybe, but they are game, and not to be stopped by a little thing like a sore back. Those that didn't get caught would have a good deal of fun out of those who did.

R.—How so?

Mike—Why all the boys would go down to see their friend licked, and

GAMBLE ON HIM.

R.—Gamble on him!

Mike—Yes, gamble on him.

R.—How?

Mike—Don't you see? Now, suppose Harry was tied up, what a pretty chance there would be to bet on him. Some gambler would want to bet that the first lash wouldn't draw blood. Some other snoozer would bet that he wouldn't squeal under ten lashes, or that he wouldn't squeal at all. Somebody else would gamble that he would faint away before he had had fifty lashes. Others would offer and take bets that he would be able to walk to his carriage when the thing was over. Others would bet on the number of days it would take for him to get well. And a few of the boys, before he peeled, would bet on the color of his undershirt, or that he didn't wear any, or wore silk or flannel; the number of moles on his back—in fact, there would be a thousand things to gamble on. Don't you see?

R.—Yes. That's a very

CHEERFUL VIEW TO TAKE OF IT.

Mike—Yes, and some of the boys would be on hand with a sweat-cloth for chuck-a-luck, and a lay-out for faro, and we would have a good time. At the end of the fun we would boost the victim into a carriage, take him home, have him covered with an acre or so of court-plaster, and around again the next week "taking tricks" hand over fist.

R.—Don't you think such energetic treatment would somewhat disconcert the boys?

Mike—No. If they saw that such a plan was going into effect they'd

TRAIN FOR IT.

R.—Train for it! How?

Mike—Why, just as prize-fighters do. They would have their skins rubbed with pickle-brine and curry-combs two or three times a day till they became as thick as rhinoceros' hides. After they had been flogged a few times it would merely tickle a little, and really do a man as much good as a Turkish bath. I'm talking now as if it were going to be done on the square. But if it is done at all I think I can fix it so the boys will not mind it much.

R.—You seem to talk as if these ceremonies were to be conducted publicly. Supposing they should be

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Mike—That wouldn't do. It wouldn't be a week before you paper folks would say they were not conducted properly. You don't want the whole town there, of course. The best way would be to issue invitations to reporters, Mayor, Common Council, and public officers, and, of course, to the "boys" most interested. It wouldn't have any effect unless they were allowed to see it.

R.—I thought it would be a blow to the bunko business?

Mike—No such thing. But why pick out the bunko-men for this kind of treatment? Why not flog all other classes who evade the laws?

HERE HARRY LAWRENCE ENTERED

and saved the reporter from discussing this broad question with Mr. McDonald. Harry was asked what he had to say about the flogging method of dealing with his class. After expressing surprise similar to McDonald's, he said: "My mother used to flog me for playing cards. The more she flogged the more I played. Flogging 'elped me, I think. Never would 'ave been where I ham hif it 'adn't been for flogging. You can't break a hold dog of hold tricks."

R.—But suppose you had to stand 100 lashes well laid on, Mr. Lawrence?

L.—I would 'av to to stand it, I suppose. But they won't catch me. I ham hout of business now.

R.—How about the men who are still in it?

L.—They might feel a little scary hif they hain't game, but hif they are they won't. A man's

A FOOL TO GET CAUGHT

hat ha trick hany way.

R.—How can you always elude your victims?

L.—Wait till you get hin the business, young man, and then I will tell you. 'Ow do you get reports of secret meetings? There his tricks hin hall trades.

R.—Bunko tricks, mostly, in yours.

L.—Suppose this thing his hadopted,

'OOL DO THE FLOGGING?

R.—Mike and I have just been talking about it, and I have told him an official would probably be elected to fill the position by the Common Council.

L.—You'll fix 'im, won't you, Mike? Hif you don't, we'll go back hon the Haldermen.

Mike—I guess that'll be all right, Harry. We won't close up "The Store" just yet, will we, pard?

L.—No, I think not, hif I 'ave hany say.

R.—But, Mr. Lawrence, there is so much public indignation existing just now against bunko men, whom it seems impossible to reach by law, that there is every prospect that this mode of punishment will be adopted, and the people will see that it is vigorously applied. It may be that the work will not be delegated to any public official, who may be corrupted by the influence which has been so successfully exerted in the case of other officials.

THE VICTIMS

may be selected to apply the lash.

L.—Ho my heyes, that would never do. Let a man with a fist like a 'am 'it me, hand with a hold bull whip, maybe. Vy, hit would cut a little fellow like me right hin two. Hand 'ow many lashes would a fellow get?

R.—A lash for every dollar of the trick taken.

L.—Ho dear me, that haint fair hat hall, you know. Vy, the fellow as takes the trick shouldn't 'ave hall the flogging. Mike gets 15 per cent, I get 15 per cent, the gamekeeper gets ha show, and the man has did the vork don't 'ave more than 'alf.

R.—Then you think you and Mike ought to come in for a share of the threshing, do you?

L.—Ho no, that's not hit, but a fellow 'oo takes ha trick hought not to get vipped for hall hof hit.

Mike—It's all nonsense to talk of any flogger but one elected by the Aldermen. If the fellows who get "steered against a drawing" attempted to act we could have a few of them "slugged" before they left town, and that would scare off the rest of the flats from wanting to apply the lash.

IF THE COUNCIL HAS CHARGE OF IT

the boys are safe.

L.—You can 'andle the Haldermen, Mike. So the vipping von't hamount to much, hand I'ave ha lot of tricks I can learn the boys so they von't get caught. Vy I'ave taken in lawyers, members of Congress, preachers, newspaper men, hand fellows 'oo thought they was mighty "fly" and they couldn't prove it on me, could they Mike?

Mike—No, Harry, we always pulled you through, old boy. When you wanted a witness to prove an alibi you had him, or some one to swear it was a case of mistaken identity, or that you had no interest in the place, or that you belonged to one of the first families. It didn't make any difference what, you always had your witnesses.

L.—I could put the boys up to a lot of dodges which would save their 'ides from the whipping-post every time, hand Mike, hif you can't fix hit with the Haldermen, I'll do hit.

Mike and Harry indulged in a little farther conversation, in which they congratulated themselves that, by either the "political influence" of the one, or the subtle tricks of the other, they would preserve the "boys" from the institution of the whipping-post.

The reporter shortly afterwards accosted

"SNAPPER JOHN,"

a very genteel, delicate-appearing individual, who was, in accordance with the instructions received from Mike McDonald, watching for the gullible stranger in the neighborhood of the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

R.—John, how does your skin feel? Do you think you can keep it whole if the plan of flogging bunko-men is carried into effect?

S. J.—What's that? Flogging!

R.—Why yes, that's the way they have determined to deal with you fellows hereafter.

S. J.—No; it cannot be.

R.—But it can, though. They are building a whipping-post and pen on the West Side, and the first one caught taking a trick will be strung up and given from fifty to 1,000 lashes.

S. J.—Well, that bends me. I could stand a fire, I could stand a stretch at the Bridewell—but the whipping-post—O no! not for Snapper John. We must get some dodge to meet that. How do you suppose

A DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE

of physical inability to stand torture would work?

R.—Don't think it would do. It's a little too lean.

S. J.—Well, my back will be covered with poor man's plaster from this on, and if I can't play off sick, if I get caught, then I'm n. g. What's the reason they are going into this scheme?

R.—Why, you always elude the law, and the people are going to drive you out of trade if possible.

S. J.—Well, it's our backs against greenbacks, and we will try and stand it. It will be hard work to drive us out of Chicago; it's the finest place in the world for a man who can do a first-class genteel line of business.

R.—You don't think the system of flogging, if introduced, will affect the bunko business, then?

S. J.—I do not;

MIKE GUARANTEES TO PROTECT US,

and I guess he will. I think he will upset this plan of flogging us, or fix it so it will not break any bones. Here's a go, I'm off,—and so saying, Johnny accosted a countryman with great heartiness, and the twain were soon afterwards on their way to Kentucky Block.

JERRY DUNNE

was discovered by the reporter not a great while afterwards in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific, where he had been sent by Boss Mike to look after Johnny Bulls and country railroad men. At the moment when discovered by the newspaper man he was putting himself on friendly terms with a young cockney.

"O yes, I knew im, ye know; rum fellow he is, to be sure. Where did you meet him?" asked the Englishman, the conversation evidently being about some person with whom Jerry, for reasons of his own, had claimed an acquaintance. Jerry unabashedly declared he had met him in London, and had had a rattling good time with him. The statement seemed to place the bunkoist on an immediate good footing with the cockney, with whom he presently walked away. There was no opportunity for an interview just then, but one was offered an hour or so later, when Jerry was met in "The Store," "flashing a large roll," and telling with great glee of a Johnny Bull's "drawing."

Taking Jerry into the back room of "The Store," the reporter acquainted him with the object of his visit in a few words.

JERRY'S REMARKS

were short and crisp. Says he: "We can't have it; won't do; it will never work."

R.—Do you mean that it will injure your profession?

Jerry—Why, of course it will. No first-class professional man is going to stand a horse-whipping. Some of 'em who can't make a cent in a city that has a good Government and a decent police force will probably stick here if their necks are broken for it. You see this is an easy town to work; plenty of flats and nothing to fear. But if they set up a whipping-post here it will be an unpopular place for the finest artists. I've worked every city in the country, and can make a good living in any of 'em. I work here because it is easier and safer, but I'll be hanged if I have my hide cut up at any whipping-post.

R.—If it goes into effect what are you going to do?

Jerry—Why, quit; pull up stakes, light out for other diggings. But I don't think it will go through.

There were interviews with other operators, but they are not given, since they all expressed their abiding faith in Mike's ability to pull them through.

A VISIT TO LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Dr. Howe's Pupil, Born Blind, Deaf, and Dumb.

Amanda B. Harris in Christian Union.

A few weeks since I visited Laura Bridgman in her home near the institution for the blind at South Boston. If any one supposes that by reason of her deprivation she is queer or awkward in person or manners, he is altogether in error. There is nothing at all singular in her appearance. When I entered the parlor, a member of the family with whom she lives was playing on the piano, and close beside her, on a low seat, there was a very slight, very erect, quiet, self-possessed looking girl, who seemed to be listening to the music, while her hands were busy over some crocheting or similar work. She would have been taken for a guest who was nimbly fashioning some pretty article while being entertained with music. The expression of her face was bright and interested; and one watching her satisfied look would have been slow to believe that she did not hear. The green shade over her eyes indicated that she was one of the blind. She had on a brown dress, a blue ribbon at the neck, a gold ring and chain, and a watch or locket in her belt,—a neatly-attired, genteel, lady-like person, looking about 35, though her age is really not far from 44, with soft, brown hair, smooth and fine, a well-shaped head, fair complexion, and handsome features. That was Laura. Dr Howe spoke of her as "comely and refined in form and attitude, graceful in motion, and positively handsome in features;" and of her "expressive face," which, indeed, in sensibility and intelligence, is above instead of below the average.

As soon as the information was conveyed to her that she had a visitor from her native State, who knew people in the town where her nearest kindred live, she came swiftly across the room, leaving her work on the centre-table as she passed it, and grasped my hand, laughing with the eagerness of a child. Then she sat down face to face with the lady who has charge of her, and commenced an animated conversation, by the manual alphabet, easily understood by one who has practiced it; but the sleight-of-hand by which the fingers of the friendly hostess, manipulating on Laura's slender wrists, communicated with that living consciousness shut in there without one perfect sense except the taste and touch, was something mysterious, inscrutable to my duller sense. Yet that the communication was definite, quick, incisive, so to speak, was manifest enough, for Laura's face beamed, and she was all alert. Partly by the letters and partly by signs she said a great deal to me. She "ought to be at home to be company for mother," she said; and once or twice she fashioned the work, "Mam-ma" very distinctly with her lips. With regard to this vocal expression, Dr Howe says, "She has attained such facility for talking in the manual alphabet that I regret that I did not try also to teach her to speak by vocal organs, or regular speech." She asked if I knew a member of her family now dead, and said, "That was a long year after Carl died." She seemed brimming over with things to tell me, and wanted me to know about her teaching some of the blind girls to sew, which is part of her daily employment in the school near by, and which she takes great pride in, threading the needles and making her pupils pick out their work if it is not done nicely. She is a good seamstress herself, does fancy work, and can run a sewing-machine.

Next she caught hold of my hand and led me up two flights of stairs to her room to show me her things; but the first movement was to take me to the window, where she patted on the glass and signified that I should see what a pleasant prospect there was from it. And there she, who had never seen or heard, waited by my side in great content while I looked and listened; the sky was blue, with white clouds floating over it, and birds were singing; it was a perfect April day, but she could get no consciousness of it except in the softness of the air. Yet her face was radiant, and she stood there as though she both saw and heard. I wish I could bring before all those who are discontented with their lot, repining because God has withheld something from them or taken something away, the cheerful face of this girl who has so little, but who accepts it as if she had all; who has never seen a human countenance or heard a human voice, who in the infinite glory and beauty of this outward world has no part, shut in by herself in that silent, dark, unchanging, awful loneliness.

The next act was to show me how springy her bed was; then she deliberately took off my shawl, as if she meant business, and showed me all the pretty things and conveniences she had in her room, opening every box and drawer and displaying the contents; her jet chain she laid against her neck, her bows and collars and embroidered handkerchiefs were taken up one by one, then deftly replaced in their proper receptacles; her writing materials, sewing implements, little statuettes, trinkets, large Bible,—I had to see them all, and then her wardrobe, and it was with the greatest delight she ran her fingers over the "shirrs" of the flounce of her best winter dress and the cuirass basque, as if to say that her things were in the latest fashion. Finally she took out a sheet of paper, pressed it down on her French writing-board, examined the point of her pencil, and wrote her autograph, "God is love and truth. L. N. Bridgman;" and then from her needle-case and spool-box produced a cambric needle and fine cotton, and showed me how she threaded a needle, which was done by holding the eye against the tip of her tongue, the exquisite nicety of touch in her tongue guiding her to pass the thread through. It was done in an instant, though it seemed impossible to do it at all, and then she presented me the threaded needle triumphantly, having secured it by slipping a knot.

After descending to the parlor, she told me how kind it was in Dr. Howe to fit her up such a pretty room, and then I must go into the school-room, whither she led me by the hand, and introduced me to several of her friends among the pupils, and when I took my departure she would have the teacher go with me to the door to tell me which car to take.

The last report of Dr Howe gives some particulars relating to the way in which he brought this very interesting girl into communication with her fellow-creatures, making her "one of the human family," patiently, laboriously, lovingly going over a tedious process, month after month and year after year, until she became what she is. She has a home during the cold weather at the institution; she earns "a little money by making bead-baskets," etc., and has the interest of $2000, which was bequeathed to her by two friends,—mother and daughter; "but still she barely receives enough for necessary articles of dress," he adds, gently suggesting the needs of "this dear child" for whom he has done so much.

Capt. Eads' Jetty.

Capt. Eads has now 400 men at work on the jetty at the mouth of the Mississippi, and has already projected it toward the deep water more than 3,000 feet. The work is being pushed forward at the rate of 200 feet per day. A post-office has been established at the present terminus of his work, and a Postmaster appointed.

REAL ESTATE.

No Pause in the Construction of New Stores and Dwellings.

Extraordinary Number of Building-Permits for the Week.

The Loan Market, in Consequence, Shows Signs of Improvement.

The Sales of the Week Contain Several Transactions of Interest.

Something About Suburban Real Estate and Suburban Trains.

BUILDINGS.

THE ACTIVITY UNABATED.

The great number of new stores and dwellings that are being erected in the different parts of the city continues to be the characteristic feature of the situation. The number of building permits that have been granted since the last list we published a week ago is thirty-eight. This, we believe,—one of which, that of J. Eastman, July 21, is for twenty-five buildings,—is more than has been given out in any preceding week this season. The significance of this enormous movement of capital cannot be misunderstood as long as it is admitted that the value of real estate on the average and in the long run depends on the income it can be made to yield. Hardly a block in the city does not contain some new structure. The business of the loan agents feels the impulse. The movement is in no sense speculative; it is the legitimate investment of capital seeking an income. Too much attention can scarcely be paid to this aspect of the real estate market, for it really has more promise in it of substantial and enduring prosperity than anything that has occurred since the panic. We have given most of the details with regard to the new buildings in progress, but there are still some to be mentioned.

The Starkweather estate is building two stores on the corner of Adams and State streets, 20x80 each, to cost $15,000.

The only remaining gap on Washington street between Clark and Dearborn streets is about to be filled by the Sears building, to be erected by the Sears estate of Boston at a cost of about $35,000. It will be 40 by 68 feet, four stories high.

A similar vacant space on Madison street, between Dearborn and State, the only lot on the street unfilled as far as the river, is now being cleared, and will be soon occupied by four handsome stores.

The only vacant lot on Washington street between Dearborn and State is now being built upon by John P. Ollinger, who will erect next to the First National Bank a five-story office-building.

At the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue Charles W. Spear is building a four-story and basement store, 60x100 feet.

George D. Espert is to put up a five-story building, 20x80 feet, at No. 184 East Randolph street.

John A. Yale is building on Pearce street a block of thirteen two-story and basement brick dwellings, each 20x46 feet.

W. E. Travis is to build fourteen handsome brick houses, each three stories and basement, 18x50 feet in dimension, to be on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-first street.

Nic Jansen will build a block of thirteen three-story and basement brick residences, each 22x32 feet, on Irving place.

F. & E. Baumann have drawn plans for a number of new buildings, among which are a block of wholesale stores, five stories and basement, built of Baltimore brick with stone trimmings, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, for Mrs. E. T. Rutter, to cost $70,000.

A block of wholesale stores, five stories and basement, stone front, with granite columns, on Wabash avenue, near Washington street, for Paul Rothbarth, to cost $55,000.

A dwelling-house for C. Brega, Esq., on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, three stories and basement, stone front, to cost about $12,000.

Two houses for W. S. Rawson, Esq., on lot 496 West Monroe street, to cost $16,000.

A dwelling for W. Cleland, Esq., No. 321 Warren avenue, two stories high, with basement, stone front, to cost $8,000.

The *Real-Estate Building Journal* says:

The beautiful and costly block of twenty-five four-story-and-basement Joliet marble residences, spoken of some time ago, as prospected on Ogden avenue, fronting northwest on Union Park, have been commenced and a palatial mansion is being torn down, and beautiful and extensive grounds cut up to build them. A large force of excavators, masons, and carpenters, are employed in their erection. This block will be the glory of its neighborhood, and the most extensive and expensive row on the West Side. It is a fitting climax to the hundreds of beautiful building improvements erected west of Ada street and south of Kinzie street this year.

The Clarendon Hills Land and Building Association are building a fine two-story depot, and are grading the streets and making many other improvements. They propose to commence the erection of fifteen good houses at once.

BUILDING PERMITS.

July 20, John P. Olinger, four-story and basement brick, 40x55 feet, on Washington street, near State.

July 21, B. Oleson, two-story brick, 20x36 feet, on Hoyne avenue.

July 21, Morgan & Barker, two-story and basement brick, 24x54 feet, at 1321 Indiana avenue.

July 21, John E. Best, four-story and basement brick, 20x80 feet, at 435 State street.

July 22, George Oleson, three-story brick, 23x32 feet, on Hoyne avenue.

July 22, Gustar Limbock, three-story brick, 20x41 feet, at 211 North LaSalle street.

July 23, M. Mattis, two-story and basement brick 43x41 feet, at 242-4 Lincoln avenue.

July 23, J. B. Corliss, two-story and basement brick 53x42 feet, at 911-13 South May street.

July 23, A. Heiman, two-story and basement brick 24x62 feet, at 357 North Carpenter street.

July 23, William Walter, one-story brick 20x24 feet, at 559 Wentworth avenue.

July 23, James Buchanan, two-story and basement brick 44x38 feet, on Hoyne avenue.

July 23, John Schwartz, two-story and basement brick 20x32 feet, at 680 May street.

July 23, Hamlin Bros., two-story brick 20x65 feet, on Court place.

July 23, Russell Abbey, two-story and basement brick 20x40 feet, at 136 State street.

July 23, Nic Jensen, thirteen two-story basement bricks 22x32 feet each, on Irving place.

July 24, Charles Fiex, three-story and basement brick 50x60 feet, at 70-2 Archer avenue.

July 24, J. Eastman, twenty-five, four-story and basement stone front dwellings, 635 feet total front, by 42 feet deep on Ogden avenue, northwest front on Union Park.

July 24, H. Eulers, two-story and basement brick at 274 West Randolph street.

July 26, Marshall Field, five-story basement brick 196x95 feet, corner of Monroe and Franklin streets.

July 26, James Marks, two-story brick 50x103 feet, on South Clark street.

July 26, Charles U. Cotting, four-story and basement stone front 40x68 feet, at 99 and 101 Washington street.

July 26, John Harley, one-story brick 20x43 feet, at 207 Forquer street.

July 26, W. E. Travers, fourteen, two-story and basement stone fronts 18x50 feet each, on Michigan avenue, south.

July 26, C. Schultz, two-story and basement 25x40 feet, at 330 Blue Island avenue.

July 26, the Rev. P. J. Conway, three-story and basement brick college 50x80 feet on Desplaines street, adjoining St. Patrick's Church.

July 26, A. Van Buren, two-story and basement barn, 20x36 feet, at 413 West Washington street.

July 26, Smith Bros. & Co., two-story and basement brick, 24x41 feet, on Ogden avenue.

July 26, C. W. Spear, four-story brick, stone front, 60x100 feet, corner Randolph and Fifth avenue.

July 26, J. W. McAllister, one-story brick, 20x25 feet, at 472 Arnold street.

July 27, John Kelly, two-story brick, 20x17 feet, at 116 Maxwell street.

July 27, F. E. Spooner, two-story and basement brick, 25x65 feet, at 118 Maxwell street.

July 28, Ruth Sullivan, two-story and basement brick, 20x20 feet, at 245 Taylor street.

July 28, George D. Espert, five-story stone front, 20x80 feet, at 184 East Randolph street.

July 28, Peter Schmidt, four-story brick, 24x70 feet, at 20 Larrabee street.

July 28, William Bell, one-story brick, 21x32 feet, on Catherine street.

July 28, W. J. Davis, two-story and basement brick, 20x50 feet, at 361 Church street.

July 28, M. Bianl, one-story brick, 25x50 feet, at 213 South Halsted street.

July 28, John A. Yale, thirteen two-story and basement bricks, 20x46 feet each, on Pierce street.

THE LOAN MARKET.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

There is promise of improvement. There has been more inquiry, and more acceptable loans are offering, than for several weeks past. Several loans for large amounts are in process of negotiation, which have found their way to the offices of our first-class loan agents. These are all for building purposes, and have generally been placed at 8 per cent. A hopeful feeling pervades the market, and even those who have no new business to report take an encouraging view of the situation, and are preparing for a revival of trade. It was feared that the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. would have a disastrous effect in the way of shaking confidence, but it appears that Chicago real-estate is too "rock-rooted" to be endangered by any such wave of trouble. The number of building loans on the way is a barbinger of prosperity for all classes of the community, and shows that capitalists feel that the present depression is of an evanescent character.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	214	$606,303	240	$653,998
Mortgages	29	127,687	50	217,730
Aggregate	243	$733,990	290	$871,728
Releases	244		245	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	966	$2,329,561	1,273	$3,669,043
Mortgages	170	473,783	253	781,924
Aggregate	1,136	$2,803,344	1,526	$4,450,967
Releases	1,068		1,115	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRUST-DEEDS AND MORTGAGES FILED FOR RECORD FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31:

Months.	1875. Number	1875. Consideration	1875. Releases	1874. Number	1874. Consideration	1874. Releases
January	1,033	$3,641,387	884	1,273	$3,695,913	845
February	826	2,018,681	724	1,201	5,410,401	815
March	1,192	3,288,247	1,064	1,511	33,849,113	1,784
April	1,337	4,752,497	1,097	1,507	4,359,559	1,123
May	1,302	3,523,135	1,097	1,560	4,253,846	1,179
June	1,521	3,711,809	1,195	1,571	4,537,226	1,202
July	1,136	2,803,344	1,068	1,526	4,450,967	1,115
Total	8,347	$23,739,100	7,128	10,149	$65,557,025	7,452

SALES OF THE WEEK.

SOME IMPORTANT TRANSFERS.

The Phœnix Block, on the southeast corner of Madison and Fifth avenue, has been sold to Charles H. Baker for $50,000.

The Newberry estate has sold 160 acres adjoining the city limits, in Brighton, Sec. 2, 38, 13, for $160,000. This land will be put on the market in lots as A. E. Small's Subdivision.

L. A. Gilbert & Co. have sold for A. J. Cooper 600 feet frontage on Clifton Ridge, Washington Heights, to William A. Baldwin, President of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, for $8,500, for immediate improvement.

Nichols, Bragg & Co. have sold 26 feet on Adams street, south front, west of and adjoining the Honore Hotel, corner of Dearborn street, at $1,000 per foot, or $26,000, and a three-story and basement marble-front, with lot, at No. 115 Calumet avenue, for $26,000.

Davison & Welch have sold the E. ½ of the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of 9, 39, 13, east of Austin, on the Northwestern Railroad, 40 acres, for $60,000; and 25 feet on Lake street, east of Robey street, for $3,250.

A. B. Wilcox has sold a lot 25x106 on Third avenue, west front, 71 feet north of Polk street, for $5,000; with building, a lot 24x123 on South Dearborn, west front, 96 feet south of Thirty-fifth street, for $4,000.

Hitt & Fowler have sold seven lots in Block 16, in Johnston, Roberts & Storr's Addition for $18,000; two 50 foot lots, on corner of Sheridan street and Humboldt avenue, for $2,000; Lots 6 and 18 in Block 20, North Evanston, Ill., for $1,800, and lot on West Fifteenth street for $500.

J. S. Hair has sold seven lots in Lawndale for $5,600; two lots on Vincennes place for $15,000, with brick houses; 1 acre in Danby for $1,000; house and lot on Robey street for $3,500; two lots in Irving Park for $2,000; two lots in North Evanston for $2,700.

Ira Brown has sold seven lots in Lakeside for $100 each, and ten lots in Park Ridge for $100 each.

Bash & Potter have sold Lots 29 and 30 in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago for $4,000 cash.

Campbell Bros. have sold three two-story and basement brick houses on Campbell avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, for $4,500 each; one two-story and basement brick house, in same block, for $4,000; lot on Congress street, west of Campbell avenue, for $1,500, and two lots on Monroe street, between Campbell avenue and Rockwell street, for $1,460 each.

C. C. Thayer & Co. have sold house and lot corner of Calumet avenue and Thirty-second street for $10,000; 80 feet on Douglas place, between Prairie and Indiana avenues, for $9,500. On this last lot four brick stores with dwellings above will be immediately built by the purchaser.

J. L. McKeever has sold 25 feet on Calumet avenue, north of Thirty-fifth street, for $2,200.

William P. Jones has sold to the Lakeside Hall Company a tract in Block 30, Evanston, for $60,000.

J. M. Pierce has purchased 10 acres on the southwest corner of Chicago and Kedzie avenues for $25,000.

William R. Kellogg has bought No. 230 Park avenue, house and lot, for $10,000.

Andrew Pearson has sold 100 feet on Cynthia court, north of Twenty-second street, for $8,000, and 172 feet on Central Park avenue, south of Ogden avenue, for $6,000.

G. S. Ingraham has purchased 40 feet on Jefferson street, north of Fifty-third street, with improvements, for $11,000.

Walter Treleaven has sold 66 feet on Lake street, east of Leavitt street, for $12,500.

Solomon Harbert has purchased a house and lot on Park avenue, east of Lincoln street, for $11,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE AND SUBURBAN TRAINS.

With more suburbs than any other city in Christendom Chicago has poorer and dearer means of communication with them than almost any other. The remark has often been made, and it is unfortunately as true now as at first, that the railroads which enter and leave Chicago regard it apparently as a way-station on their trunk lines, or a mere terminus. They have not yet learned that it has become a great metropolis, with a large outlying and subsidiary population. The example of other towns teaches that cheap suburban trains do much to develop suburban growth, to say nothing of rendering a profit to the railroads that run them. We have often alluded to the success of the experiments made by the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, which in 1874 carried 266,566 passengers on its cheap trains at a profit, and without interfering with its regular traffic. The Southern Pacific Railroad has established cheap and frequent trains between San Francisco and San Mateo. Why do not the enterprising real-estate dealers of this city try the effect on their outside property of establishing some such means of communication between them and the city? They could find a good precedent in the Boston Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, which has just been formally opened. This is to be a narrow-gauge railway 23 miles long, and will be run at the following cheap rates: To East Boston, 3 cents, 40 tickets for $1; Revere, 12 cents, 12 tickets for $1; all beach stations on the road, 15 cents, round tickets, 25 cents, and 50 for $5; Lynn, 20 cents, round tickets, 35 cents, 7 for $1, 100 for $12.50. These are cheap fares, and though they may not pay at first, the theory is that they will build up settlements along the route, multiply the number of daily passengers, and thus prove largely profitable in the end. It is stated that the effect of the enterprise on the lands already has been to give them a value greater than the par value of the stock, so that if the right of way had to be bought to-day, it would cost more than the par value of the stock. Something like this is needed in Chicago.

TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, July 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Emerald st, 92 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x124⅞ ft, dated July 16	$ 800
Fourth av, 247½ ft n of Taylor st, e f, 25x75 8-10 ft, dated July 29	8,500
Prairie av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 19 6-10x125 ft, dated July 27	7,800
Butterfield st, near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 27½x57 ft, dated July 31	755
Polk st, 120 ft w of State st, n f, 50x100 ft, with other property, dated July 15	11,000
Western av, 48¾ ft s of Polk st, e f, 24x112 ft, dated July 31	2,450
Ogden av, 145 ft e of California av, n f, 145 2-10 ft to Fifteenth st, dated July 31	3,500
Ashland av, n e cor of Fig st, w f, 24x125 ft, with buildings, dated July 30	1,800
Clybourn place, s e cor of Robey st, 204 3-10x125 ft, dated July 31	7,000
The premises number 148 Wesson st, dated July 20	2,800
Same as the above, dated July 28	2,000
Lake st, 80 ft w of LaSalle st, n f, 40x180 ft, dated July 30 (Joseph E. Lockwood to Solomon Snow)	28,000
West Madison st, 149 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 50x187½ ft, dated Jan. 12	15,000
West Jackson st, 275 ft w of Rockwell st, n f, 25½x100 ft, with improvements, dated July 31	1,600
Third av, 71 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x116 ft, dated July 30	4,849
South Dearborn st, 96 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated July 30	4,000
Margaret st, 73 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 24x105 ft, dated July 30	1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Bowen av, w of Champlain av, s f, 43½x120 8-10 ft, dated July 29	$ 13,000
Sixty-third st, 54 ft w of Scammon av, s f, 50x123 9-10 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1874	700
Heald st, 120 ft n of Cleveland st, w f, 72x124 ft, dated July 1	1,000
Fifty-fourth st, 140 ft e of Bissell st, n f, 56x124 9-10 ft, dated July 23	8,000
Lot 9 of Peck's Lots 6 to 10 in Turner's east part N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated July 30	390

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of 7 miles of the Court-House, filed for record during the week ending Saturday, July 31: City sales, 89; consideration, $453,167; north of city limits, sales, 3; consideration, $9,650; south of city limits, sales, 29; consideration, 88,264; west of city limits, sales, 2; consideration, $1,000; total sales, 123; total consideration, $552,081.

A Boarding-School in 1570.

I invite you, boys and girls, to cross the wide Atlantic, and find amusement in visiting a boarding-school or academy of the olden time.

In the days of Good Queen Bess schools were few and far between, as angels' visits are said to be, but in the Town of Norwich, England, there existed a celebrated "training school" for the youth of both sexes.

An old abbey furnished the requisite room, and high-born maidens slept in the cells where nuns had once repeated their ave Marias, and were gathered by day in a school-room which had formerly been used as a refectory or dining-hall. Separated from this building by a crumbling stone wall of great height was the ancient monastery, which was now transformed into an academy for the boys of Albion. Both buildings were well-nigh covered with beautiful clambering ivy.

The children of that day, in dress and appearance, were exact miniature copies of grown-up people.

Queen Elizabeth numbered three thousand robes in her wardrobe; and the daughters of noblemen carried with them to school from thirty to three hundred dresses, according to the wealth and station of their parents.

Young misses of 6 to 10 years of age wore trains on important occasions, and, at all times, appeared in long, pointed waists, with deep ruffles around the neck. Silk robes were embroidered with serpents, and birds, and ostriches, in bright colors. Handkerchiefs were trimmed with gold lace and sometimes ornamented with a dozen solid gold or silver buttons, which must have been particularly nice for young noses. Sleeves were worn separate from dresses, and often of different material. Ladies' and children's boots were made with heels two inches high, which were called pantofles, and both boots and slippers were frequently trimmed with artificial flowers.

Young lads, also, wore sleeves of large size and gay colors. Wigs had not, in 1570, become fashionable for children, but their hair was often dyed. Garters were worn conspicuously by men and boys, and were a test of rank and fashion. It is on record that these articles, for state occasions, sometimes cost "four score pound a pair," equal to some three hundred and fifty dollars of our money.

The tops of boots were of embroidered linen, and shirts were often embroidered in gold thread. In such apparel as this, the school-boys of that day played leap-frog and hunt the slipper, and other ancient games.

The beds were the only comfortable articles of furniture then known, and were frequently of such size as to accommodate from twelve to twenty persons. Thus a teacher could sleep with all his pupils around him. How would you like that, boys? One specimen of these bedsteads, the great bed of Ware,—of which Shakspeare makes mention,—is still preserved in England as a curiosity, and was, at one time, the property of the late Charles Dickens.

Hashes and stews formed the principal food set before the school-children whose mode of life we are depicting, and as forks were not brought from Italy till 1580 and did not come into general use for fifty years they ate their stews and hashes with the aid of pewter spoons and—their fingers.

Table linen was unknown, but on feast days a narrow strip of Turkey carpeting extended the length of the dining-table, this being the only purpose for which carpeting was used when first brought to England. Rushes were scattered upon the floor, and the remnants of each meal were thrown down to the dogs upon these rushes, which were renewed, as history tells us, three or four times a year!

And now, perhaps, you will inquire what were the studies pursued by the pupils of Norwich Academy in the year 1570?

Education was esteemed of much less importance than dress and amusements, and therefore we mention this topic last of all, in our account of the "good old times."

The boys were taught "Latin, Greek, and figures," but we are told that the young ladies could scarcely read. Embroidery and working tapestry was the principal occupation of the fair sex, and the school-girls were taught "to prepare physic and make pastry; to dry herbs and bind up wounds; to make banners and scarfs, and to be obedient to their fathers, brothers, and Lords."

Early marriages were frequent, and many of these Norwich school-girls were wedded wives, whose education must be completed before they were taken home to keep the keys and cut the bread, and rule a retinue of servants,—duties which would be required of them in the castles of their husbands.

Knitting became customary about this time, and on the occasion of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Norwich in 1570, eight young girls walked in the procession that welcomed her, knitting yarn hose, which were then a great curiosity.

Having thus ransacked the annals of the past to bring before you this picture of the school-children of the olden times, we humbly submit to your consideration, young readers, the question whether our republican boys and girls are not more highly favored, more sensibly dressed, and better educated in every respect in our schools to-day than were the children of English nobles, with all their wealth, power, and prestige 300 years ago?—*S. S. Colt, in St. Nicholas for August.*

A Strange Story.

London Times.

A private letter received yesterday in Sheffield from one of the crew of the iron-ship Glance, of London, which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide on Thursday, gives intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th ult. the Glance passed an out-bound vessel, bearing the name of Jessie Osborne, and was hailed by the Captain of the latter ship, who reported that one of his crew had gone mad; that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing could induce him to return to deck. The Captain further reported that the madman had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes, and that the boatswain had tried to bring him down. The maniac, however, threw a block at the boatswain, knocking him on the deck and breaking his arm and leg. As a matter of safety to his vessel and crew the Captain of the Jessie Osborne considered that it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and, after some consultation, that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the Glance were requested to be present as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. In consequence of the way in which he moved about the rigging three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on deck, and his body was eventually thrown overboard.

STATE OF TRADE.

Light Demand for Loans from Mercantile and Other Sources.

Rates of Discount Unchanged—New York Exchange Firmer.

The Produce Markets Generally Firmer.

Lard, Wheat, Corn, and Barley Strong—A Moderate Shipping Movement.

FINANCIAL.

The week closed with a dull record. Little has been done in the loan market beyond meeting the regular applications of customers, who borrow the smallest amounts compatible with making their engagements. The scarcity of good outside paper continues to be one of the unattractive features of the situation. Good borrowers, outside of the usual customers of the banks, are unfrequent, and the surplus of the banks which is dependent upon this class of customers for employment still accumulates. Rates are consequently affected, and parties with acceptable indorsements or collaterals can make more favorable terms than has been possible in this market till this season. The use of funds by the Board of Trade is limited by the fact that the differences between the price of cash wheat and that for future delivery leaves no profit in carrying it. The regular mercantile demand shows the effect of the slowness of collections, but only to a limited extent.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. To good outside borrowers, with the right kind of security, rates are made 2 or 3 per cent lower; loans can be made by such at 6 per cent for 60 days.

On the street, business is light. The offerings of good commercial paper are sufficient to meet the demand. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was quoted at the same rates as on the day before, but with a firmer tendency. Sales were made at 25c discount between banks for $1,000.

There is a movement of currency to the wheat districts, but it is not large.

The clearings Saturday were $3,256,619.35; for the week, $21,201,585.36; for the corresponding week of last year they were $18,462,212.02.

THE ENGLISH FAILURES AND THE BANKS.

The London joint stock banks have made up their semi-annual statements to the close of June, which enable the public to form some idea of the extent to which they have been losers by the recent failures. The London and Westminster Bank has appropriated, for the purpose of covering bad debts, £500,000, the London Joint Stock Bank £89,000, and the Union Bank of London £100,000, making a total for the three banks of about $3,400,000. Large as these amounts may appear, they are but trifling compared with the enormous sums at risk of these institutions. The banks make provision for these contingencies by a yearly contribution to a reserved fund, intended for the double purpose of securing a fixed rate of dividend on the paid-up capital and to meet unusual losses. The aggregate of the reserve funds of the three banks here mentioned was, on the 1st of July, £2,100,000; which, after providing for these extraordinary losses, will be reduced to £1,411,000. The Union Bank and the Joint Stock Bank have made their usual dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, but had to forego the luxury of a bonus, and are likely to have to do so for some future half years until these withdrawals from the reserve fund are recouped. The Westminster, however, has made a dividend at the rate of only 10 per cent per annum, withholding a portion of the dividend to compensate for the depletion of the reserve.

THE "FINANCIAL CHRONICLE."

The twentieth volume of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* has been issued, bound, by the publishers. This periodical is a valuable one for business men and bankers. It has recently been much improved by the addition of an Investor's Supplement. This is issued on the last Saturday of each month, and contains a complete exhibit of the funded debts of States and cities, and of the stocks and bonds of railroad and other companies, which is very serviceable for reference.

INTEREST COUPONS, CUSTOMS DUTIES, AND THE GOLD PREMIUM.

We have given considerable space to the discussion of the interesting question how the gold premium would be affected by the use of interest coupons of the Government bonds in the payment of tariff duties. There begins to be signs of a controversy, and our columns must be closed after the publication of the following to any further communications on this subject:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, July 30.—Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to endeavor to make clear to "Berg," and those of your readers who may agree with him, that the use of interest coupons in part payment of custom duties would not materially reduce the gold premium. Without examination of statistics of amount of specie held each week by New York banks, which can have only a temporary influence on the value of greenbacks, I wish to state as proof propositions deduced from well-known principles of economic science, which can only result in proving my position correct and your able correspondent in error. The value of greenbacks is not measured by the gold in the New York banks, nor alone in this country, but by the whole stock of gold circulating freely throughout the world. Gold is free to move from one country to another, only restricted by the slight expense of carriage. Its value is nearly the same in all leading financial countries. How, then, can the economizing of the use of it in the payment of duties in one locality so materially affect its value as to cause its value, as measured by greenbacks, to greatly decline? When gold is thrown on to the New York market the tendency is to cheapen it at that point, but a very slight decline will move it to London, or a dearer market, and when the equilibrium is reached, it will advance again. This is nothing more or less than the constant daily fluctuation of the foreign exchanges, which rise and fall like a barometer, indicating where the gold is most wanted. The supposition that the employment of interest coupons would stock the New York market with $10,000,000 to $40,000,000 surplus gold, I deny in toto. Just as gradually as it came on the market, just as quietly would it disappear, being shipped to a market where there is a demand for it, and where it is not crowded out by irredeemable rag-money taking its place. A local glut of gold may temporarily decrease its value, the same as a local glut of wheat may lower the price of that staple commodity, but in both cases there will soon be an equilibrium of prices corresponding with the world's markets—and in gold, so quickly and easily and inexpensively can it be moved, the equilibrium will be more speedily adjusted. Could "Berg" keep gold from going out of the country the supply could be increased, and a forced reduction of the gold premium take place. The use of interest coupons before maturity is practically a reduction of custom duties to a trifling extent, and, perhaps, of some little benefit to the bondholders, and some saving in the handling of coin, but how it would greatly enhance the value of irredeemable, past due, discredited, and dishonored "promises to pay" of the United States, that "most honorable" Government, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to decide. When people can be convinced that "makeshifts" in the way of financial measures are useless, and the only way to get at specie payments is to make "Uncle Samuel" pay his notes, or go into bankruptcy and liquidate, as individuals are obliged to, there will be some hopes for sound finance.

F. B. C.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅝	120
5-20s of '68—January and July	119⅝	120
10-40s	116⅜	116⅝
United States new 5s of '81	114	114⅜
United States currency 6s	121⅜	....

Gold was 112@112⅛. Greenbacks closed at 88⅞@89⅛ on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487⅛@490⅛; cable transfers, London, 491; Paris, 511⅛. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	518⅛@513⅛
Germany (reichmarks)	94⅛@ 95⅛
Belgium (francs)	518⅛@513⅛
Holland (guilders)	40⅛@ 41⅛
Switzerland (francs)	518⅛@513⅛
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27⅛
Austria (paper florins)	43⅛

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	103 & int.	
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	103 & int.	
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. certificates	99 & int.	
Chicago City 6 ℘ ct. certificates	98 & int.	
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	103½ & int.	
West Park 7 per cent bonds		95 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	....
First National Bank	165	175
Fifth National Bank	200	....
German National Bank	125	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	155	....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	....	100
National Bank of Illinois	110	....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	15[illegible]	....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	....
City Railway, West Side	130	135
City Railway, North Side	111	....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	....
Chamber of Commerce	76	78
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.	145	....
Chicago & Calumet Dock Company	....	65
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	86	87
Pullman Palace Car Company	94¾	95¼

District of Columbia 3.65s, guaranteed by the United States 73 73

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Gold advanced from 112⅞ to 113, declined to 112⅞, recovered to 113⅛, and closed at 112⅞. The decline was facilitated by rumors from Washington that the Secretary would sell a large amount of gold next month, some estimates placing the amount as high as $8,000,000. Rates paid for borrowing 2, 1, and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat and 2 per cent for carrying.

Governments dull and irregular.

Railroad bonds stronger in the late afternoon dealings, especially for Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold bonds. Large transactions were made, and the prices advanced to 87c, closing at that figure.

On the Stock Exchange as well as in the Gold Room the markets were slightly affected by rumors in regard to the failure of a firm in the cotton and exchange business, but the rumor turned out to be without any foundation in fact. When the baseless character of the rumor was exposed, an advance took place; Western Union rose to 83⅞, and closed at 83⅜; Lake Shore advanced to 62⅛@62⅜; Pacific Mail to 39⅞@40, and Northwestern to 42@42⅛, the last sales having been at these prices. St. Paul firm at 36⅛@36⅜; Ohio & Mississippi recovered from 18⅞ to 19⅛. The market closed active and irregular.

Transactions on the Exchange to-day aggregated 118,881 shares, of which 21,600 were Lake Shore, 9,000 Northwestern Common, 2,200 Pacific Mail, 25,500 Ohios, and 30,600 Western Union.

One foreign banker, who intended shipping a large amount of gold to-day, withdrew it, and in its place sent United States bonds, which he was able to do with the advance in gold yesterday to 113@113⅛.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $1,385,500; specie, decrease, $1,782,200; legal tenders, increase, $518,800; deposits, decrease, $1,062,500; circulation, decrease, $23,500. The reserve shows a loss of $997,775.

Money market easy at 1½@2 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $330,000. Customs receipts, $335,000. Clearings, $34,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 487⅛@489⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅞	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	118	New 5s	116
Coupons, '65	118⅝	10-40s, regular	116⅛
Coupons, '65, new	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	116⅛
Coupons, '67	120	Currency 6s	122

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	50½	Virginia 6s, new	37
Tennessee 6s, new	49½	Missouri 6s	101½
Virginia 6s, old	36		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	83⅜	New Jersey Central	108⅛
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Rock Island	105⅛
Adams Express	100½	St. Paul	36⅛
Wells-Fargo	81	St. Paul pfd	59⅛
American	56	Wabash	5⅛
United States	42	Wabash pfd	5⅛
New York Central	104	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Erie	14⅛	Terre Haute	4⅛
Erie pfd	20	Terre Haute pfd	22
Harlem	134	Chicago & Alton	104⅛
Harlem pfd	132	Chicago & Alton pfd	108⅛
Michigan Central	85⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	19⅛
Union Pac. stock	72⅛	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	61⅞	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅛
Illinois Central	97⅞	Hannibal & St. Joe	24⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	91⅛	Del., Lack & Wil	120
Northwestern	41⅞	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19
Northwestern pfd	54⅛	Central Pac. bonds	100⅛
Cleve., Cin. & Col	45⅛	Union Pac. bonds	101⅛

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	5,965	3,773	7,185	4,628
Wheat, bu	86,990	17,946	48,944	10
Corn, bu	165,165	290,770	150,436	226,816
Oats, bu	26,100	35,960	4,130	11,344
Rye, bu	470	4,937	1,178	
Barley, bu	1,170	2,700		400
Grass seed, lbs	45,640	59,010	59,989	40,466
Flax seed	250	30,600	286	
Broom-corn, lbs	44,100	10,000		800
Cured meats, lbs	43,690	98,500	1,095,909	961,066
Beef, brls			60	65
Pork, brls	70		1,207	52
Lard, lbs	1,500	3,600	90,067	727,884
Tallow, lbs	5,430	14,470	20,400	16,510
Butter, lbs	119,370	73,475	50,510	17,190
Live hogs, No	12,117	9,138	6,709	6,998
Cattle, No	1,960	2,238	1,678	2,481
Sheep, No	553	711		
Hides, lbs	69,145	110,579	211,700	210,026
Highwines, brls	80	101	358	254
Wool, lbs	257,492	50,371	228,775	128,194
Potatoes, bu	115	495		
Lumber, No. ft	5,856,000	2,749,000	2,001,387	2,229,874
Shingles, No	3,273,000	5,585,000	834,000	420,000
Lath, No	570,000	50,000	80,000	154,730
Salt, brls	4,612	306	6,780	5,724
Poultry, lbs	1,112	100		
Poultry, coops	59	113		
Game, pkgs		2		
Eggs, pkgs	311	863	362	6
Cheese, bxs	3,683	1,048	979	60
Dried fruits, lbs	16,253	100	1,100	380
Green apl's, bls	315	410		
Beans, bu		28		
Hay, tons	20	50	10	39

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,920 bu wheat, 1,465 bu corn, 2,109 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 13 cars No. 1 spring, 146 cars No. 2 do, 57 cars No. 3 do, 24 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (242 wheat); 41 cars and 4,700 bu high-mixed corn, 231 cars and 29,150 bu No. 2 do, 77 cars rejected do, 12 cars no grade do (361 cars corn); 3 cars white oats, 13 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (22 oats); 1 car new rejected rye; 1 car new No. 3 barley, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do. Total (630 cars), 279,000 bu. Inspected out: 50,729 bu wheat, 120,730 bu corn, 8,506 bu oats, 195 bu rye, 3,615 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 31, 1875.	July 24, 1875.	Aug 1, 1874.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	41,731	37,302	26,643
Wheat, bu	680,445	629,391	110,299
Corn, bu	1,531,656	1,256,112	1,490,474
Oats, bu	94,726	103,908	148,491
Rye, bu	10,063	4,380	2,627
Barley, bu	6,410	1,100	14,990
Cured meats, lbs	620,195	580,025	354,520
Pork, brls	921	380	135
Lard, lbs	321,050	132,100	53,020
Live hogs, No	66,128	62,254	52,672
Cattle, No	13,713	16,486	15,965
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	37,424	38,369	27,921
Wheat, bu	626,834	855,602	261,966
Corn, bu	985,487	1,240,117	922,690
Oats, bu	51,488	133,741	56,616
Rye, bu	4,471	3,082	2,214
Barley, bu	3,334	2,571	11,518
Cured meats, lbs	6,354,458	5,884,302	3,601,093
Beef, brls	157	369	787
Pork, brls	3,451	69,998	511
Lard, lbs	953,322	1,050,540	2,590,103
Live hogs, No	34,436	33,780	34,666
Cattle, No	10,269	10,986	10,434

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from New York during the past week and the week previous:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Flour, brls	23,244	8,560	25,200
Wheat, bu	830,000	1,011,550	440,000
Corn, bu	274,580	238,645	810,000

The rainfall continues in excess of the requirements of the grain producing sections of Europe and America. Especially here is the visitation so copious as to be unwelcome, and threaten extensive loss in gathering the crops. Many sections have been under water for several days past, and the letters received on Saturday by commission merchants nearly all bore testimony to the extraordinary downpouring, which almost incited the fear in the minds of some that we are in the midst of a second deluge. It is now certain that a great deal of grain has been absolutely drowned out, and that a great deal more has been so spoiled that it can only be used as fodder. How much the aggregate yield will be diminished by the pluvial visitation cannot now be more than guessed at, but there can be no doubt that the consequences will be serious, not only to individual farmers, but to the community at large. We hear of wheat that is growing vigorously in the shocks, 'mid tangled masses of weeds; corn that is running to stalk, and multitudes of ear-germs that can never ripen; oats which are packed tightly on the ground, and barley that is discolored beyond hope of making No. 2. And this not in isolated patches, but all over vast areas of country; while it still rains, and there is no prospect of the clouds lifting to allow the work of the harvest to be finished.

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and generally stronger. The demand was chiefly speculative, and the new business was principally based on the weather facts noted above. But it was the last day of the month, and there was a great deal to be done in settlement of August options, or changing over into September, in order to provide for the deliveries of Monday. There was, however, no pressure for July in any quarter except in oats, and that was of brief duration. The July deals had mostly been settled up previously. There was more doing for shipment than is usual on a Saturday, but little in wheat, that trade dragging so much as to lead to the inference that the immediate wants of Europe were pretty well provided for by the recent sharp outward movement of that cereal.

The position of the dry-goods market was the same as on the preceding days of the week. Quiet pervaded all departments and the tenor of prices was again steady. Groceries were reasonably active. Orders from the interior trade show a gradual increase, and our jobbers look for steady improvement from this time on. Coffees were strong. Sugars remain easy and bid fair to go lower. Rice, sirups, teas, spices, and soaps were steady and firm. The butter market continues active on local and shipping account, and remains firm, under scanty supplies. Good to fancy grades are wanted by local consumers at 20@26c. Cheese was quiet and nominally steady at 10@11c for good to prime factory. In the fish market no important change was observable. Cod was again quoted weak, while mackerel, whitefish, and trout were tending higher. Canned goods were quiet. There was a free movement in dried apples, and prices were up a ¼c. Prunes and currants were also fairly active, and advancing. Other dried fruits ruled quiet and steady. Coal and wood met with a light demand at former quotations. Bagging, leather, oils, and tobacco were unchanged.

There was comparatively little trading in cattle, and the general market was less firm than on the day before. There was a limited inquiry for shipping beeves at $4.75@6.80, and for Texans and native butchers' stock at $2.30@4.25. The receipts were 800 head. The hog trade was quiet, with prices 5@10c lower. Shippers and local packers operated moderately at $7.00@7.90 for inferior to extra, with the bulk of the sales at $7.25@7.80. Receipts, 8,500. There were no receipts of sheep. Prices nominal at $2.75@4.75. Highwines were unactive and firmer at $1.17@1.17½. Lake freights were in fair demand and steady at 3c for corn to Buffalo.

Lumber was unchanged at either the yards or docks. The fleet was at the wholesale market, and the demand was fair for Saturday, at recent prices. The yard trade was active, as usual, and prices for most qualities were strong. The iron and nail markets were unaltered. Rates for the former are frequently shaded owing to the fact that there are many sellers in the market, but nails are ruling pretty steady at the current rates. Wool and broom-corn remain quiet, the latter being firm owing to the poor prospect for the crop this season. Seeds, hay, and hops were dull. Hides sold at the recent advance. In green fruits, especially berries, a firmer feeling was observed, the same being due to the small receipts of many varieties; some kinds, among them apples and peaches, were slow and easy, as they did not arrive until the morning trade was about over. Vegetables were dull and weak. Poultry sold readily at better prices.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active in the transfer of round lots from August into September, but very quiet otherwise, with little change in prices. Hogs were plenty and easier, and judging from the tone of the market the previous afternoon it would seem that product would have tended downward slightly on actual sales. As, however, the principal business done was in turning over, the only *vital* thing in the transaction being the difference between the two options, the nominal prices were not necessarily a gauge of those at which sales could be made. The nominal figures were higher than those of the preceding evening, when the market weakened under the effort to sell two or three lots of pork and lard.

MESS PORK—Was active in exchange, and 2½@5c per brl higher, with a very steady tone throughout. Sales were reported of 75 brls cash at $20.50; 7,000 brls seller August at $20.40@20.60; 9,250 brls seller September at $20.60@20.70; and 1,500 brls seller October at $20.72½@20.80. Total, 17,825 brls. The market closed steady at $20.45 cash or seller August; $20.65 for September; and nominally at $20.75 for October. Extra prime was quoted at $14.25.

LARD—Was in moderate demand, and nominally advanced 20c per 100 lbs near the end of the session, though hogs were easier here, and Liverpool was unchanged, at 60s. Sales were reported of 5,000 tcs seller August at $13.10@13.30; 5,750 tcs seller September at $13.30@13.50; 250 tcs seller October at $13.60; and 500 tcs seller the year at $12.00. Total, 11,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.30 cash or seller August, and $13.50 for September.

MEATS—Were in very good demand (for summer product), and steady at the recent decline, with little offered, as the market is understood to be sold well ahead, and the shipments of the past week have been more than 1,000,000 lbs per day. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at 8⅛c; 20,000 lbs summer do at 8¼c; and 200 boxes summer short ribs at 11⅞c. The market closed at 8⅛c for shoulders, cash or seller August, and 8⅜c for do seller September; 11⅝c for long clears, cash or seller August, and 11⅞c for do seller September; 11⅞c for short ribs, cash or seller August, and 12c for do seller September; 12c for short clears, cash or seller August, and 12⅛c for do seller September. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the price for loose lots. Long and short clear, boxed, quoted at 12c; and long cut hams at 13¼@13⅛c. Summer-cured English meats 8⅛c for shoulders, loose; 11⅛c for Cumberlands boxed; 11⅞c for long clears do; and 11⅞c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 11½@12c. Bacon meats quoted at 14@15c for hams, 9⅛c for shoulders, 12⅛c for short ribs, and 13c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $8.25 for mess; $9.25 for extra mess; and $20.50@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 8¼@8⅜c for packers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, both on local account and for shipment, and holders advanced their views 10@15c per brl, in sympathy with the improvement in wheat. Sales were reported of 700 brls winters at $6.50@7.00; 3,180 brls spring extras chiefly at $5.25@6.00; and 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 4,080 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.25; common to good do, $6.00@6.50; choice spring extras, $5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, $5.25@5.50; Minnesota, $5.00@7.00; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $3.75@4.12½; rye flour, $5.50@5.60.

BRAN—Was in moderate supply, and good demand, hence the market was firm. Sales were reported of 80 tons at $15.75 on track, and $15.75@16.00 free on board.

CORN-MEAL—We quote at $3.60@3.70 per brl for good and $26.00@27.00 per ton for corse. Sales were 20 tons at $27.00.

WHEAT—Was active and 3c higher. The public reports from Liverpool were not specially encouraging to holders, but the private advices indicated greater firmness on the other side of the Atlantic, and New York was stronger in sympathy. There were also a good many buying orders on the floor, chiefly received from parties in the country who reside in those sections which have been visited by continuous drenching rains. These were chiefly for September, while the local shorts for August took hold rather freely in consequence, and there was less disposition to go short, the sales being chiefly made by those who had bought previously. There was not much inquiry on Eastern account, a small quantity being taken for shipment, but several cash purchases were made to fill July shorts. The stocks now here aggregate a little more than 1,000,000 bu, having been slightly increased during the past week, but the receipts show signs of falling off till after harvest. Seller September opened at $1.20⅛, rose to $1.21⅛, fell back to $1.20⅛, advanced to $1.23, and declined to $1.21⅛ at the close. Seller August sold at $1.21@1.24⅛, closing at $1.22⅛. Seller the year sold at $1.18@1.20. Cash No. 2 spring averaged a shade above August, closing at $1.22⅛. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25@1.27; 125,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.22@1.25; 31,000 bu No 3 do at $1.15⅛@1.17; 9,600 bu rejected do at $1.03; and 400 bu no grade at 85c. Total, 170,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, but 3@4c per bu higher, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 4,000 bu, at $1.29 for No. 1, and $1.26 for No. 2.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, but fully 1c higher, though quoted dull in Liverpool, and "without bids" in New York. The bad weather in the West, and sympathy with wheat, made local operators more confident, and there was a very good demand for future delivery, while cash lots were not in demand, the July shorts being already filled, and the corn arranged to be shipped out was chiefly owned by the combination. The stocks in store here have increased more than 500,000 bu during the past week, and the receipts continue large, though the daily volume is less than it was a few days ago. Heavy deliveries are expected on Monday, and the desire to place these kept the market about 2c below September. Seller August opened at 70⅛c, and advanced to 71⅛c, closing at 71c. Seller September sold at 72⅞@73⅛c, closing at 73c. Seller the year sold at 58⅛@59c. Cash No. 2 closed at 71c, and high mixed at 71⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 45,000 bu high mixed at 71@71⅛c; 123,000 bu No. 2 at 70⅞@71⅛c; 44,000 bu rejected at 67@67⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 70c free on board; 800 bu ears at 67½@68c; and 3,600 bu by sample at 60@64c. Total 246,400 bu.

OATS—Were active and firm, averaging 1½@2c higher for options, and ruling irregularly higher for cash. New York advanced 1c, and private dispatches stated that it was raining hard in the southern and central counties of the State, and in other sections. Again, the receipts were small and the shipments heavy, arrangements having been made for taking out nearly 100,000 bu. There was a flurry in cash or July early, when the shorts had quite a lively time trying to settle. At the opening 53c was bid for car lots, but the first sale was at 54⅛c, then the market receded to 51⅛c, thence back to 52c, at which figure the few shorts out at the close were quietly settling. Seller August and September met with an urgent demand from the shorts and parties having country orders, all of whom were buying on the strength of the weather reports, and, as the offerings were limited, both options were firm at a considerable advance, though extreme figures were not sustained. Seller August opened at 43⅛c, sold at 43, advanced to 44⅛c, and closed at 43⅛c. Seller September sold at 39⅞@40⅛c, and closed at 39⅞@39⅛c. Buyer August sold at 52c. Sales of cash lots were reported of 182,400 bu No. 2 at 52@54⅛c; 1,200 bu rejected at 48@49c; 6,600 bu by sample at 40@55c. Total, 170,200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm under light offerings. There were orders in for options, but none were offered. Seller August and September were quoted at 80c. Sales of cash No. 2 were made at 80c, and of sample lots at 78@80c. Sales: 2,000 bu No. 2 seller August at 80c; 1,000 bu by sample at 78@80c.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and 2@3c higher. The continued bad weather and the advance in wheat served to strengthen the market, and a good many shorts, becoming nervous over the prospect for the crop, were anxious to fill in. There was also a fresh lot of buying orders in from the barley-raising districts. Several sample lots were offered, but no one appeared to be willing to take them at the prices asked. One sale was made at 50c. Sample lots were held at 75c@$1.25; the outside for choice. Seller September sold first at $1.06⅛, then advanced to $1.09, and ruled steady at that figure for the remainder of the session. Buyer September sold at $1.10. Seller October sold at $1.05@1.06, closing at $1.07⅛@1.08. Sales, 200 bu new by sample at 50c on track.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at $20.42½@20.45 for September, and $20.42½@20.45 for August. Sales, 1,500 brls at $20.42½@20.45 for August, and $20.62½@20.65 for September. Lard was dull and 10c lower, closing at $13.40 for September. Sales, 250 tcs seller the year at $12.12½.

Wheat was fairly active and stronger for September, which sold at $1.21⅛@1.22⅛, closing at about $1.22. Seller August closed at $1.22⅛.

Corn was in moderate demand and steady at 71⅛@71⅛c for August, and at 73c seller September.

Oats were active and higher at one time, but closed the same as at 1 o'clock. Seller August sold at 43⅛@44c, and seller September at 39⅞@40c, both closing at the inside.

Barley was quiet and easier, selling at $1.08½ for September, and closing with sellers at $1.09.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—12 m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 26s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 6d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, American, 77s 6d. Lard, 60s.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Evening.—FLOUR—Extra State and Western, 24s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 to 1 spring, 9s 9d@10s 4d. Corn—American mixed, 33s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Western, 80s; Eastern, 87s 6d. Beef—New American, 72s 6d. Lard—American, 60s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 52s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 50s.

TALLOW—American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d; spirits, do, 8d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—PETROLEUM—24f 6c.

LONDON, July 31.—CONSOLS—Money and account, 94 11-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—5-20s of '65, 107½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13½; do preferred, 26.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22½d.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes, 65f 30c.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—United States bonds of '62, 98½.

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 31.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular, unsettled, and 2@4c higher, closing dull, however, with holders more disposed to realize; sales, 48,000 bu at $1.14@1.38 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest; $1.39@1.41 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.43@1.45 for No. 1 spring; $1.32@1.43 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1.43@1.47 for winter red Western; $1.48@1.50 for amber do; and $1.48@1.53 for white Western; also 30,000 bu hard No. 1 Minnesota, now on the lake, at $1.45; 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago, to arrive on or before Monday, at $1.35; 8,000 bu do for all August at $1.35; 8,000 bu do for last half of August at $1.34; 8,000 bu No. 1 Sheboygan, now on the canal, at $1.44; 12,000 bu hard No. 1 Milwaukee, for August, at $1.45, and 8,000 bu new amber Delaware, to arrive, at $1.48. Rye dull; sales 5,500 bu old State at $1.10 in store. Barley quiet and firm; $1.20 is bid for new four-rowed State to arrive in September, and $1.25 asked. Corn 1@2c better, less active however, closing with holders more disposed to realize; sales 59,000 bu, at 85@86c for steam Western mixed; 86½@87c for sail do; 90c for white Southern, and 81@82c for heated and soft Western mixed. Oats more active and decidedly firmer; sales 127,000 bu at 60@63c for mixed Western, the inside price for inferior; 61@62c for mixed Canada, and 65@70c for white Western.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12½c for city long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 100 tcs at 13½c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market a shade lower; sales of 100 brls at $1.20½ per gallon, check to-day.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market firm, with fair demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 8@8 5-16c; prime at 8¾@8 7-16c; and white Havana at 10@11c. Coffee—Market firm, with only a moderate inquiry; we quote Rio at 17½@20c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21½@23½c gold.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

CARRYING THE MAILS BETWEEN

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

PASSAGE RATES VERY LOW.

For particulars apply to FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake, Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ERIN, 4,040 tons....Saturday, 24th July, at 9 a. m.
ENGLAND, 4,898 tons....Saturday, 31st July, at 3 p. m.
EGYPT, 5,089 tons....Saturday, 7th August, at 9 a. m.
THE QUEEN, 4471 tons....Saturday, 14th August, at 1 p. m.
SPAIN, 4871 tons....Saturday, 21st August, at 8 a. m.
For London Direct....CANADA, July 22, at 8 a. m.
GREECE....Aug. 5 at 8 a. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. MAIL.

Every Saturday to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool, &c. Cabin, $65 to $80. Steerage, $28, including provisions. HENDERSON BROTHERS, N.E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, I have received a certificate of the Chief Engineer of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company that Ralph Plumb & Co. and the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company have failed to grade and bridge a line of railroad from Shumway, in Effingham County, in the State of Illinois, to the City of Effingham, in said county, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1875, and that said line of road is not graded and bridged at the present time; and whereas said Ralph Plumb & Co., by a written agreement, of date the 27th day of May, A. D. 1874, did agree, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1875, to grade and bridge the said line of road from Shumway to Effingham aforesaid, and on or before the first day of June, A. D. 1875, to tie and iron and operate the same; and whereas, on said 27th day of May, 1874, said Ralph Plumb & Co. deposited with the undersigned, as Trustee, first mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad Company, numbered twenty-six hundred to twenty-seven hundred and forty-nine inclusive, each for one thousand dollars, and at the same time stipulated and agreed in writing that if they failed to grade and bridge said line of road from Shumway to Effingham as aforesaid, on or before the first day of March, 1875, of which failure the certificate of the Chief Engineer of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company should be evidence that I, as such Trustee, at the request of the Supervisor of the Town of Douglas, in said Effingham County, should offer said bonds for sale, and sell the same for such prices said bonds might bring when fairly offered upon the markets. And whereas, I have been requested in writing by said Supervisor to offer said bonds for sale,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, Anthony Thornton, by virtue of the premises and the written authority of said Ralph Plumb & Co., will, on the FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1875, at the City of Effingham, in the County of Effingham, in the State of Illinois, at the south door of the Court-House, in said city, offer said bonds at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, or so many of them as will be sufficient to construct, tie, and iron the line of road aforesaid from Shumway to Effingham aforesaid.

ANTHONY THORNTON, Trustee.

July 15, 1875.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 30 years—age and experience all important. A book for the million, free, or to cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Love, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED—DR. SHIPP, 131 VAN Buren-st., near Clark, twenty-one years' experience, may be consulted personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, private, and nervous diseases of both sexes. Special attention paid to female diseases and difficulties. Dr. Shipp is the only physician in Chicago who makes no charge until the patient is cured. Medicines sent to any address. Patients treated at a distance by mail.

DR. OLIN,

187 Washington-st., Chicago. Longer engaged than any physician in Chicago in the treatment of Chronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases. Seminal Weakness and Impotency permanently cured. Ladies requiring delicate treatment, with home and board, may call or write in confidence. A book for all (illustrated), 10 cents.

AMUSEM[ENTS.]

English and It[alian] ... This W[inter].

Von Bulow's Vis[it] —Tietjens a[nd] Thalbe[rg].

Miss Blanche T[...] sical Pro[...].

The New Companie[s] ... Two The[...].

Remodeling of th[e] ... Opera-H[ouse].

John Dillon's R[...]

MUSIC.

THE FUTU[RE]. THE SEASON OF [...]

Now, while the musician[s] ... concert-rooms are closed, ... hanging upon the willows, ... the horoscope of next seas[on] ... we shall have in the way o[f] ... ly, the preparations of th[e] ... are so far advanced that we ... very complete programme ... ments Chicago is likely to ... ing fall and winter. Of ...

ITALIAN OP[ERA].

it is altogether probable th[at] ... at all. Strakosch has quit ... has gone to Europe to engag[e] ... Sheridan Shook, who is cred[ited] ... tion of transforming the ... drome into an opera-ho[use] ... ff of popular price[s] ... to say that the season, how[ever] ... tend beyond New York. ... popular prices don't want to ... and Italian opera at popul[ar] ... had that regular opera-goer[s] ... all. Failure is written upo[n] ... Maretzek has always bee[n] ... species of entertainment. ... ever, to witness a very notal[...]

GERMAN OP[ERA].

Mr. Neuendorff, the New ... nounces that Herr Theodo[r] ... German tenor, is to retur[n] ... fall to fulfill an engagemen[t] ... year with him. Mr. Neuen[dorff] ... now and, he says, a strong ... Herr Wachtel, his forces co[nsist] ... to prima donna, a contralto, ... tone, and a bass, not to men[tion] ... Herr Wachtel's repertoire ... grin," "Le Prophete," "T... aniello," "The Huguenots ... "La Dame Blanche," "L'A[...] Postilion of Longjumeau," ... Mr. Neuendorff will present ... On the "off nights" of the ... Dutchman" will be performe[d] ... has secured the Academy of ... from Oct. 16 until Dec. 1, ... with Herr Wachtel begins t[he] ... the former date. It was int[ended] ... season in New York, but the ... previously hired the Acade[my] ... Oct. 16, and should they be ... ground up to that time, Her[r] ... his first appearance in Phi[ladelphia] ... 1st of October. Mr. Neuen[dorff] ... York from Europe last Wed[nesday] ... rangements for the reception ... will return next Saturday for ... companying them over, the ... Hamburg aboard the Pomera[nia] ... base of the troupe it is under[stood] ... ler, who is one of the best of ... Neuendorff's negotiations wit[h] ... have failed, probably on acco[unt] ... extortionate demands. We n[...]

ENGLISH OPE[RA].

And in this department Kello[gg] ... ly have the monopoly of th[e] ... tremely doubtful whether C[...] ... over next season. The troup[e] ... stands thus:

Soprano ... Second soprano ... Mezzo soprano ... Contralto ... Tenors ... Baritone ... Basses ...

The conductor will be Mr. ... ager Mr. Hess. Every on[e] ... that the charming Mrs. Segu[in] ... troupe. Where she is going ... although we should not be ... that she had joined Rosa. ... troupe will consist of

Mignon ... Lily of Killarney ... Star of the North ... The Masked Ball ... The Huguenots ... Fra Diavolo ... Bohemian Girl ... Faust ...

This selection is better ... last season, and, if we except ... comes within the possible ... pany we have detailed.

TIETJENS.

Strakosch will probably ... concerts, with Mlle. Tietjens ... ticular star. Her engageme[nt] ... March, 1876, and will com[...] ... ber. She will be accompani[ed] ... the remainder of the troupe ... except that there is a probabi[lity] ... may join the troupe. Tietje[ns] ... will come here almost as a cu[...] ... to think that Brignoli is grow[ing] ... ty also.

VON BULOW.

Concerning the advent of ... country under the auspices o[f] ... Palmer, the New York *Tribu[ne]* ...

The manager of the Von Bul[ow] ... pared a biographical and explana[tory] ... albeit somewhat exalted in tone, ... tions are, gives us much intere[st] ... specting the great pianist who is ... Dr. Hans Von Bulow was born in ... studied music under Fred Wieck ... Schumann. The law, however, ... fession, and he went through th[e] ... at Leipsic and Berlin before an ... for music drove him to abando[n] ... at the bar and devote his whole ... an enthusiastic disciple of Wa[gner] ... pupil, friend, and finally son-in-[law] ... great influence in the ... his genius, and probably ... for him that instant ... attended his first public perform[ance] ... his professional life has been ... umphs and excitements, not o[f] ... which capacity his only living ... Rubinstein, but as an orchestral ... atic conductor. He gave a seri[es] ... at Munich, with an astonishing ... perfection of ensemble, remaini[ng] ... years until his health gave w[ay] ... sent him to Italy. The pamphle[t] ... stress upon his labors as an in[...] ... school by means of the piano and ... defender of its principles by hi[s] ... It gives too little prominence, h[owever] ... important fact that he ... guished as an interpreter ... the classical masters. He ... the very first of living exponents ... music, and his successes in ... school is an abomination, and in ... not yet understood, have been q[...] ... in Germany.

The date of the first concert ... New York is not yet fixed. It w[ill] ... part of October, the precise da[te] ... completion of the new Chickeri[ng] ... sause, where the performances ... hear nothing of any "support[ing] ... trust there will be none, for an a[rtist] ... fame should be heard alone. ... ts, however, and negotiations a[re] ... the services of the only one in A[merica] ... an occasion,—we mean of cours[e] ... The combination would be an i[...] ... ate one, for Th[o]mas and Von B[ulow] ... with many tastes, sympathies, ... common.

OPERA BOUF[FE].

In the field of opera bouffe ... heard from Aimee, so it is p[...] ... main in France. Soldene wi[ll] ... troupe under Grau and Chiz[zola] ... import a French bouffe troup[e] ...

AMUSEMENTS.

English and Italian Opera This Winter.

Von Bulow's Visit to America—Tietjens and Zare Thalberg.

Miss Blanche Tucker's Musical Progress.

The New Companies at McVicker's Two Theatres.

Remodeling of the Old Grand Opera-House.

John Dillon's Reappearance.

MUSIC.

THE FUTURE.

THE SEASON OF 1875-'76.

Now, while the musicians are away and the concert-rooms are closed, and the fiddles are hanging upon the willows, is a good time to cast the horoscope of next season and ascertain what we shall have in the way of music. Fortunately, the preparations of the various impresarii are so far advanced that we can now outline a very complete programme of all the entertainments Chicago is likely to have during the coming fall and winter. Of

ITALIAN OPERA,

it is altogether probable that we shall have none at all. Strakosch has quit the field. Maretzek has gone to Europe to engage a troupe for Mr. Sheridan Shook, who is credited with the intention of transforming the New York Hippodrome into an opera-house with a tariff of popular prices. It is safe to say that the season, however, will never extend beyond New York. The people who pay popular prices don't want to go to Italian opera, and Italian opera at popular prices will be so bad that regular opera-goers will not go to it at all. Failure is written upon it in advance, and Maretzek has always been the Jonah of this species of entertainment. We are likely, however, to witness a very notable revival of

GERMAN OPERA.

Mr. Neuendorff, the New York manager, announces that Herr Theodor Wachtel, the great German tenor, is to return to this country this fall to fulfill an engagement entered into last year with him. Mr. Neuendorff has formed a new and, he says, a strong company to support Herr Wachtel, his forces consisting of a dramatic prima donna, a contralto, a soprano, a baritone, and a bass, not to mention a large chorus. Herr Wachtel's repertoire includes "Lohengrin," "Le Prophete," "The Jewess," "Masaniello," "The Huguenots," "Il Trovatore," "La Dame Blanche," "L'Africaine," and "The Postilion of Longjumeau," all of which operas Mr. Neuendorff will present during the season. On the "off nights" of the season "The Flying Dutchman" will be performed. Mr. Neuendorff has secured the Academy of Music, New York, from Oct. 16 until Dec. 1, but his engagement with Herr Wachtel begins two weeks earlier than the former date. It was intended to open the season in New York, but the Messrs. Kiralfy had previously hired the Academy of Music up to Oct. 16, and should they be able to hold their ground up to that time, Herr Wachtel will make his first appearance in Philadelphia about the 1st of October. Mr. Neuendorff arrived in New York from Europe last Wednesday, to make arrangements for the reception of his artists. He will return next Saturday for the purpose of accompanying them over, the party sailing from Hamburg aboard the Pomerania on Sept. 1. The bass of the troupe it is understood will be Spiegler, who is one of the best of the German artists. Neuendorff's negotiations with Peschka-Leutner have failed, probably on account of the latter's extortionate demands. We next come to

ENGLISH OPERA.

And in this department Kellogg will undoubtedly have the monopoly of the field, as it is extremely doubtful whether Carl Rosa will come over next season. The troupe, as reorganized, stands thus:

Soprano	Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt
Second soprano	Miss Annie Montague
Mezzo soprano	Miss Beaumont
Contralto	Miss Annandale
Tenors	Messrs. Castle and Maas
Baritone	Mr. Carleton
Basses	Messrs. Conly and Peakes

The conductor will be Mr. Behrens, the manager Mr. Hess. Every one will regret to see that the charming Mrs. Seguin is left out of this troupe. Where she is going has not been stated, although we should not be surprised to learn that she had joined Rosa. The repertoire of the troupe will consist of

Mignon	Thomas
Lily of Killarney	Benedict
Star of the North	Meyerbeer
The Masked Ball	Verdi
The Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Fra Diavolo	Auber
Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Faust	Gounod

This selection is better varied than that of last season, and, if we except "The Huguenots," comes within the possible powers of the company we have detailed.

TIETJENS.

Strakosch will probably confine himself to concerts, with Mlle. Tietjens as his bright particular star. Her engagement terminates in March, 1876, and will commence in September. She will be accompanied by Brignoli, but the remainder of the troupe is as yet unknown, except that there is a probability that De Belacca may join the troupe. Tietjens is now old, and will come here almost as a curiosity, and it is sad to think that Brignoli is growing to be a curiosity also.

VON BULOW.

Concerning the advent of Von Bulow in this country under the auspices of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, the New York *Tribune* says:

The manager of the Von Bulow concerts has prepared a biographical and explanatory pamphlet, which, albeit somewhat exalted in tone as all such publications are, gives us much interesting information respecting the great pianist who is shortly to visit us. Dr. Hans Von Bulow was born in Dresden in 1830, and studied music under Fred Wieck, the father of Mme. Schumann. The law, however, was his destined profession, and he went through the university courses at Leipsic and Berlin before an overmastering passion for music drove him to abandon a promising career at the bar and devote his whole time to art. He was an enthusiastic disciple of Wagner, and a disciple, pupil, friend, and finally son-in-law of Liszt, who had great influence in the development of his genius, and probably helped to secure for him that instant recognition which attended his first public performances. In Germany his professional life has been a long series of triumphs and excitements, not only as a pianist, in which capacity his only living rivals are Liszt and Rubinstein, but as an orchestral leader and an operatic conductor. He gave a series of Wagner's operas at Munich, with an astonishing conscientiousness and perfection of ensemble, remaining at Munich several years until his health gave way and his physicians sent him to Italy. The pamphlet before us lays great stress upon his labors as an interpreter of the new school by means of the piano and the orchestra, and a defender of its principles by his sharp and ready pen. It gives too little prominence, however, to the not less important fact that he is equally distinguished as an interpreter of the grandest of the classical masters. He ranks perhaps as the very first of living exponents of Beethoven's piano music, and his successes in Paris, where the new school is an abomination, and in London, where it is not yet understood, have been quite as remarkable as in Germany.

The date of the first concert of Dr. Von Bulow in New York is not yet fixed. It will be about the latter part of October, the precise day depending upon the completion of the new Chickering Hall, in Fifth avenue, where the performances will take place. We hear nothing of any "supporting artists," and we trust there will be none, for an artist of Von Bulow's fame should be heard alone. He will have an orchestra, however, and negotiations are on foot to obtain the services of the only one in America worthy of such an occasion,—we mean of course Theodore Thomas. The combination would be an interesting an appropriate one, for Thomas and Von Bulow are old friends, with many tastes, sympathies, and peculiarities in common.

OPERA BOUFFE.

In the field of opera bouffe, nothing has been heard from Aimee, so it is probable she will remain in France. Soldene will return with a new troupe under Grau and Chizzola, who will also import a French bouffe troupe, of which it is said that little Judic will be the attractive centre. Mlle. Judic is a vivacious little beauty, more witty than artistic, more irresistible to the senses than satisfactory to the understanding. The personnel of neither the Soldene nor the Judic troupe has been made known.

Miss Julia Matthews, with a troupe whose names have not yet reached us, will be a novelty in opera bouffe. They will open at Wallack's New York Theatre on the 16th proximo, while the dramatic company of that house will play at Wallack's Brooklyn theatre. Miss Matthews is a middle-aged lady of pleasing appearance, who, as an actress, commenced her profession at the beginning, and as a singer, cultivated a good natural voice to its utmost capacity. Her troupe will consist of sixteen handsome ladies and eight male singers. They are brought here by Sam Colville, and, under his able, but very loud management, will, after six weeks at Wallack's, travel through the States. Rose Bell, who will be well remembered here, accompanies this troupe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the miscellaneous attractions we are sure to have Wehli and Arabella Goddard, the pianists; the Philharmonic and Mendelssohn Quintette Clubs, of Boston; and the Adelaide Phillips troupe, of which Tom Karl will be the tenor.

HOME MUSIC.

It is as yet too early to indicate what will be done by our home societies, except that the Apollo Club, under the direction of Mr. Tomlins, has some novelties underlined upon which the Club has been at work all this summer; and that the Beethoven Society will bring out "Elijah." The musical festival project next spring has, we fear, been indefinitely postponed. Chicago is not ready for it, and Cincinnati, therefore, still keeps the monopoly. The Liederkranz Society, under Mr. Balatka's direction, have secured McVicker's Theatre for the week commencing Nov. 8, and will bring out "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Theodore Thomas will be here in October, under the management of Carpenter & Sheldon.

AT HOME.

MISS BLANCHE TUCKER.

We take the following from a morning paper in this city:

The many friends and admirers of Blanche Tucker will be happy to learn that she has effected an engagement with the first manager, and for the first opera-house, in Europe,—Manager Gye, of Covent Garden, London. She is engaged as prima donna, and her engagement was signed two years from the day she landed in Europe. The engagement is for two years. Her debut in Covent Garden Opera-House will take place in April or May, 1876. From the date of signing the contract, in June of the present year, until the time of her debut, all her expenses are borne by Manager Gye, including a residence in Italy from the 1st of September, with a view to perfecting her Italian accent, and also to familiarize her with the details of the Italian school of singing. Her stage name will be Blanche Rosavella,—an Italianized rendering of the family name Rosevelt, on her mother's side.

If the above information be correct, Chicago will have reason to congratulate itself upon having a prima donna, as it is not at all probable that a manager like Gye would have made an engagement with Miss Tucker unless she had given indubitable promise of success. Her career will henceforward be watched with great eagerness by the musical public of Chicago, especially by those who were her auditors in her immature days, when the thought of being a prima donna was only a dream of her own, and they will join THE TRIBUNE in sending her the best of wishes for her success.

COMPLIMENT TO A CHICAGO ORGANIST.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing about music in Chicago, mentions the recent Unity Church concerts, and says:

The overtures to "Euryanthe," "Hunyadi Lazlo," and "Tannhauser," were given with fine effect. One curious effect brought out was in the attachment of a scale of silver bells for certain passages—clap-trap to a certain extent, it is true, yet good in such a concert and for the pieces in which they were introduced as orchestral imitation. The best player of the evening was Clarence Eddy, who rendered with great skill the difficult "thema with variations" in E flat by Thiele, showing his command over the instrument in rapid chromatic and arpeggio passages for the pedals, the manuals, meanwhile, filling in with the most complex harmonies. His technique was superb, and showed the result of thirteen hours a day of practice in Germany for years. En passant, we note that this organist gives weekly recitals of classical music on his organ. Is there not a musician of enterprise and skill enough in Detroit to follow this good example?

We may add that Mr. Eddy's recitals closed yesterday, and will be resumed in September next.

MUSICAL COLLEGE MATINEE.

The following are the instrumental features of the programme of the matinee to be given at the Musical College parlors on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 4 p. m.:

1. Impromptu	Schubert
2. Ballade	Chopin
3. Marcia fantastica, op. 31	Bargiel
4. Sonati, op. 31	Beethoven
5. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2	Liszt

Some changes have recently been made in the organization of the College, we understand, Dr. George F. Root, Frederick Root, and Mr. Gill having retired. Mr. Ziegfeld now takes the Presidency, and Mr. Louis Falk is Director. Sig. Carozzi, the new teacher, has arrived, and commenced his duties last Thursday. Miss Fannie Root remains, and Mrs. J. C. Jones has also been secured as vocal teacher.

COMPANY B'S CONCERT.

A grand concert will take place at the Exposition Building on Thursday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Company B of the First Regiment. The orchestra will be composed of fifty pieces, and will be under the skillful direction of Mr. Hans Balatka. The price of admission will be 50 cents, and the proceeds will go to the benefit of Company B, in completing its equipment. The concert will be a very fine one, well worthy of the attendance of lovers of music, while the object should commend it to general support. The following is the programme selected:

PART I.

1. March	Co. "B"
2. Overture to Masaniello	Auber
3. Acrobat Gallop	Zikoff
4. Fantasia, on themes from Bohemian Girl	Clement
5. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights"	Strauss
Exhibition drill, Company "B."	

PART II.

1. March	First Regiment
2. Grand Fantasia, on themes from Faust	Gounod
3. Medley, National Airs	
4. Elizabeth Polka	Hoelting
5. Torch-Light Dance (Fackeltanz)	Meyerbeer

TURNER HALL.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert this evening will be as follows:

1. March, "Chess-Tournament"	Michaelis
2. Overture to "Yelva"	Reissiger
3. Theme and variations from the Grand Septuor	Beethoven
4. Finale from "Ariele"	Bach
5. Overture to "Rienzi"	Wagner
6. "Mandolinata," (romanza for cornet)	Paladalhe
7. Pele-mele Potpourri	Conradi
8. Fantasia on themes from "The Masked Ball"	Unger
9. Talisman Waltz	Lanner
10. Emperor's Quadrille	Voss

THE CRESWOLD RECITALS.

The second of Mr. Creswold's organ recitals will be given this afternoon at Unity Church, with the following very excellent programme:

Sonata No. 4, in B flat (*Mr. Arthur J. Creswold.*)	Mendelssohn
Song—"Peter the Hermit" (*Mr. Thomas Goodwillie.*)	Gounod
Organ solo—"Serenade" (*Mr. A. J. Creswold.*)	Haydn
"Ave Verum" (*Mr. Robert B. Smith.*)	Millard
Organ solo—"Pastorale" (*Mr. A. J. Creswold.*)	Bach
Duet—"Solo Profugo" (*Thomas Goodwillie and R. B. Smith.*)	Flotow
"Huldigungs Marsch" (*Mr. A. J. Creswold.*)	Liszt

ABROAD.

CARL ROSA.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes the following interesting particulars concerning the Carl Rosa English troupe:

Among the works which Mr. Rosa promises to perform this season at the Princess' are Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle," Cherubini's "Water Carrier," "The Bohemian Girl," as prepared by Balfe for Paris, the "Marriage of Figaro," and a new opera by Cagnoni, the story of which is founded upon "The Porter's Knot." Mr. Rosa has some intention, I believe, of bringing out an English version of Richard Wagner's "Tannhauser," a new translation of which is now in preparation. Of the artists already selected by Mr. Carl Rosa, I can mention at present Miss Rose Hersee, an excellent singer and a good actress, and Mr. Santley, the baritone, who is to take in Cagnoni's opera, the part played in the original by Ronconi. The troupe is not yet completed. Mr. Rosa is at present making a tour of the Continental theatres for the purpose of procuring other artists. The chorus has been chosen with great care. Signor Espinosa is engaged as ballet-master, and Mr. Rosa will himself direct the music. He will have an orchestra of forty efficient players, representing the best talent of the Italian opera bands. If he succeeds in producing an English adaptation of "Tannhauser" either this season in London or next year in America, he will merit the thanks of the entire musical world. Mme. Parepa Rosa, very shortly before she died, was one day traveling through Thuringia and passed an evening amid the recollections and ruins of the Wartburg, when she sang through the entire part of Elizabeth; and from that moment she determined that after bringing out "Lohengrin," which she then contemplated, she would produce an English version of "Tannhauser" at the first opportunity. But death came only too suddenly. We are pleased to learn, however, that Mr. Rosa has decided to carry out the intention of the lamented woman whom America loved.

ZARE THALBERG.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* writes:

The story of Zare Thalberg, the young prima donna, who is meeting with so much praise abroad, was told me, the other day, and a cruel story it is. The lady who told it to me said that she had just gone upon the stage herself when she heard it, and that it was the first she knew of green-room tragedies. Zare, who is now 17 years old, is the natural daughter of Thalberg, the late pianist (himself a natural son, I believe), and Mme. (then Mlle.) D'Angri. D'Angri's mother, a fine singer, but a devil in woman's clothing, and the terror of the green-room, laid the trap for Thalberg and her daughter. There was no love on either side, but the old hag laid her plot, and carried it out successfully. When Mlle. D'Angri's child was born (it all happened in this country) there was the greatest excitement among opera people. No one thought any the less of the poor girl, who was under the influence of her witch of a mother, but the old hag was abused without stint. She was hated and abused by every one. But she did not care; she had gained her point. The old fiend (no name is bad enough for her) took the innocent babe to bring up. The bringing up by such a woman may be imagined. When about 4 years old the child used to play about the green-rooms when her mother and grandmother sang, and I have heard persons who were then connected with the troupe say that her language was fearful to listen to. The poor child had never been taught anything better. The mother was greatly loved by the troupe, and at last some good fellow came forward and married her, and the grandmother took the child to Europe to educate her for the stage, where she fondly believed that by keeping the name Thalberg she would win golden harvests. I should not like the girl to fail, but I should very much enjoy seeing the old hag outwitted. What Zare can be with such an instructor to mold her character it is hard to say. Girls have passed through such fiery ordeals and come out unscathed. Let us hope that the little Zare will also.

This story would not be complete without its prelude. In 1857 Thalberg and Mme. D'Angri gave a series of concerts in the old Light Guard Hall in this city, which were suddenly interrupted by the flight of Thalberg from the city consequent upon the arrival of Mme. Thalberg, who had learned of the intimacy between her husband and Mme. D'Angri, to which intimacy little Zare must be credited.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Signor Campanini is engaged for Bologna.

The death of the widow of Jullien, conductor of promenade concerts for so many years, has taken place recently.

Miss Abbie Whinery, Mr. W. T. Winch, and Mr. Stoddard, of Boston, are to sing in "Elijah" at Oberlin, O., in August.

Madame Adelina Patti will sing at concerts in Brighton on the 18th of September, Birmingham on the 21st, and Manchester on the 23d, prior to her departure for Russia.

The musical department at Booth's next season will be quite a prominent feature, as the experienced director, Signor Operti, will preside over the orchestra.

English Ballad Opera commenced at the Sydenham Palace with "The Waterman," the chief singers being Miss Blanche Cole and Mr. Sims Reeves.

Capoul recently sang *Ange Pitou* in "Madame Angot" at a performance given in London for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

Sir Julius Benedict will take a concert troupe through the provincial English towns, this autumn, Gye being the impresario, and Albani and Zare Thalberg among the singers.

Mrs. Knox (Miss Florence Rice that was) is positively to make her debut next season at the Grand Opera in Paris, either as *Leonora* in "La Favorita," or as *Selika* in "L'Africaine."

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Koch, of the New York Central Park Garden, is noted, and it is understood that this place of resort will henceforward, or this season at least, be managed by representatives of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

A Paris organ of Sig. Verdi, *L'Art Musical*, denies that he will compose an opera expressly for Vienna. He has simply promised to mount his "Don Carlos," just as he superintended the production of "Aida."

Flotow, the composer of "Martha," is said to be in a state of profound grief, because he cannot get his new opera, "Haidee," performed. It is tabooed in Berlin because the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg hates the composer, and in Vienna because the Emperor of Germany will not permit its performance in Berlin, while no manager in Paris will take it because Flotow is a German.

Dudley Buck is very successful as leader of the Thomas Orchestra, at the Central Park garden, to the overwhelming of the critics who declared that nobody but Thomas could work his magnificent machine. One evening, recently, they executed a programme including works of Beethoven, Haydn, Schubert, Hofmann, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Wagner, Gounod, Verdi, Strauss, and Liszt.

The London *Athenæum* of the 17th ult. says: "The regular season of Her Majesty's Opera will terminate this evening (Saturday), but Drury Lane will be open every night next week for a series of benefits, beginning with that of Madame Nilsson, who has chosen *Valentina*, in 'The Huguenots'; of Mdlle. Tietjens, who will appear as *Lucrezia Borgia*; and of Mr. Mapleson, who will give 'Lohengrin,' which will then reach its eleventh representation."

THE DRAMA.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

The present is a sort of holiday time among the actors, and very little is doing in the theatrical world. The greater and lesser lights are sunning themselves in some fashionable watering-place, or resting in some quiet nook by the seaside. Not a few of them are abroad, while others are preparing for a European season. There will be some changes next season in the theatrical arrangements, since most stars find it better to travel with their own companies. Some who are now playing with credit to themselves and pleasure to their audiences will be among the managers of next season. As far as the local prospect goes, there is something to announce. Things are gradually shaping themselves for next season. So far, indeed, have things advanced, that Mr. McVicker and Mr. Hall are almost ready for the fall campaign. Since the exit of the minstrels from both theatres, under Mr. McVicker's management great changes have been made. New companies have been engaged and the preliminary business has been pretty well accomplished.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Three or four weeks have made a great change in the appearance of McVicker's. Old carpets have been torn up, old chair-cushions renovated, the fresco-painters have been busy, and given a perfectly new interior to the auditorium. The style of the fresco work is quite different from that of the original, and is lighter, fresher, and more attractive. Another alteration will be regarded by the general public as an inevitable improvement, and that is the new drop-curtain. Mr. Rogers' ambition to paint figures into an otherwise excellent scene was a disaster. He has apparently blocked out something far more pleasing, though it is yet incomplete as a picture.

Mr. McVicker has engaged a company composed of almost entirely new people. As to its merits it will be time to speak after giving them a trial. One or two familiar names will be recognized among them by people acquainted with stage interests, but to the public at large most of them will be strangers. The list of the company is as follows:

J. Leslie Gossin	Miss Jennie Carroll,
G. B. Waldron,	Mrs. Frank Murdoch,
J. Ogden Stevens,	Miss Eliza Moore,
W. H. Seymour,	Miss Josephine Brown,
M. Rainford,	Mrs. Stoneall,
W. H. Lavell,	Miss Jennie Bray,
M. Moriarty,	Miss Adele Bray,
J. M. Barron,	Miss Carrie Bray,
T. Eisin,	Miss Emily Rivers,
F. McVicker,	Miss M. Redfield,
A. Johnson,	Luke Martin,
Sydney Young,	L. L. Sharpe,
W. J. Hurley,	J. H. McVicker.
E. Barr,	

This makes a very large company. The theatre is expected to open about a fortnight hence with Edwin Adams as the first star. Mr. Adams has purchased one of the favorite pieces of the day, "Clancarty," by Tom Taylor, an historical, romantic, and picturesque drama which has met with the warmest encomiums of the London and New York press. It is new here, and will be brought out in a manner no doubt satisfactory. There is a demand in it for rich costuming and an opportunity for striking scenic effects. These Mr. McVicker promises will be given as well as a month's preparation will allow. The stars named for next season so far are Edwin Adams, John McCullough, Edwin Booth, Maggie Mitchell, James Lewis, and John Raymond, for certain. In addition to them will probably be Rignold in "Henry V.," the Julia Matthews Opera Bouffe Company, Barry Sullivan, and such musical combinations as may come along. Mr. McVicker looks forward to a prosperous season such as he deserves to have.

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

as the Clark Street Grand Opera-House has been wisely renamed, will open two weeks from to-morrow with a good stock company. Mr. T. C. Hall, manager of the theatre, has selected the ladies and gentlemen of the company with great care. His judgment in such matters is good, his experience as a manager being of many years' standing. The company is as follows:

Edward Arnott,	Miss Helen Tracy,
Cyril Searle,	Miss E. Pierce,
T. Chippendale,	Miss Ada Gilman,
E. B. Holmes,	Miss Minnie Monk,
Harry Lee,	Miss Agnes Proctor,
W. A. Sands,	Mrs. George Stoddart,
R. J. Hill,	Miss Blanche May,
George Stoddart,	Miss Addie Kunkel,
John Germon,	Miss Mordaunt,
F. Elberts.	

Mr. Stoddart will be stage manager, and Mr. Germon assistant. The opening piece will be a comedy by Albery, author of "The Two Roses."

This theatre has been so elegantly rehabilitated as to be the prettiest and most cheerful in the city. It is amazing to see what skill and ingenuity can do. The prevailing tint of the interior is dark blue, lightening a little as it nears the ceiling. This is elaborately worked in gold, with a rich and pleasing effect. The proscenium arch has been altered, the old stage taken down, and a new one, 31x83 feet, built; the proscenium boxes have been remodeled, and shine like the cohorts of the Assyrian, and a new and very elaborate drop-curtain is being finished. Arrangements have been made for new scenery, with all the flats and grooves necessary for a first-class comedy theatre. New dressing-rooms have been put in, and, indeed, nothing has been left undone to make the place bright, cheerful, and popular. The opportunity which Hooley's Theatre once had is now taken up by a more vigorous manager than he. The dingy, not to say dirty, condition of the Randolph street house will ill compare with the light and brand-new theatre which has taken its place.

THE MUSEUM,

as announced in THE TRIBUNE, a few days ago, is to be reopened under the management of Col. Wood, with Mr. Marsh as Treasurer, and Mr. Van Vliet as Manager. Col. Wood will remain in Philadelphia and act through these two gentlemen. He has now gone East to make preparations for renovating the Museum. The wooden benches down stairs are to be taken out and iron chairs put in, while other changes are to be made in like manner. The place needs a very thorough overhauling, and should have it.

Mr. Van Vliet announces that they have taken the Museum for three years, in which time they will have reaped a comfortable fortune. The fate of the Museum so far has been a puzzle to most people. Had the previous management had money they might have held on to it. They failed for want of resources on the start.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The future of this house during the coming season has already been mentioned. Mr. Maguire will return with such members of the Emerson Minstrel Company as defy the temptations of the East, and will play them at Hooley's during the entire season, if he can. If not, he will send them out traveling. During the season here he will make what arrangements he can with traveling combinations, putting them into his theatre for two or three weeks, and transferring the burnt-cork men to some other city. Perhaps Mr. Maguire will have the house cleaned up. It needs the scrubbing-brush and laundry services badly.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Nothing is definitely settled about this house. Mr. Leake, the lessee, is not in town, and has not let anybody learn his intentions. The theatre will probably be rented to combinations.

THE PAST WEEK.

The week has been pretty lively, though but two theatres have been open, Hooley's and the Adelphi.

"The Two Orphans" has been doing very well indeed, and will continue for at least another week. The piece seems to lose none of its strength with the public. The management has decided to withdraw it after Saturday in order to put on "Led Astray," which had a big run in New York, and has been played here before twice. The clerical visitors to the theatre during the week have been numerous and gratified. Like Mr. Bavlin, they think the piece entirely correct. Messrs. Mackay and Morris, and Mrs. Wilkins, leave the city next Sunday.

THE ADELPHI.

The "Ice Witch" has been steadily drawing good houses at the Adelphi during the past week. The scenery is very fine, and the spectacle itself is pleasing. It remains on the stage the rest of the week.

JOHN DILLON.

Mr. Dillon is one of the institutions of Chicago theatrical life, and goes to New York after playing a season of three weeks at Hooley's, where he follows "The Two Orphans." Mr. Dillon came to Chicago many years ago, and soon established a reputation as a comedian in the West which in spite of his occasional failures to appear has not waned. He is just as much a favorite as he ever was, and his season at Hooley's will be profitable. He goes to the Park Theatre, New York, to play, so it is said, an engagement of 100 nights, under the management of Mr. Blaisdell. His piece, "Sure," contains an excellent part for himself.

THE THEATRE.

PRESENT AND POSSIBLE.

For the Chicago Tribune.

The "Two Orphans," which has had a very successful season at Hooley's, is not a great play, nor does it enumerate in its cast any great actors; but, in our time, it is something to say of a theatrical representation that it deserves criticism. The actors are well suited to their respective roles; the scenery, costumes, and general accessories, are good; last, and best, there is a good deal of reality about it; it has life; it moves the audience. While it is not the best, it is good enough to set one thinking of the best; to serve as a text for him who respects the Histrionic not less than its sister Arts, and believes in its wide capabilities for good as well as for evil.

The play itself is, as a composition,

VERY UNEQUAL.

When one considers the immense loss involved in ordinary translation, and the far greater liberties suggested by the comprehensive word "adaptation," this is not at all surprising, and makes criticism of the original author impossible. There is really only one thoroughly strong scene in the play—the hesitation of the truthful *Prioress* in the Prison of Salpetriere. There are plenty of striking scenes,—notably the last, where the effect of *Pierre's* sudden transformation is quite electrical,—but they are of the type of the rudely sensational, rather than the purely dramatic. The distinction between the two makes all the difference between true Art and ingenious mechanism. The sensational is local, limited to the play and its characters; that which is really dramatic is universal, infinite—it touches all hearts, it outlives all changes. You are a spectator of the first—you share and feel the last.

The truly dramatic is a crisis in some existence; it interests me, it interests you, because all life is sympathetic with life. The sensational is only the crisis of somebody's play; until you can persuade me that a similar experience is likely to happen to me, it may amuse, it may excite me, but it will not deeply thrill or move me. Thus, when *Pierre* repeats, "We are a family that kill," you have a feeling like that of the child when the terrible lion roars at him from his cage in the Zoological Garden. You shudder, you are interested; but it does not touch you very nearly,—your ancestors did not include that among their peculiarities. But, in the nun's moment of agonized hesitation, what sudden

ACTIVITY OF THE INTELLECT AND HEART!

"Today, thee," you feel instinctively; "tomorrow, me." Ought Jeanie Deans to have told the truth at the risk of a sister's life? Ought great-aunt Dorothy, when the British demanded of her the direction of your grandfather's flight——but there is no need to particularize; it is the same old question: May one deceive an enemy? Is it wrong to lie to an assassin? In short, may one depart from the truth under "peculiar circumstances"? A scene which embodies one of these great moral questions is certain to have power over the multitude. As to the moral effect of the answer given by this scene, one is not so certain; but its dramatic effect is very great. Just here an interesting query arises: A thin, Gallic voice from the seat in front declares that the speaker saw this play in Paris forty years ago. If the dates of the American editions of Victor Hugo's great work are reliable, "Les Miserables" did not appear till near 1860. But this scene instantly recalls the memorable chapter where Jean Valjean hides in the chamber of Sister Simplice, the nun, who had never told a lie, and the "No!" by which she saves a life. It is difficult to believe that the one was not suggested by the other, so much do the motives and the details resemble each other. Does the credit of the conception belong to the playwright or the novelist?

Turning from the play itself to the

MANNER OF ITS RENDERING HERE,

the latter suggests a comparison of the French stage with ours, which has a good many points of interest. The costumes are good,—that of *Jacques* is excellent, and *Henriette's* is very effective. That of the *Comtesse de Linieres* is not so successful. The American actress who reproduces and dresses this part has but an imperfect conception of the immense capabilities of her role, which is one of the strongest in a French dramatist's repertoire: a woman past middle life, still retaining beauty and the faint haze of romance which belongs to the season of "St. Martin's summer," is a personage on whom the French modiste, poet, dramatist, and novelist, delight to exhaust themselves, knowing that its possibilities are infinite. For French life, unlike American, is the apotheosis of middle age. To be young in France (unless one be artist) is to be mute, repressed, obscure. In middle life, social prominence and individual devotion reward talent and beauty in women, as official honor and public distinction do ability in men. A woman subject to a nameless melancholy, which baffles and stimulates the devotion of a noble husband, is a role which affords wide possibilities to an actress. Nor is the *Comte de Linieres* by any means up to the standard of a French official of high rank. More than any other country, France has embalmed the

SPIRIT OF THE OLD ROMAN EMPIRE,—

the spirit which evokes order from system and details, and grandeur from forms and ceremonies. As a citizen, a voter, the Gaul is often eccentric, spasmodic, but, as an official, he is superb. From the Minister of Police to the soldier and lowest subordinates, the official machinery of the play produces an effect very feeble in comparison with that which a French audience will demand from it, to say nothing of certain little incongruities, such as the passage along the Paris streets of the highest executive of the Police, a noble also, in full evening dress, attended by a squad of soldiers; and this, not in some public emergency, not to surprise some traitor to the Crown, but simply to arrest an obscure orphan suspected of matrimonial designs upon a family-connection,—a scene whose manifest improbability is one of those slight matters which throw an air of unreality over the whole.

If Bel Air is a fair representation of what the French nobles of the pre-Revolutionary era could do in the way of night-enchantments, it must be confessed that they have been much surpassed by their descendants of the Second Empire. The scenery here, and in the scene introducing the famous Pont Neuf, is quite inadequate; the latter is crowded, and fails in perspective and what might be called "vista," and so fails to produce the imposing effect possible to loneliness in a famed locality of Paris after midnight. It might also be suggested that the *Marquis de Presles* and his companions, together with the *Comte* and *Comptesse de Linieres*, are supposed to be representatives of the Faubourg St. Germain,—a society whose existence, history, and relics, demonstrate the overwhelming power in the world of all that is included in the word "*Manner*." "Words?" says Wendell Phillips,

"WORDS RULE THE WORLD."

To his knowledge and command of the whole armory of speech, the art of concealing, suggesting, imposing, and commanding, by words, aided by the infinite resources of gesture and bearing, the noble of the old regime owed in great part his sway in the old France, and his remnant of influence in the new. In view of this, it might be remarked that, on the part of the nobles of the play, a stricter attention to the details of the manner, and to the peculiarities of French speech and habit in good society, would greatly contribute to the perfection of their roles, and that, without it, a perceptible element of the comic is inevitable in some of them. "Markeel Markee!" bawled loudly from the various parts of a banqueting-room, involuntarily provokes a smile in a representation of circles where Address is an art carried to perfection; where the simple "Monsieur" and "Madame" are made the vehicle of infinite gradations of deference or homage; and where even strong passion or close familiarity rarely dispenses with the graceful "Monsieur le Marquis," "Monsieur le Chevalier."

Nor have the toilettes of the ladies of Bel Air quite

THE "AIR DISTINGUE"

which we should be pleased to see in them," as Mrs. Potiphar would say. It is too much the idea among actresses, as it is among ladies of our common American life, that excellent dressing is a matter of great expense. The notion is perhaps drawn from certain public performers whose elaborate wardrobes constitute their sole claim to the title of actress. But style, appropriateness, artistic effect, are not dependent upon costliness. A French modiste will fashion out of some rose-colored trumpery, whose value per yard cannot exceed a shilling of our money, a robe whose beauty is patent to the most unitiated beholder; and this art of producing great effects with simple materials is a lesson which our stage, not less than our private life, needs to acquire from the French. That is, in fact, the test of the artist,—to create, to make something out of nothing. In the roots of language, an artist is always a *worker*, as a poet is a *maker*. She who cannot walk a Queen except when the cost of her robe devours her income, will never rule on any stage.

The role of the *Chevalier de Vaudrey*, as played here, comes nearest to a just assumption of nobility. The actor has a fine face and bearing, and might pass for a Norman or Breton; but certainly resembles far more the English noble of our Colonial days, not only in feature, but in a certain blunt naturalness not at all Parisian.

In these summer days, when the great theatres are given over to sackcloth and ashes in the form of dust and darkness, or when the carpenter and house-painter usurp the domain of the actor, can we do better than preach ourselves a little homily on the theatre among us? to reflect a little on

ITS DEFECTS AND ITS POSSIBILITIES?

For the theatre, like the poor, we shall have always with us. If it has kept its ground through centuries, it will keep it still. For, in the history of most civilized nations, the order of development is ever the same: First, the story told—the Epic; second, the song sung—the Lyric poem; third, the deed performed—the Drama. Why has the world treated so differently these three forms of intellectual effort? The first and second, Church, State, and Society have united to honor; as to the third, mankind has come to be divided into two great classes. One of these shuns and decries it as a public enemy; and the other seeks it as children do sugar, but sustains oftener than defends it. And the latter class have the advantage in one respect,—the attraction that draws them to it is a natural and healthy one. The opponents of the theatre are compelled to fight Nature in avoiding it. To fight Nature is a grand thing when there is a necessity for it; it is a tremendous waste of force when no such necessity exists. What is there inherent in the principles of dramatic action which is injurious to morals? What is the meaning of the long chapter on "The Sympathetic Emotion of Virtue" in the works of the great metaphysicians? To see a good action done, they say, raises in me a sympathetic emotion which is pleasurable, and impels one to similar deeds. But to see a bad action rendered attractive, and to hear it applauded, how would it be with that? Nothing is plainer than that, as a good theatre would be a school of good morals as well as a relaxation, a bad theatre would be equally potent for evil. But he would not be esteemed a wise man who, possessing an admirable weapon, should throw it away because in wrong hands it would take the life of a sage as soon as that of an assassin.

But the strongest argument for the intelligent appreciation and elevation of the theatre is, that the touch of Nature upon which it is founded

INSURES ITS PERMANENCE AMONG US.

The question is not whether we shall have any theatre at all, but whether we shall have a theatre which is the constant auxiliary of good, or one which is the servant of evil. To become the first, it must obtain the appreciation, criticism, and attendance of the educated, intellectual, and moral classes—if, indeed, such people ever go in classes. To leave it to reflect the taste of the ignorant is to consent to its degradation.

The first need of the theatre in this country, therefore, is a better understanding of its true scope and position on the part of a large number of people who have long conscientiously, but ignorantly, opposed it. Its next great need is good plays. There is, of course, Shakspeare's great storehouse to draw from; but the practice of slurring over all the parts of plays which do not directly appertain to the role of one particular star makes them far less enjoyable and far more difficult of presentation than they would be if all the subordinate parts were given their proportionate value under one or two good performers,—leading, not eclipsing the rest. Do those who now hear Shakspeare once or twice a year, when with great exertion and greater expense they hasten to hear him rendered by some great foreign star, know what delightful evenings are possible to us once a week,—on the desert isle of "The Tempest," for instance, with a *Miranda* who possesses no higher gifts than youth and unaffectedness, and a well-bred *Ferdinand* of very moderate ability? Do many of us, to whom the soliloquies and speeches of the chief personages are somewhat hackneyed, often recall how charming is the by-play of citizens and soldiers in "Julius Cæsar," or think what vivid historic pictures might be produced by any stock company of average ability and resolution from that play or "Coriolanus?"

But, setting aside Shakspeare, we lack good plays, and so we go a-borrowing, chiefly from the French. And generally we

BORROW NOT AT ALL WISELY.

Why do our managers import "The Black Crook" in preference to the exquisite spectacle of "Cinderella"? Why are "Frou-Frou" and kindred distortions ten times chosen where we have once offered to us Scribe's "Fairy Fingers," instinct with the better spirit of our age, or Feuillet's "Romance of a Poor Young Man," which unites the best of the old and the new? The only suggestion which presents itself is, that, unable to rely upon the support of the better part of the community, the manager feels compelled to cater to the taste of the worse. Of plays which truly mirror the life and thought of the new and original society on this side the Atlantic, there are none in this country or Europe. The fertility of this unreaped field has tempted more than one French dramatist; but, so far, caricatures like Sardou's "Oncle Sam" are the only result. The new wine of our national life must be put into new bottles of native manufacture, but the makers have not yet appeared. Nevertheless, they seem not so far off when one thinks of Richard Wade and John Brent—creations of the most American of our writers. Except for its violation of the unities of Time and Place, how fine a drama would John Brent make! Wade and Brent are, in fact, what no stage of ours has yet presented,—genuine Americans of our best class,—"new birth of our new soil."

AS TO HISTORIC PLAYS OF NATIVE GROWTH,

it is the exclusive privilege and custom of Americans to greet with immoderate laughter the characteristic traits of our first great national figure; but the Washington of Cooper's "Spy," and of Thackeray's "Virginians," show what fascinating possibilities lie in this figure, stately enough for dramatic necessities, and individual enough for warm, human sympathy. It is even conceivable that the contemplation of this, and its companion-figures, among the snows of Trenton or Valley Forge, opposite the brilliant foil of Arnold, betrayed to dishonor by the very personal weaknesses which are the besetting sins of our Centennial Era, might prove as attractive, and certainly as profitable, to a certain class of embryo citizens as an evening with "Buffalo Bill" or "The Grand Duchess."

What our stage ought not to borrow from the French are its themes, customs, and incidents, alien to our traditions and injurious to our development. What it might acquire from its Gallic neighbor with the highest advantage to itself is the great Science of *Details*,—the value in great designs of *point* and *finish*, in the secrets of which the French dramatist and actor surpass all others.

But, however much we may learn from other nations, let us hope that we shall gradually acquire characteristics, excellencies, and, finally,

A DRAMA OF OUR OWN.

This will not be till we come to recognize the Drama as a not less legitimate form of Art than Painting, Poetry, Sculpture, or Music,—all of which, indeed, it includes. Not till the workmen of the profession understand that there is no high or low among true artists, but each is excellent as he fills his own niche. Lastly, not till the disappearance of ancient prejudice, aided by the actor himself, admits the dramatic artist to cordial and natural relations with Society, so that he shall no longer be compelled to form his manners in isolation, from conjecture or unreal abstractions, but shall take them warm and breathing from the best originals about him. So that it shall be no longer as it now, that the rarest figure to be found on any stage is the well-bred, unaffected lady or gentleman of our own day. Nor will such hopes and aspirations appear trivial to those who remember that it was a sage of the world's oldest Republic who said that "he knew no instrument better fitted to form a free people than the Theatre."

CHARLES LANDOR.

WAR AND OPIUM.

A Story Told by an Ex-Rebel.

"Lieutenant," said the Adjutant, "report to the Colonel at his quarters instantly."

"Stop, Adjutant! What's up?" asked the Lieutenant.

"Don't know, on honor," was the reply. "Gen. Gordon was here yesterday, and has just called again. The Colonel gave me the wink to step out. It's a big job, though, I'm thinking, and you are in it."

The young officer hastily uniformed and reported. The gray-headed Colonel met him at his tent door, closed it carefully, and, handing a stool, said in a low tone:

"This is a dark evening, my boy, and I have dark work for you. Gen. Gordon asked me yesterday, in our confidential interview, if I had an officer whose self-control and control over his men I could implicitly rely on in great danger. I said yes,—named you. He has just left here, and you will report at his headquarters at sunset for a most difficult role,—the command of an outlying picket. The enemy will certainly flank us to-night, and if he gets the position which our lack of reinforcements has hitherto prevented us assuming we will be subjected to disastrous retreat and certain loss. You take your life in your hand, my boy, but in a post of great honor. I have no fears. Get ready at once."

The young officer thanked his superior, returned to his tent, and, having carefully equipped himself, scribbled a few lines to his loved ones explaining matters, and praying them not to grieve if he fell,—he would fall bravely if at all,—and, besides, they knew life to him was a burden (how heavy, alas! only the opium-eater knows); and then having sealed the letter—indorsed "to be delivered if I fall"—he knelt down and committed himself and his all, unto Him who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth, and with whom there are no accidents.

The brave old Colonel showed only too plainly in throwing his own canteen of brandy over "the boy's" shoulders and nervously pushing him from his embrace that he feared it would be their last embrace on earth.

Jumping in an ambulance the Lieutenant soon saluted Gen. Gordon, received his orders, and at the appointed hour, 10 p. m., was safe in command of the picket force. Two hours after, whilst on the round, he felt the time had now come to strengthen himself with a customary dose of morphine—nay, a double dose. He unbottoned his coat and felt for it. Oh, horror of horrors! in his haste he had come off and left the morphine in his valise! He saw that he was ruined, undone, and his disgrace inevitable. What should he do? Heavens! the tortures of that hour! A moment's reflection—he knows it will take one hour for the opium to produce effect; that in one hour, without it, his voice, now clear, encouraging, commanding, would be as shrill and creaky as that of an old woman ripe for the grave, and as wholly unfitted for command. But one course is left, thought he—throw up the sponge and make a full expose. "To the rear," cried he to a Corporal; "to the rear quickly, and tell Maj. P. to meet me at 'the centre' in fifteen minutes."

Maj. P. and the trembling Lieutenant meet.

"Major," he whispers, "you must relieve me, and at once. I am sick—very ill."

"Relieve you, Lieutenant," responded the brave Major, sternly, "relieve you, sir—never. Sick?—the devil! Grin and bear it; be a man. Retire now and you are eternally disgraced—the stigma 'coward' ever yours, and you know it. You astound me beyond measure, and unless you cover yourself with glory to-night, as we all believe, I shall have you arrested and tried—you know of what."

"Major!" shrieked the whisper back; "stop—listen! I am a confirmed opium-eater; I left my morphine in my tent,—forgot it,—and am now suffering for the internal drug."

Maj. P. sprung from his horse in an instant. "Will crude opium do you?" he asked.

"Yes; I can make it answer."

He pulled out a half a pound of the crude stuff from oil silk, and cut off a big hunk.

"*Et tu, Brute*, Major?"

"Yes," he responded. "I use it too, and know how to sympathize with you. With it we are devils in cool courage—without it, cringing vassals. God help us! You will do now, I know."

And the young officer did "do." Two hours after the advance guard of the enemy was strongly repulsed. The foe saw he had been betrayed—that the Rebs were prepared for him, and after a hot fire, sullenly retired, and the Confederates, instead of retreating, advanced at daylight next morning.

"Tramp! Tramp!! Tramp!!!"

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

He was travel-stained and weary, and his eyes had a far-off wistful look, as though he knew that rest was not for him below, let his tired heart crave it never so much. And as he humbly asked the lady of the house for a morsel of food, his venerable appearance and evident want aroused all her womanly generosity, and she presently set the poor tramp down to the remains of the family dinner.

"Poor old man," she murmured sympathetically, as she saw him lean back in his chair, leaving his food untouched on his plate—"he is too weary to eat,"—and she asked him if he felt ill.

"Not exackly, mum," was the answer in humble voice,—"but mos' people cooks the roast beef till its overdone, an' overdone beef don't gen'lly agree with me."

"Y' hav'nt got any Wooster sauce have ye?"—continued the mendicant—"I mos' gen'lly use it when beef ain't cooked to suit me."

Unfortunately, the house of McCormick was out of "Wooster sauce," but Mrs. McC. brought the mustard and a plate of nice pickles, observing with the faintest trace of sarcasm in her tones that if she'd know that he was coming she'd have looked out for something better.

"Oh, I ain't very pertick'ler mum,"—said the old man, as he helped himself to another spoonful of gravy and a cucumber pickle,—"on'y I jes' happ'n'd to mention it, 'cos where there ain't no pie nor nothin' sweet for desert, overdone roast beef's more like to disagree with me,"—and the meekness in the vagrant's wrinkled face was touching in the extreme, as he looked [illegible] bly around the table, as though his former [illegible] might have overlooked the luxuries of [illegible] stance spoke.

But Mrs. McC. was rather too far [illegible] speechless indignation to frame a [illegible] one with swer, and so the weary old man, [illegible] suitable an- ful sigh, went on eating, and dev[illegible] th a mourn- singular and wonderful appetit[illegible] eloped a most gradually appeased as the 4-pou[illegible] which was was reduced to a more shapele[illegible] piece of beef the last boiled potato had [illegible] fragment, and dish. [illegible] anished from the

"I hope you've made a [illegible] dinner," ejaculated Mrs. McC., in a fine irony.

"Wa'l, yes'm; I've ea[illegible] wuss wittals," said the old mendicant, with de[illegible] p humility, as he pushed his chair back from th[illegible] table, and appeared to seek something on the [illegible] floor.

"What is it you're [illegible] a lookin' for?" demanded Mrs. McC., with a [illegible] snap in her voice that reminded one of the slam[illegible] ming down of the lid of a chest.

"Nothin', m[illegible] m—that is, nothing partick'ler; I didn't see [illegible] napkin, an' thought I might a' dropped it—"

But he never finished his speech, and five seconds later his white locks vanished through the doorway with amazing celerity, and an infuriated female with a mop followed so closely behind that he got fully a half mile from the house before pursuit ceased and he was able to light his cigar.

IMMIGRANTS FROM CHINA.

One Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Received in Thirteen Years—Large Increase Expected This Year.

San Francisco Bulletin, July 15.

The number of Chinese immigrants who have arrived during the past three years is largely in excess of the arrivals from the same source during any previous corresponding period, and, according to authentic advices, the number that will arrive within the ensuing year will far exceed that of any year yet past. Every steamer and sail vessel sailing for this port from the Orient is now taxed to its utmost capacity by this class of immigrants, and although the accommodations are greater than at any time gone by, only an infinitesimal proportion of those desiring to come to these shores can be accommodated. The majority of these immigrants belong to the lowest classes, and their condition is little better than that of slaves. The steamer Great Republic arrived yesterday with 943 of these people. Two more steamers from China will arrive this month.

In addition to the arrivals by the Great Republic, the steamer China has arrived within a fortnight with 976 Chinese; the ship Avonmore, 438; ship Atlantic, 383; ship Her Royal Highness, 20, and the bark William H. Besse brought 417. The following tabular statement shows the number of Chinese immigrants who have arrived during the past thirteen years:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1862-63	5,407	87	5,494
1863-64	5,182	...	5,182
1864-65	3,309	175	3,484
1865-66	1,495	1	1,496
1866-67	3,352	...	3,352
1867-68	6,607	43	6,650
1868-69	11,124	951	12,075
1869-70	13,023	1,085	14,108
1870-71	6,068	339	6,407
1871-72	6,422	146	6,568
1872-73	18,529	839	19,368
1873-74	12,941	132	13,073
1874-75	15,433	374	15,807
Total	108,902	4,172	113,074

During the years 1863-64 and 1866-67 no Chinese females came to this coast, and only one arrived during 1865-66. The greatest number of Chinese arriving in any one year since 1862-63 was 19,368 in 1872-73. The number of Chinese who have departed during the same period is comparatively small, but cannot be definitely stated. The Chinese on their arrival here are carted to the Chinese quarters, where they are taken in charge by the six companies until they can be distributed in lots here and there, as the opportunity for contract labor may permit.

How Many Words Does a Writer Use?

New York Tribune.

Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the United States Naval Observatory, sent a paper, which was read before the meeting. It discussed the question of the number of words used in speaking and writing by individuals, and was called forth by an estimate of the Hon. George P. Marsh as to the number of words in Shakspeare's vocabulary, and in that of other writers. Mr. Marsh has made the statement that an intelligent man will use in speaking and writing less than 10,000 words. Prof. Holden made a count of the number of words beginning with each letter of the alphabet, and noted the order of frequency of initial letters in Webster's Dictionary. He found the latter as follows:

S, C, P, A, D, R, B, T, F, M, I, E, H, L, G, U, W, O, V, N, J, Q, K, Y, Z, X.

He then proceeded to ascertain the average number of words in the dictionary per page. Then he counted out the words which he himself was accustomed to use in speaking or writing on several pages for each initial letter; and from an average thus obtained he estimated that his own vocabulary was 33,456 words. High as this is, he cannot see the way to reduce it materially. A friend in the Patent-Office, Mr. Farquhar, Assistant Librarian, tested his own writing, and concluded that he must have a still larger vocabulary. Prof. Whitney, of Yale, has written to say that he cannot see why the method should not give correct results. From Mrs. Clark's Concordance of Shakspeare (with the important omission of all verbs spelled like nouns) by a similar process Prof. Holden finds Shakspeare's vocabulary 24,000 words. Milton, in his poems, is found to use 17,377 words; in his prose a much greater number is probable. In the English Bible there are only 7,209 words, exclusive of proper names. In Bosworth's Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon there are 11,913 words; in Dr. John Camden Hotten's Dictionary of Slang, 10,000 words. The wide difference between most of these estimates and those of the Hon. George P. Marsh has called out a letter from the latter, in which he claims that he used the word "word" in the sense in which all philologists would agree in employing it—i. e., he took only the simple stem, and not the inflected forms. Thus, while Prof. Holden counted lover, loveless, and lovely as three words, Mr. Marsh counted them as only one. Prof. Holden concludes that a vocabulary of 30,000 words is not unusual among writers.

In the debate which followed, Prof. March declared that he regarded Mr. Marsh as right in his estimates, and in his way of making them. He, Prof. March, thought that the writers who were the most skilled in the use of language were not among the largest users of words. Great success in works of literature was won by making things apparent to a large circle of cultivated readers. The necessity of making himself easily understood compels such a writer to employ familiar words. A part of Shakspeare's art was in putting common words in such new connections that the phrases became idioms, but manifestly strange words could only rarely meet this purpose. The touch of nature which makes all mankind kin is—in using language—simplicity. It is due to this necessity that Milton's poetry has a smaller vocabulary than his prose.

Railroad Across the Atlantic.

New York Express.

A railroad across the Atlantic is on the list of possibilities for the future achievement of science. Many years ago a civil engineer read a paper before the French Academy suggesting sub-marine railways. His theory was that at a certain depth of the ocean—a hundred fathoms or more—far below any agitation from surface storms, the water is of such density that nothing in tubular form, whatever the weight, can possibly sink. Having thus made a foundation in the very bowels of old Neptune, he proposed to sink a continuous line of immense iron tubes—after the manner of the recent cable laying—in which a double track railway could be laid between Cape Clear, Ireland, and Cape Race, Newfoundland, and thus trains go booming through, to the consternation of the sea-serpent and the mortal terror of the big and little fishes. The only really serious objection to his project that the engineer of this deep-sea scheme could then see, was the suffocating effects of the smoke from the locomotives; and, if this could be overcome, then the grand oceanic railway only required the necessary construction capital to enter upon its career of "successful experiment," which he duly figured out upon the profits of the ample traffic between the two worlds. Now, the aforesaid "scientific objection" has already disappeared in the smoke-consuming engine of modern invention, to say nothing of the "Keely motor." Can the capital question be as easily solved? Who will form the company, and who will take the s[illegible]?

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR WESTERN-av.—2 two-story-and-basement brick houses only $—,000 each.
On Congress Park:
1 two-story-and-basement brick house; only $3,000.
2 two-story-and-basement houses; $3,500 each.
1 two-story and basement, corner Harrison-st. and Park; $4,000.
On Campbell-av.:
3 two-story brick octagon-front houses; $4,000 each.
1 two-story-and-basement, 9 rooms; $4,000.
1 two story frame; only $3,000.
No. 2 Campbell Park, brick dwelling; $5,000.
No. 18 Campbell Park, brick dwelling; $4,000.
We can make prices and terms to suit all. Apply at 125 Dearborn-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THREE NEW dwellings, 2-story, basement and mansard roof, on Calumet-av.
Three new 2-story and basement bricks, on Winchester-av., corner of Van Buren-st.
608 West Jackson-st., large lot near Ashland-av.
735 West Lake-st., cottage, business property.
24 lots near Lawndale.
Four new cottages and lots at Normal Station.
10 lots on Egan-av., a special bargain.
20 lots at Lawndale; two houses at Lawndale; also 10 acre blocks at Washington Heights and at Hinsdale; also other property, both city and suburban.
BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—99 FEET FRONT ON COTTAGE Grove-av., corner of Twenty-sixth-st., with buildings, at a bargain. Lots on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., very cheap. Lots in Austin, 3¼ miles west of city limits, $120 per foot. Good farming lands in Jefferson County, Ill., $5.50 per acre. SCHRADER BROS., 91 Madison-st., near Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS OUTSIDE THE FIRE limits, on Seminary-av., close to the Lincoln-av. street cars; fine improvements on this block. Will be sold by the owner at a sacrifice. No. 276 State-st., in crockery store.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL PURCHASE BUSINESS property worth $4,000, on one of the best business streets in the city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—PREMISES NO. 1000 MICHIGAN-AV. Will sell the lot for what it will bring, and throw the improvements thereon in, being a house of 11 rooms, just renovated. This will make a comfortable home. Several hundred feet on South Park, Calumet, and Prairie-avs., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., at half-price. As all the above property is unincumbered, I will sell for cash or on long time. NELSON THOMASSON, 120 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE—100x200 or less on Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st.; 300 feet or less on Woodlawn, near station and South Park; 1½ acres on Halsted-st., north of Graceland-av., a splendid neighborhood. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 88 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THAT VALUABLE property 755 and 757 Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st., 77 ft front; will be divided if desired. JOEL BIGELOW, Room 1, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE PRINCIPAL JOBBING centre—A five-story and basement iron and stone front building, steam elevator, etc.; rented for $10,000 yearly. Address W 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A NEW BRICK store, basement, dwelling above, now rented for five years at $50 per month; with a ten years' lease of ground, with privilege of buying same at any time. Inquire at 1363 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES WITH DWELLING over; one for $4,000, rents for $1,500; one for $2,000, rents for $1,100; for cash and time. Address Z 326 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD NEW house and lot on South Side. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—172 FEET SOUTHeast corner Ogden-av. and Harrison-st. HARRISON & WEEKS.

FOR SALE—170 ACRES NEAR NORWOOD.
24 or 48 feet on Warren-av., west of Oakley-st.
100x125 on southeast corner Van Buren and Robey-sts.
21x71 on North Pearson-st., north of Water-Works.
25 or 75 feet by 186, on Madison-st., east of Ashland-av.
150 feet on West Lake-st., corner Yager, at $40 per foot.
GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SUBDIVISION OF 11,000 feet, well located. Will retail at once. Only $5,000 cash; balance in five payments, from 2 to 7 years, 8 per cent. A fortune for a live man. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE—NO. 275 Dayton-st. If you want a home now is your chance, as I will sell for small cash and monthly payments. See owner on premises. Must sell this week at some price.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ILLINOIS OR Iowa farms, two houses and lots near Lincoln Park. Apply or address No. 7 and 9 West Randolph-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, DINING-room on main floor, corner South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st., $18,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—990 PRAIRIE-AV., $20,000 CASH. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE OFFERS on 100 or 200 feet on South Park, running through to Calumet-av., north of Fifty-fifth-st.; being a choice corner; one-third cash in time. Address P 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CENTRALly located. Lots or blocks in the Uhlich tract, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts.; easy terms to parties wishing to build or invest. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 96 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, will be sold cheap for cash, or will take part trade in city lots. Call on owner, 1177 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CAN BUY 96 feet on one of the avenues south at very low figures on 3 years' time. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house and lot, West Side; half cash, balance long time, or trade Italian marble works. OWNERS, 117 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—78X180 FEET EAST FRONT ON ASHland-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. HARRISON & WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—60 FEET on Van Buren-st., west of Desplaines.
30 feet on Canal-st., north of Adams.
House and lot on Evans-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
4 lots in Norwood Park.
House and lot No. 74 Finnell-st.
House and lot No. 110 Arnold-st.
WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney-at-Law, Room 38 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$2,500—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGES and lots on Park-av., just west of the railroad; will take pianos or carriages as first payment, balance monthly.
$5,000—Small payments down; 10-room houses, and lots 25x180, east front, on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st. Decided bargains.
$3,000—10-room house, and lot 65x125, on Haines-st. and Archer-av.
$1,500—Lot 25x119 on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin. Bargain.
T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET CORNER BISHOP-COURT and Madison-st. Very cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 NEW DWELLINGS, WITH ALL modern improvements, on best part of Indiana-av.; can be had very cheap; must be sold. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES WEST SIDE, near Robey-st., Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Will take other property in part payment. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 376 Michigan-av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, 205 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40X50, CORNER MONROE-ST. and Fifth-av. CHASE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st., 49x160 feet; this is a splendid corner and will be sold at a sacrifice; title perfect. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X150 FEET ON ILLINOIS-ST., EAST of Pine-st. C. C. THAYER & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON LEASED LAND; $400 each. A big bargain. 43 Northwestern-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 835 PRAIRIE-av., or will exchange for house on West Side. Inquire of J. GOGGIN, 37 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID block of marble-front houses on South or West Side; well located, streets paved, etc., for country property. J. C. McCORD, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT INSIDE of city limits—A first-class family carriage worth $800. Apply to D. B. ABRAHAMS, 55 Halsted, Livery stable.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling with all conveniencies, on West Monroe-st. Can be bought on monthly payments at an ordinary rental. Address V 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PIECE OF GROUND IN the city for wood and coal or manufacturing business. Has railroad tracks. Also 2 lots at Norwood Park. All to be sold at sacrifices and easy terms. Address M. KENNEDY, No. 9 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON the North and West Sides of the river. Address Q 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 222 BISSELL-ST., CORNER Sophia-st., two-story and basement brick house and barn; ten rooms, all modern improvements; lot 25x125; price, $4,500. Address 211 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS; kitchen and dining-room on first floor. Apply at building 584 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, TWO LOTS, stores with dwellings, Lake-st.; two brick stores, State-st.; home and four lots, River Park; twenty-eight lots, Irving Park; excellent lands in Wisconsin and Arkansas; trade only with owners. J. F. LATSHAW, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—NO. 220 BISSELL-ST.: FIRST-CLASS cottage with basement and barn; lot 25x125; price, $3,500, if taken within ten days. Address 211 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—A STORE IN THE best business part of the city, all well rented; will pay a large per cent on the investment; $7,000 cash, and assume balance. This is a rare chance. Address the owner, W 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50X125, OR 100X125 FEET PRAIRIE-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front, $85 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTIETH, a good brick house and lot 25x125. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON INDIANA-AV., inside and corner lots, 25 or 50 feet front; Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., JUST WEST OF city limits, two acres at a decided bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS—ALL furnished, with lease of two years, and longer, if wanted for $350. Inquire at 124 Newberry-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—WELL-BUILT house of nine rooms, with barn and two lots, each 25x125 feet, at a great bargain for cash; or will exchange for unincumbered real estate. Principal address V 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., near Centre-av., that cost me $2,800 cash. Will take $600 cash for it. It is incumbered for $1,800. Address V 18, Tribune office, three days.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAR LOTS AT ENGLEwood, South Chicago, South Lawn, and Thornton, on monthly payments at $5 per month. W. C. BASKIN, No. 167 Washington-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE LAND AT ENGLEwood, and on Pavilion (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard. C. W. MILLER, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AND COTTAGE, CLOSE to station, 50 minutes' ride. Choice ground for gardens and poultry; on river and grove; $1,000. $500 cash, balance three years. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE AND LOT on School-st., near Sixty-first, $1,600; less than its value. Apply immediately to WILCE & TRASK, 141 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,000—A GOOD 7-ROOM COTTAGE and lot at Evanston, $100 down, and $15 monthly.
2 lots and unfinished cottage with a good cellar at Park Ridge, $850, with $100 down, and $10 monthly for balance.
New 13-room 2-story house on brick foundation, and two lots at Park Ridge, $3,500, $300 cash, balance to suit.
6-room cottage and 3 lots, at Glencoe, $700; only $100 down and $15 monthly; has a good cellar and well.
$1,000 will buy a new 7-room cottage and two lots at Desplaines, $100 down and $15 monthly for balance; a good piano taken towards one of the above places. Show them free. IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, handy to steam cars, only one block from Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard. S 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT CRAWFORD (first station west of city limits on the C., B. & Q. R. R.), at low rate and long time. Call and see us. CRAWFORD BROS., Office 80 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT $300, $65 DOWN, $4 monthly; 4 acres and cottage, $575, $100 down, $8 monthly, at Hobart, population 1,500, 32 miles, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 87, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT SOUTH CHICAGO, house and lot; lot 25x140, situated on Green Bay-av. Address the owner, S. MAHNGREN, South Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—TO TRADING MEN AND SPECULators: Lots near manufactories on the Calumet River at $10 to $25 each, unincumbered; abstracts, plats, and handbills free. Country travelers and traders make big money handling them. Agents wanted. Address T 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT KENWOOD, NEAR depot; fine grove on them. Will sell at decided bargain. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND cottages. Terms to suit. Monthly payment, if desired. Are in finest portion of town, near depots, churches, and schools; cheap commutations. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GEM OF A PLACE FOR A small family; 90x137 feet, on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-second-st. The nicest cottage in Hyde Park; kitchen, servants' bed-room, pantry, frost-proof cellar, furnace and fuel-room, and closets in basement; parlor, living-room, china-closet, bed-room, bath-room, closet, and hall on the principal floor; two bed-rooms and closets on the second floor; furnace heat and hot and cold water all over the house, mantels, etc., to make one of the most desirable of places; also a small barn. Easy terms. I built it for my own house. E. S. JENISON, architect, 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, BELOW SOUTH Chicago, at a great bargain to retail. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE ONE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL gothic and Swiss houses, on brick basements, at the Normal School, in time for the next term; the easiest kind of terms. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LOT IN LAWNdale, 50 feet, east front, cheap for cash. Apply to A. SALISBURY, corner of Union and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PART TRADE—2 NEW HOUSES AND large lots in Englewood at bottom prices. Small payment down. BUDD, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HIGH LOTS (PART grove), 50x185, at reduced prices, near Washington Heights crossing; improved neighborhood. Terms, $10 cash and $10 per month. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLARENDON HILLS, A FEW elegant building lots, in the very choicest locations, in this pleasant suburb, having fine southern and eastern aspects, and affording splendid views of the finest scenery around Chicago. Unsurpassed advantages are found here, together with all the comforts of city life. The property is shown to intending purchasers any day, free of expense, on application to CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A DESIRABLE AND pleasant home at less than its value, we have it for sale at Clarendon Hills. New house and large lot, abundant drainage, and excellent water. Parties wanting a home come and see us, and we will show you the property. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBDIVISION OF 48 LOTS AT $185 each. These lots are near the east division of the South Park, and three blocks from the depot. OWNER, 90 Market-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSE AND LOT, finely located; cheap and easy terms. Will exchange. J. MATTESON, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR GARDEN AND POULTRY, 1 TO 10 acres on river, handy to depot; 50 minutes' ride. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE RESIDENCE PROPerty. Have list of the best north of Chicago. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY NICE LOTS AT PARK Ridge; excellent location, or will exchange for new furniture. RANDALL & BROWN, No. 7 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—4 LOTS INDIAN Ridge subdivision, Sec. 19, South Chicago. Want money. Room 8, 123 Dearborn-st. TIRRELL.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE ON JUDSON-av., Evanston. Will take smaller house in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—80 ACRES NEAR Blue Island and Washington Heights. C. C. THAYER & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BAXTER'S SUBDIVISION, Lake View, on Sheffield, Racine, and other streets, near Belmont-av. Beautiful lots and price low. Terms one-fourth cash, balance time. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACT—FROM 6 TO 40 ACRES near Blue Island and South Lawn; very low prices. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES VALuable coal land near Braidwood, Ill.; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for Chicago city property. For particulars address JOHN C. COCHRAN, 237 DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DAIRY FARM, 640 ACRES, well improved, living water, 54 miles northwest of Chicago, 1 mile from N. W. R. R., $35 per acre, small payment down. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—10 IMPROVED FARMS, WITH BEST of corn land and an abundance of water, situated in Iroquois and Ford Counties. Also 1,500 acres unimproved prairie land, best of corn land, situated in Vermilion and Champaign Counties, Ill. Send for list of lands and prices. JAMES MIX, Kankakee City, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 STOCK FARM OF 160 ACRES, 26 miles from city. Apply to KATE PETERSON, 334 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FARM AND HOTEL—40 ACRES ON Fox River, Kenosha County, Wis., 80 rods from Silver Lake, near depot and village; 250 bearing apple trees; small fruits. House 20 rooms; first rate boating and fishing. Well situated for summer boarding-house. $3,400, half cash; land and crops worth larger sum. JOSIAH BOND, Room 7, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN ILLINOIS, 5,000 ACRES WILD land at $5.50; 2,000 acres cultivated at $10 per acre. For further information apply to JOHN N. WHEELER, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LYCEUM HALL Building, two brick houses, Richmond, Ind.; 4-story brick house on North Side, 100x150, with house of 12 rooms on Madison-av., near Hyde Park Church, all in first-class order. JOHN W. FREE, 179 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE NUMBER of improved farms in different States; will sell at low prices, or exchange for unincumbered city property. GRIFFIN & LEWIS, Room 9 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50,000 ACRES OF Illinois and Iowa lands; will sell or exchange, either in small or large tracts. GRIFFIN & LEWIS, 154 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OVER 300 FARMS, located and improved to suit every one. Full particulars with J. G. HUSZAGH, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARMS—320 acres in Iroquois Co., Ill.; over 200 acres now in corn, 1,000 apple trees, &c; 80 acres in McHenry Co.; 160 and 200 in Cook Co.; 150 in Kane Co.; also nearly 100 other farms, size and location to suit all. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 6 Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO OR other property, saw-mill at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, with 104 acres of land on the line of the proposed Chippewa Valley Railroad, adjoining city limits; five dwelling-houses, piers, booms, sorting works, and all needful appliances, is offered at a price and upon conditions which will, within five years, assure the independence of a purchaser of ordinary sagacity and energy. BOGUE & HYDE, Real Estate Agents, 186 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SCHOOL SITES OF from 150 to 200 feet front, by a depth of not less than 125 feet, as follows: in the vicinity of Halsted and Twenty-sixth-sts.; in the vicinity of Centre-av. and Twelfth-st.; and in the vicinity of Centre-av. and Nineteenth-st. See advertisement in the Inter-Ocean and Staats-Zeitung, or apply to the Clerk of the Board of Education, 85 Fifth-av.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR Wabash-av. property, north of Eighteenth-st., if offered at a bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—A DOUBLE LOT ON WEST SIDE, BEtween Leavitt and Throop-sts., and Washington and Van Buren-sts., and a small brick or stone house erected on same this summer. Payments for above to be made at rate of $1,000 per year, payable monthly or quarterly. Any one desiring to sell as above, address S 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO THE FARMERS—I WANT ABOUT 30 farms, improved or good farming lands, in these States: Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, or Kansas, worth from $2,000 to $50,000. I have Chicago property, improved and unimproved, houses and lots, and business property to exchange. Please send full description and particulars. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—100 FEET OF FRONTAGE, ON A CORner, within two blocks of the University Building. Give description, terms, amount of incumbrance, if any, &c. Address N 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE WITH ABOUT 10 ROOMS, ON West Side, clear, for which I will pay cash, groceries, and real estate, clear; give exact location of property. Address X 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS ONLY, 20 FEET, West Side, between Canal, Peoria, Van Buren, and Kinzie-sts., corner of street or alley preferred; give price and terms. Address X 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of hardware, stoves, table and pocket cutlery, silver-plated and Britannia ware, etc., new, and in saleable condition; also, lease of store in desirable location. On account of ill health, I offer in exchange for unincumbered real estate and some cash. Address P 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 OR 80 FEET ON Park, Washington, or Warren-avs., between Leavitt and Wood-sts., unimproved, for cash. Must be very cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OR CASH AND EXchange, good improved and unimproved city and suburban property, farms, and unimproved lands. Owners intending their property in our care will receive special attention and square dealing. BROWN & CO., 198 Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—FOR CASH, HOUSE AND LOT BEtween Halsted-st. and Western-av., Lake and Harrison. State location and price. Address S 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED IOWA LANDS, small tracts preferred, for property here, unincumbered. Address O W, Republic Life Building, Room 5.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE not to cost over $4,000, for a home. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, or lot, near Western-av.; pay some cash, and assume; give price, size, and location. Address S, 250 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FARM. I HAVE AN INQUIRY FOR A good farm. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LOT, 50 FEET OR more, North Division. Will trade a No. 1 farm and assume some incumbrance. Address O 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOME IN CHICAGO OR SUBurbs, in exchange for secured notes, equity in fine cottage and lot, good suburban real estate; 46 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOT OR HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Side, in pleasant location. Address P. O. Box 524.

WANTED—A LOT, OR COTTAGE AND LOT, IN a good location, worth $1,000 to $2,500. Will make first payment in a fine horse, buggy, cutter, harness, and saddle, and some cash if desired. Address R 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Madison-st., between Western-av. and California-av. Will pay part cash, part in lots well located inside city limits or in Lake View. Z 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENT LOT ON THE SOUTH SIDE in good locality east of State-st., in exchange for carpenter or mason work. Call or address Room 63, Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—ELEGANT 3-STORY marble front house, with large grounds, on the northwest corner of Ashland-av. and Jackson-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, A pleasant brick cottage, with basement, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. House new last spring. Desire to rent it to a young married couple, without children, who will board myself, wife, and child 4 years old. Location, Indiana-av. south of Thirty-first-st. Address XXX, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW DWELLINGS IN first-class neighborhood, West Side, from $30 and upwards. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—312½ FULTON-ST., 2-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, in good order, only $25 per month, and furnished rooms for $2 per week; unfurnished rooms only $1 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, 208 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 800 WABASH-AV., NEAR Eighteenth-st., 10 rooms, with furnace and modern improvements; all in good order.

TO RENT—A NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRtieth-st., in good order. KESLER BROS., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—111 HOYNE-ST., A NEAT 8-ROOM BRICK, and large lot, all in good order, at low figures. Inquire of DRURY, 361 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—LOW, A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, IN good repair. Inquire of present occupant, No. 18 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE BRICK DWELLINGS, TOgether containing 34 rooms, in good location on South Side. Also, frame dwelling on Michigan-av. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house of 10 rooms in good repair; marble mantels, wash bowls, hot and cold water, bath and closet, &c. Apply at 271 Thirty-first-st., between State and Wabash.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 856 WENTWORTH-av. Inquire next door north or of D. H. DICKINSON, 310 North Water-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses on South Side. All modern improvements. Apply to M. G. TOWNSEND, 177 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; on Wabash-av., 15 minutes walk from Court-House. Will take rent in board. Address Q 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST BRIE-st., near Robey, or will sell on easy monthly payments. ARZA CRANE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1400 INDIANA-AV., 8 rooms; good barn, if desired. Rent low to good tenant. Inquire next house north.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick, $15 to $20 per month. Office hours 1 to 3 p. m. D. K. CARTER, 157 Washington-st.

TO REN—610 VAN BUREN-ST., NEWLY PAINTED and calcimined; good furnace; everything nice as new. HARRISON & WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE; in first-class repair; at very low rent to good party. HUNTING & CO., Room 1, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—1459 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER THIRTY-second-st.; 2-story and basement, octagon stone front; containing every modern improvement; cheap to good party. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 285 West Jackson-st., containing all modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to 40 West Chicago-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, $20 per month. Houses rented and rents collected for non-residents by BUDD, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 71 SOUTH WOOD-ST., SIX rooms, water, $18 per month. Apply at 692 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, A NO. 1 NINE-ROOM house; fine location for boarders if desired; on avenue. Apply at drug store corner Lake-st. and Western-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES OF 9 rooms on brick basements, water, etc., on Indiana-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
325 South Park-av., 2-story and basement house, $25 per month; suitable for two families.
Inquire at Room 6 Methodist Church Block 12 to 1 o'clock, or at 112 South Park-av. evening.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL, PARTLY FURnished; also floor for housekeeping; marble-front store cheap. N. S. GROW, 521 Madison-st.

TO RENT—50 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick; 879 Wabash-av., fine brick with large stable. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON STATE-ST., NEAR limits, lake water, $15. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—410 DAYTON-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-av., or will sell on easy payments. ARZA CRANE, Room 5, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE ON TWENTY-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; modern improvements. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, GROVELAND court, just painted and calcimined; cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGES AT Northwestern Car-shops, only 2 miles from city limits, fare only 5 cents, at $10 per month. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE A GOOD 9-ROOM BRICK house containing all modern improvements, well furnished throughout, in fine location on West Side, one block from street cars, that I would like to rent until 1st of May to a desirable party, without small children, for board for myself and wife. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, together or single, furnished or unfurnished; also furnished basement, complete for housekeeping; private family. 857½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS OF 4 ROOMS EACH in a new stone-front house with modern improvements, gas, water, etc., 114 West Polk-st., for $10 and $12 per month. Apply to JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED ROOMS AT 1274 Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; will rent them low, single or in suites.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE BEST SUITES OF ROOMS on the West Side for housekeeping, with closets, water, and gas, in stone-front building, 638 West Lake-st. J. D. WEBER, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, $25 PER month, at 810 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1006 WEST ADAMS-ST., BEtween Campbell and Western-avs. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—BY E. MARKS, NO. 145 WEST Twelfth-st.—House of 12 rooms, and suites of rooms for housekeeping; all in perfect order, and good location for business. Rent low to good tenants.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, WATER AND closets, 242 Walnut-st. Apply at 87 Walnut-st. $20 per month.

TO RENT—BASEMENT COTTAGE NO. 700 WEST Madison-st.; 8 rooms, water, gas; $27 per month. Apply at 692 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—29 GROVELAND PARK—NICE HOUSE, with modern improvements; one of the finest locations in the city; full view of lake. Apply on premises, or at 125 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, EIGHT rooms; water up-stairs; suitable for two small families. 1021 Adams-st.; $25 per month till May 1.

TO RENT—83 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of seven rooms in good repair; rent, $30. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON NAPOLEON-PLACE, WEST OF Hanover-st., cottage of four rooms. Apply to WM LORIMER, 120 same street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE CHEAP TO party taking good care of same during absence of the owner. Address immediately R 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 3 ROOMS IN rear of 509 North Clark-st. Inquire in front house.

TO RENT—NO. 175 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.; WILL rent part of it. E. S. DREYER, 72 South Dearborn.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NEAR LINCOLN Park, 10 rooms, water, gas, and bath; nice residence; only $35. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES, WEST MONROE-st., near Hoyne; Sheldon-st., near Union Park; and North Side, on Indiana-st. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—5 ROOMS, $16; FURNISHED, $20; 3 rooms, $10. Inquire 619 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FIRST HOUSE ON NORTH SIDE of Lill-av., east of Lincoln, in Lake View, two blocks north of terminus of Lincoln-av. cars; 8 rooms, closets, etc.; newly finished; has not been occupied; pleasantly located; $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS; WATER, GAS, good yard; near Union Park. Apply at 583 West Washington-st., near Robey.

TO RENT—A GOOD 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH gas. 163 Twenty-fourth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; $25 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, $9 PER month. Also furnished front rooms, from $7 to $10. No. 173 East Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE AND TWO BARNS, well supplied with water, situated near cars and 'buses, at 185 West Kinzie-st. Will rent at prices to suit the parties. Inquire at De Forest House, 172 North Clark-st. J. MILLER.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 141 ABERDEEN-ST.; RENT, $17. Apply at 143 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—AT A LOW RATE TO A GOOD TENANT, a neat 1½-story 8-room cottage in a desirable locality, 1 block from street-cars and 20 minutes' ride from business. Inquire of CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE MARBLE FRONT DWELLing-house, near the corner of Throop and Van Buren-st.; contains all modern improvements; brick barn; rent to suit the times. Keys at 188 Sangamon-st. W. J. ONAHAN, 2?6 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, all modern improvements, until May next for $10 per month and board for self and wife. Splendid chance. 31 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., A NEW, PARtially furnished 14-room marble front house, with all modern improvements. Owner and family desire to board with parties renting. Address S 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, CHEAP; 6 ROOMS, closets, bath-room, buttry, marble mantels, etc. 267 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—44 UNION-AV., 2-story house of 8 rooms, gas, and lake water. F. B. HAMILTON, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD AND CHEAP houses and parts of houses on West and South Sides, at from $8 to $35. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 10 ROOMS, $25; 8 ROOMS $12; rooms in a first-class brick house cheap, South Side. W. K. WELLS, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES OF 4 ROOMS AND WATER, $8 to $12. Apply at 327 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A FIRST-class 10-room brick house, all modern improvements, brick barn; good neighborhood, and near two lines of cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with brick barn, large lot, cheap.
129 Twentieth-st., 2-story frame, large lot, all modern improvements, only $25.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, WITH BRICK basement, 10 rooms. Rent only $35 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ONE BLOCK FROM UNION Park, 24 rooms, modern improvements; will accommodate 25 boarders; rent paid in board. 49 Walnut-st., corner Paulina.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house 1075 West Monroe-st., low, by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RANT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 rooms, gas and water, to a responsible party. Owner will take board for rent. Apply at 112 Park-av.

TO RENT—EIGHT NEW 3 AND 4-STORY BRICK dwellings corner Wabash-av. and Peck-court, 10 and 13 rooms, to be completed about Sept. 1 next. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.

TO RENT—HOUSE OVER STORE, $12; COTTAGES, $12, each six rooms; North Side, on line of street-cars. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 116 WEST MONROE-st., near Jefferson Park. C. A. DIBBLE, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 13 Frank-st., just east of Blue Island-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.; $11 per month. C. A. DIBBLE, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, barn, etc., 1446 Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., for board of myself and wife and infant. At premises to-day or to-morrow.

TO RENT—WANTED, PARTIES WITH GOOD reference to take a furnished house of seven rooms on the North Side, near the Lake, for two months; rent cheap. Address W 78, Tribune office, Monday.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, etc., new, on Diversy-st., near Halsted, North Side city limits. E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 117 SOUTH Lincoln-st.; water and good sewerage; neighborhood the best; rent $15. Apply at 609 Fulton-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA, HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, one block from depot, with 4 acres of ground, trees, and shrubbery of 18 years growth. Will sell if desired. WILLIAM ELIOT FURNESS, 38 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM SUBURBAN COTTAGE, large lot, good surroundings, near depot, well and cistern; $7 per month. Dr. LOWENTHAL, Washington Heights.

TO RENT—IN FINEST PORTION OF ENGLEwood, one house, two cottages, near depot, churches, and schools; lake water; cheap commutations. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE three blocks from depot in Hyde Park. All-modern conveniences. Address P 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HIGHWOOD, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent very cheap, or will sell furniture if required, at a bargain. Apply at 210 and 212 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE NEAR DEpot at Evergreen Park, 12 miles out; free pass on railroad to city; price reasonable. C. W. DEAN, Room 16, 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW GOTHIC COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, closets, water, cellar, and large lot, at South Evanston, on Washington-av., four blocks from depot, near Raspberry-av. S. O. STEVENS, Room 1, 151 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, suitable for two or four. At 366 State-st.

TO RENT—286 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT, large front room, first floor, to one or two gentlemen; also an upper room. References required.

TO RENT—303 EAST INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH, unfurnished back parlor, with or without hall-room attached; private family; references required.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE WELL-FURnished, eligible room for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—$18 A MONTH, FIRST FLOOR OF nearly new 2-story house, on paved street, having 6 rooms, buttery, and basement. 425 Butterfield-st., south of Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT—745 WABASH-AV., HANDSOME FURnished rooms.

TO RENT—134 PINE-ST., TWO WELL FURNISHED rooms suitable for four or two gentlemen. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front. Prices reasonable. 171 Fifth-av., corner of Monroe.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two. 215 Illinois-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO FRONT ROOMS en suite or single, with all modern improvements and good closet room. 652 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with bath-room, hot and cold water; all modern improvements. At 664 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A front suite of rooms in small private family. 848 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT BED-ROOM, WITH PRIVILEGE of parlor, $6 per month. Apply at 149 Aberdeen-st., second floor.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF SEVEN REFITTED ROOMS on Hoyne-st., at $16. 42 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 233 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with hot and cold water and the privilege of use of piano, at 79 South Morgan-st.; low price to the right parties. Also a brick stable to rent.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—119 TWENTY-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan.

TO RENT—CLEAN AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, $1 to $3 per week at Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts. Open all night.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room with dressing room for two gentlemen in a German private family. Breakfast and supper can be given if desired. 441 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at 389 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, low rent, to small family. J. L. WEBSTER, 828 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—AT $2.50 TO $4 PER ROOM; FINE SUITS 1 to 9 rooms for housekeeping, in brick building northwest corner Lake-st. and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, ON third floor; modern improvements; 204 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AT moderate rent, at 289 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or suites. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House Building, 394 Dearborn-st., south of P. O.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE NICEly furnished front room, or suite of rooms on parlor floor; all modern conveniences. 257 Huron-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; beautiful view of the lake. 311 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT UPPER AND lower rooms furnished; private family; corner house; hot and cold water. Also room unfurnished, except carpet. 575 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, ONE A LARGE front room. Apply at Rooms 11 and 12, 147 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FINELY-furnished, with gas and closet; also rooms for housekeeping, cheap. 191 West Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM, cheap. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—A WIDOW HAS A FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom; terms reasonable. 436 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE, SUITES, OR AN ENTIRE floor. 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOW—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN Irving House, 218 Washington-st. Restaurant attached. Gents preferred. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms on first floor, at 509 North Clark-st. References required.

TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms in private family, separate or for light housekeeping. Rent low. References exchanged. 358 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, etc. 162 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished, with gas and bath-room adjoining; reasonable to a respectable party; 760 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR LARGE ROOMS, ARRANGED nicely for housekeeping, 71 Honore-st., two blocks from Madison-st. cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY A WIDOW lady living alone; transients accommodated. 8 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS. Transients accommodated. 364 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—AT $12 PER MONTH—FOUR FRONT rooms, first floor of cottage No. 249 Ewing-st., near Blue Island-av., with water, clothes-closets, and front and rear entrance. Small family preferred.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Inquire at 145 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at 651 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND SUITES OF ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, for gentlemen, at 2 South Market-st. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—FINELY AND COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms by day, week, or month; best location in the city. 71 Monroe-st., near State, Room 18.

TO RENT—533 WABASH-AV., BASEMENT OF 3 or 5 rooms.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT, 286 MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome room, first floor, front; also upper front room; to gentlemen. References required.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A NICE FLAT, all improvements, $25; 6-room flat, $20; 4 rooms $15. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FEW PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS for gentlemen or light housekeeping, with use of piano if desired. Call at 22 Centre-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, 164 AND 166 East Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF UNFURNISHED rooms, at 286 East Erie-st.; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with use of kitchen, if wanted, for housekeeping, with a lady alone; $10 per month. 196 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; also, single room; pleasantly located. 211 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, with two large closets, furnished or unfurnished, at 745 West Madison-st. Inquire at 273 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—FOUR NICEly furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping. Address D 73, Tribune office, five days.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with closet, convenient to street-cars; cheap rent if taken soon. 83 Twenty-third-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

TO RENT—240 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Jackson-st., very desirable rooms to suit tenants. Apply in the drug store.

TO RENT—CHEAP—5 ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, complete, suitable for housekeeping. Call Monday at 365 Division-st. Cars by the door.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, cheap. Apply at Room 23, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath-room. At No. 134 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with board, or for light housekeeping. Apply at 235 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—189 WEST WASHINTON-ST., TWO FURnished rooms for gentlemen, or three or five unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. Prices low.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, FURnished. 189 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
230 to 236 LaSalle-st., marble front block, opposite the Grand Pacific; suites of four rooms each, $20 to $25.
108 Third-av., suites of five rooms each, very nice.
45 and 47 Third-av., suites of three rooms each, $13 to $25.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front bed-room for gentleman; delightful location. 113 South Paulina-st., corner of Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED LARGE ROOM FOR housekeeping—with cook-stove, pantry, water, and conveniences. Inquire at 219 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, at 274 South State-st. Apply on upper floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LAdies or gentlemen. Quiet parties only. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—14 ELDRIDGE-COURT, NICELY-FURnished rooms, with all modern improvements, in marble-front; four doors from Lake Park; from $8 to $25.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in Bryan Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Apply to Janitor, Room 56.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; gas and water. 1276 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM; NO OTHER lodgers; use of piano if required. 173 West Monroe.

TO RENT—186 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., OPPOSITE the Briggs House, 6 rooms, unfurnished, convenient for housekeeping. Inquire at Room 12.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, down town. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; rent from $4 to $12. 49 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 415 West Van Buren-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—NORTHEAST CORNER FRANKLIN and Randolph-sts., splendid front rooms, furnished; rent moderate.

TO RENT—NEAT FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to quiet parties; location West Side. Address O 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BED-ROOM. 630 MADIson-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Sleeping rooms for $1 and $2 each per week. 181 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A VERY PLEASANT single front room and use of bath, reasonable. 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Very handsome rooms, bath, gas, &c. Board if desired. References required. 230 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—A NICELY FURnished single sleeping room, with privilege of parlor. Family strictly private. References exchanged. 561 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—AT 551 WABASH-AV.—SEVEN VERY pleasant rooms, with bath-room and all modern improvements, on second floor; convenient for one family; or in suits for light house-keeping. Also, front parlor on first floor, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A NICE ROOM AT 1178 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor of No. 208 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES—from $6 to $25 per month. Apply at 132 Throop-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM FURNISHED or unfurnished. 220 Ohio st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM WITHOUT board. 292 Illinois-st., east of Rush.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ELEGANT FURnished rooms, at 133 Warren-av.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, bath-room attached, and all modern conveniences. 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR light housekeeping in a private family; references required. 224 West Monroe-st., near Green.

TO RENT—TWO TO SIX VERY NICE ROOMS FOR housekeeping, southwest corner Jackson-st. and Ogden-av.; brick.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM AT 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, NO. 224 West Washington-st. Call to-day.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 276 STATE-ST., FURNISHED or unfurnished; gentlemen and their wives accommodated. Apply at Room 16, third floor.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, with all modern improvements. Call on Sunday forenoon or any other evening from 7 o'clock at 636 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at 927 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in Howe Building, 242 State-st., corner Jackson. Apply at Room 29.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NORTHEAST corner State and Monroe-sts., opposite the Palmer House, rent low to good parties. Inquire at Room 16. Transients taken.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, very cheap. 225 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, cheap, at 278 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—MAKE ME AN OFFER FOR TWO floors over 7 South Clark-st. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms; $12 per month. 149 East Madison-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite; location central. Also, stable-room for horse. 75 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, or month. 47 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY DAY, WEEK, or month; clean beds a specialty. 124 West Madison-st., Room 10, third floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—THOMPSON House, 163 South Clark-st., Room E; transients taken.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, WATER IN KITCHEN, $10 per month; 3 rooms, $7 do, at 158 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY-FURNISHED PLEASANT room, second floor; location very desirable. 964 Wabash-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A STONE-front house, gas and bath-rooms, at 26 Aberdeen-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—EN SUITE, FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also, sleeping-rooms for lady or gentleman; also, barn. 461 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with modern conveniences, pleasant, respectable, cheap. Room 40, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS ON North Halsted-st., near Kinzie, very cheap. J. H. ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE SUITABLE FOR school books, stationery, Yankee notions, opposite Lincoln School, 818 Larrabee-st., with tenement and garden, or will sell.

TO RENT—STORE, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSIness; good location; new and complete fixtures of meat-market for sale cheap. 514 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO STORES AND SOME good office-rooms on Madison-st., near the bridge. Inquire of Dr. J. A. MORRIS, Room 10 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE ON MARKET-ST., BEtween Lake and Randolph-st., with improvements, vault, elevator, &c., at low rent. Inquire at 16 Market-st.

TO RENT—RESTAURANT AND FANCY BAKERY doing a good business, completely furnished in the very best and most elaborate style, and with oven and every requisite for doing large business; situation one of the most central in the city; rent for all only $300 per month; will sell out on very reasonable terms; satisfactory reasons given for disposing of same. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 200 STATE-st., near Van Buren; nice store; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—563 WABASH-AV., STORE, WITH 2 rooms; will rent part of store with large show window.

TO RENT—CHEAP, THREE STORES AND BASEment, corner State and Harrison-sts. P. O'NEIL, 182 State-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER GROCERY store, and fixtures for sale. Corner Paulina and Hubbard-st., 532.

TO RENT—BY E. MARKS, 145 WEST TWELFTH-st.—Store 145 West Twelfth-st.; store and basement corner of Lake and Halsted-sts.; large stable at 302 West Lake-st. Low to good tenants, and all in perfect order.

TO RENT—GREAT BARGAIN TO A RESPONSIBLE tenant, who can sublet at considerable profit—Four brick stores and dwellings, South Side, near Halsted-st. Owner lives out of city. Apply to WM. HARTY, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE STORES AND BASEMENT OF stone front building, in central location, well adapted for any wholesale business. Will be rented very low; desiring to have it occupied. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON CORNER WABASH-av. and Harrison-st. Also five brick dwellings on Harrison-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE AND BASEMENT. Inquire at 21 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO RELIABLE PARTY, STORE WITH living rooms in rear of No. 261 Cottage Grove-av., only $10 per month; also 6 rooms suitable for housekeeping, 426 Archer-av., $8 per month. BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LEADING BOOK STORE, on one of the best streets in the city. Store over 100 feet deep. Use of shelving, gas fixtures and vault, and show window. Rent $100 a month. N 40, Tribune office.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN R. R. OFFICE, 146 Dearborn-st. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN PLEASANT office; basement of 203 South Desplaines-st., and barn in rear, together or separate. WM. NEWTH & CO., Room 2, 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OFFICES IN THE BUILDings Nos. 86 and 90 Washington-st., and also basement of No. 86. J. H. ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE IN PORTland Block, 109 Dearborn-st., very cheap, has every convenience. Apply at once. I. T. STODDARD, Room 7.

TO RENT—FOR $5 PER MONTH, PART OF OFfice with good desk. 177 East Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LAW OFFICE; large front room; fine light; unsurpassed location. Apply at Room 1, 131 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE IN THE NIXON Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TO MANUFACTURERS, SHOP 50x70, with yard-room same size, and steam power if desired. Inquire of CREGIER, CLARKE & CO., corner Market and Huron-sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS 40x150, WITH STEAM POWER and elevator, in building No. 63 and 65 South Canal-st.; also two rooms in same building, 25x60 feet, cheap. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE lofts; light and well finished, with use of elevator, and modern conveniences. Apply at 150 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER, CHEAP. Apply at Mechanics' File-Works, 22 West Quincy-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND SECOND FLOOR OF 189 Fifth-av., near Madison-st. JOHN W. FREE.

TO RENT—CORNER CANAL AND ADAMS-STS., for business purposes, a room 20x40, cheap.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF ABOUT 6 rooms; family of three; must be well located, cosy, and cheap; prompt pay. Address N 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping. No children; best of care. Good neighborhood. West Side. T 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or part of house in good location. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, FOR one week, a fair-sized house, in which to sell some good furniture under chattel mortgage. Give size, location, and price. Address N 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING WITH about eight rooms; must be in a good neighborhood, in good condition, with bath-room, etc. Will pay a reasonable price for one year or longer. Address, giving location and price, M L P, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on South Side north of Twenty-third-st. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, 190 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR partly furnished house of 8 to 12 rooms; South Side north of Twenty-fifth-st., or West Side east of Union Park; prompt paying tenant; state price and location. Address S 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE of 6 rooms for small family, West or North Side, near line of cars; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address T 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT AND CAREful tenant, a cottage of 6 or 7 rooms at a reasonable rent. Address, giving location and terms, N, 175 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a completely furnished house, one where owner will board part or whole of rent preferred. Address P 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FOR 2 YEARS in the North Side on LaSalle or Dearborn-sts. at $600 per year for a small family. Address T 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY A SMALL HOUSE pleasantly located; in exchange for a good piano. Call at C. A. GEROLD'S, 190 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, a house of five or six rooms, with gas and water, in good location; must be in good repair and near horse-cars. Rent must be reasonable. Address full particulars or no attention paid, S 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat in central location, where parties will board for rent if desired. R 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room for lady and daughter. Michigan-av., fronting lake, preferred. Address W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three nice unfurnished rooms, on West Side, for house-keeping, rent not to exceed $10 or $12 per month. Address X 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, or half of a brick house, with gas and water; rent not over $25. CHAPIN, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to rent a nicely-furnished room in vicinity of Union Park, with or without board. Private family preferred. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE WANTED FOR A LARGE RESIdence and ornamental grounds at Oak Park; will take a small hotel, fashionable boarding-house, or furnished rooms, or house and lot suitable for boarders in first-class neighborhood. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

AN EXCHANGE—TWO IMPROVED FARMS IN Adams County, Wis., 120 acres, unincumbered; with it a note of $600 well secured; total value, $2,000. Want an offer in goods. Also 160 acres, incumbered $600, long time; price, $3,000; want a bid. Address W 66, Tribune office.

A FINE LIBRARY OR NO. 1 GOLD HUNTER watch to trade for a fine chamber-set. Address E 13, Tribune office.

A GOOD IMPROVED 160-ACRE FARM IN WISCONsin, to exchange for free city property. Price $5,000. Address G. COLE, 217 Illinois-st.

CALUMET-AV. RESIDENCE PROPERTY, THREE stories and basements; every modern convenience; $21,000; inc., $6,000; long time; annual rental income $2,000; to exchange for a farm, clear. LUSK & MARSH, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, A FINE SUBurban residence and some unimproved lots; will give a good trade. M. DUNN, 97 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR HOUSE AND LOT, 50x190, Irving Park, for small house and lot within 8 miles from Court-House. J. G. ORD & CO., 95 Ashland Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—VERY CHEAP—100 lots near South Chicago; title good; no incumbrance; what have you to offer for them? Address Z 50, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—SMALL STOCK OF STATIONery for jewelers' side cases. Apply at 124 Twenty-second-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—CASH, CAULDRON KETTLES, glazed sash, door and window frames, and other personal property for horse, buggy, cow, piano, or lots. 157 South Clark-st., Room 15.

I WILL GIVE EQUITY IN HOUSE AND LOT, 1680 Indiana-av. ($3,000), for clear suburban lots. Address OWNER, No. 5 Honore Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON South Side lake shore, Ellis-av.; large two-story frame house; kitchen and laundry on first floor; cement front tight cellar under whole house; eleven rooms, besides store-room, bath-room, and closet; lake and cistern water, gas fixtures, and furnace with house; everything complete for immediate occupancy. Large barn and carriage-house, with room finished for a man; water and gas in barn. Lot, 44 feet front by 185 feet deep to alley, with plenty of good shade trees. The former home of the Rev. Dr. Eddy. Will exchange for a desirable lot on West Side, or avenues north of Thirtieth-st., South Side, or a cheaper place. Parties wanting a pleasant home, South Side, accessible by steam and street cars, will do well to examine this property. Owner may be seen mornings at Room 5 King's Building, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., or address E. L. CHAPMAN, Evanston.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED RESIDENCE on West Side for a farm near a town or city. Owner, 151 LaSalle-st., Room 30.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF GOODS OR groceries, 10 acres of onions, potatoes, and cabbage, within 15 miles of Chicago. Call on or address J. M. BRYAN, Kensington, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A PIANO BOX TOP BUGGY, IN good order, for a phaeton and set single harness; will pay difference. Call or address 111 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF DRUGS, OR paints, oils, and glass, a new 5-room suburban cottage, near depot. Dr. LOWENTHAL, Washington Heights.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES NICE FRUIT LAND, near St. Joe; 80 acres good prairie land, Laporte County, Indiana; a small acre tract near Chicago. Will trade for houses and lots or farm to amount of $20,000. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE, with $300, for a good house of 8 rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, closets, &c., barn and sheds in rear, with 8 years' lease of lot, on good business street, cost $1,300? Inquire at 295 Ogden-av., near Polk-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF PICTURES AND suburban property for inside real estate. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS FOR cottage and lot to amount of $4,000 to $6,000. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY on South or West Side; gilt-edged business property in an interior city, value $12,000; will assume. ROBINSON & CO., 81 Clark-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—28 ACRES NEAR WASHINGTON Heights, near depot and car-shops of C., D. & V. Railroad. Good chance for subdivision. Will exchange for clear house and lot and some cash. Apply to E. S. DREYER, 72 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of parties having property to exchange to call and examine our new bulletin-board, on which will be found all grades of improved and unimproved city property, highly improved farms, Western lands; acre and suburban property to exchange for other values. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 2-STORY BRICK, modern improvements, Hyde Park, for Iowa land or clear suburban. B. 282 Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT; ALSO COTtage and lot; also clear lots, for some good Kansas lands. Address X 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO pieces of No. 1 Iowa lands and two small improved farms; also two farms in Kansas, first-class, near the capital of the State; 4,000 acres No. 1 lands in Missouri, timber and prairie, south of St. Louis, on a navigable stream. G. R. DEPPISH, Room 9 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—RAILROAD BONDS, FIRST mortgage, etc., for 80 or 160 acres near Chicago. Will assume on good property. Address B 61, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR INSIDE LOTS FOR IMproved residence or business property. Will assume. Address Y 48, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—132 LOTS IN GOOD SUBURBAN town, small incumbrance, for good paper or equity in city property. TOWNSEND MACCOUN, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON THE BEST SUBURban parks to trade for horses and wagons; also a fine gold watch and chain to trade for a good horse. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD LOT NEAR BOULEvard at South Englewood for a fine carriage-harness or first-class two-seated cutter, or gold watch. Address P 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—MY ELEGANT VILLA HOME near depot at Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; house fitted with cooking range, gas pipes, all arrangements for furnace, stationary book-cases in library, maquetry floors, conservatory, coal-room, large pantries, elegant parlors, etc.; 2 acres of ground, fruit trees, excellent well of water and cistern; no incumbrance and light taxes. Will trade for city improved. J. M. WING, office of the Land-Owner, 44 Ashland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME near Hyde Park Depot, fine lot, for unimproved property in or near city, clear. B. A. ULRICH, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A WELL-IMproved fruit farm of 80 acres, near St. Joseph, Mich.; any one wanting a farm will find this desirable and cheap. For particulars inquire of A. J. SAWYER & SON, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND HOUSE AND LOT, clear, for modern house, West Side, $8,000 to $9,000; choice of 60 city houses and lots for farms. Wild lands for city property; will assume. House and 50-foot lot, Jefferson, for city. 10 heating furnaces for any clear property. A thousand other chances; can match anything. WM. NEWTH & CO., Room 2, 128 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 10-ROOM HOUSE WITH MODern improvements, near Jefferson Park, with fine barn, equity for a smaller house of less value; as far west as Western-av. Address V 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRAN NEW SINGER MAchine and a lot of fine chromos for a good horse. Address O 95, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, BURNSIDE-st., near Forty-first; will take good Iowa land; farm near Louisville, Ky., for Chicago unimproved property, clear; will pay some cash. HENRY P. GEORGE, 106 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE HOUSE AND LOT IN A suburban city for a stock of goods or livery stock. For particulars call or address T. S. DONOHUE, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THOSE HOUSES ON five years' lease on Randolph-st., near Green; will take part furniture, a little cash, balance on time, or will take house and lot west of Union Park. S 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO UNFINISHED BRICK houses (Englewood), lightly incumbered; small cost to finish; contractor unable to complete; for outside clear; good trade offered. G. F. BAKER, 133 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—5 ACRES IN LAKE VIEW FOR lot on Milwaukee, Clybourn, or North-avs., suitable for a business building; will pay some cash. Address F, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SPAN OF SMALL HORSES, with harness, and carriage, for steam-coal, brick, or lumber; or will sell cheap for cash; a splendid family rig. Address V 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND and rooms for 40 tons of coal; references exchanged. Apply at 731 and 733 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND room for merchant tailoring. Address O 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW CHAMBER SET, BEAUtiful design, glass 24x60 inches, cost $550, within 30 days, for solitaire ear-rings; will pay cash difference or all cash if a decided bargain. N 37, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BY OWNER, 1 OR 2 NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, modern improvements, near Langley-av. and Forty-third-st., for farm lands, town, or city property. Address T 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE FURNISHING goods, A No. 1 horse and buggy. Inquire at Livery Stable, 156 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE FARMS FOR INside improved residence or business property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 92 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RENT OF HOUSE IN GOOD location until May next, West Side preferred, 80 acres of land, clear, price $1,000; will take any good personal property for balance. Call at once on owner, 225 [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE—45 FEET ON MARKET-ST., NEAR Adams; want suburban land. A 2-story and basement brick house on Winchester-av., incumbered for $4,000; want Iowa land for equity. 10 acres at Hinsdale for sale very cheap and on long time. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of 20 acres at Homewood with a little money. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PHAETON, IN GOOD REPAIR, for melodeon or jewelry. 90 East Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING, near Pacific Hotel, well rented, for residence property; vacant preferred. Address R 50, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 WORTH OF IMPROVED inside clear property for dwelling or business property, and will assume from $4,000 to $10,000. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT MERCHANT TAILORing $200; will pay $100 cash and apply $100 on very cheap lot; or would exchange good carpenter work for tailoring. Address N 5, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST Side, or good clear lots at Englewood, for good furniture, new or second-hand. W. C. BASKIN, 167 Washington-st., Room 24.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN HYDE PARK FOR A horse and buggy. Address C. ROWAN, 321 West Polk-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES, SUBURBAN LOTS, IMproved and vacant, and first-class farming and timber lands splendidly located, water and rail communication, will take any kind of personal, city or country town property; will assume. Address Y 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, AND lot, well-located, value $3,500, for stock of dry goods, groceries, or boots and shoes. S. W. KROFF & CO., Room 14, 145 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN SOUTH DIVISION, near horse-cars, with water, sidewalks, etc.; will take property on Third or Fourth-avs., or State-st., and assume some incumbrance. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HAVE A NUMBER OF RESIdences in inland cities to exchange for Chicago property; will pay cash difference; have list of good exchanges. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PRINTING-PRESS, NOVELTY, for saddle and bridle. P.-O. Box 199.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD IMPROVED FARM worth $10,000 to $20,000, improved or unimproved business property well located. Address P 77, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE with 30-foot lot on Green-st., near Monroe; also a few more of those elegant residences in Highland Park, Highwood, and Winnetka; a splendid subdivision in Lake Forest. Apply to HENRY HYORTH, 50 Ashland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE NO. 24 SIXTEENTH-ST., three-story and basement brick; price, $16,000; equity $9,000 will be taken in clear outside property. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPerty, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city. Call and examine our extensive list. Bargains for cash on easy terms. Houses rented and rents collected. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LAND FOR FIRST-CLASS piano or horses. EDWARD D. MURRAY, JR., 63 or 829 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN ROGERS' PARK, well located, for horse and buggy; must be a good rig. Address N 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT IN BURNT DISTRICT, South Side, for vacant corner lot or house and lot on West Van Buren or Harrison-sts. JOHN DOWNEY, 308 West Harrison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE IN Michigan, balance cash, for a good vessel of from 100 to 175 tons. Address O. SANDS, Wood's Hotel, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, with lot, for a farm in Illinois, Indiana, or Southern Wisconsin. Address V 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IRVING PARK LOTS BELOW panic prices, for house and lot, or other available property, will assume some incumbrance. H. M. BROWN, 122 Randolph-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS FOR IOWA FARM lands. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., Marine Bank Building.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., Marine Bank Building.

TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY worth $12,000, for house and lot of less value—difference cash or long time. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 20. H. PHILLIPS.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN HOUSE, clear, for good farm clear, or house in city. Address N 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WEST SIDE HOUSE AND LOT clear, for North Side residence. Will assume on good property. Address W. A. HUTCHINGS, 90 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TIMBER LANDS FOR COTTAGE and lot or unimproved lot; also suburban property for farm or cottage and lot. MANSFIELD, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPerty, improved and unimproved, for a good clear farm worth about $8,000. Address S 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL FURNISH FIRST-CLASS family portraits (oil paintings) in exchange for unincumbered real estate. S. ALSCHULER, Photographic and Painting Studio, 140 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, one 20-horse power engine and boiler. Will assume some incumbrance if necessary. Inquire of GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 229 West Twelfth-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MILL WORK FOR HOUSE AT ENglewood; will pay in choice clear property or secured paper. Call at 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

WE HAVE A NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 25X150, well located, with gas, water, and furnace, near business, in Evanston, to exchange for house and lot in city. HARBERT, RICKARDS & CO., No. 162 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CITY LOT IN Avondale, for second-hand law books, reports. Inquire of A. L. CROCKER, 176 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE FOR A FIRST-CLASS team, carriage, etc.; horses sound and kind. Address Q 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT at Montrose, 7 miles from Court-House in Chicago, for residence property at Waukegan, Ill. Room 3, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NURSERY STOCK or real estate for a good piano. Address S. L. KEITH, Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED—1,000 TO 1,500 ACRES OF GOOD grass-land, lying along a railroad, within 50 or 75 miles of Chicago, either in Indiana or Illinois, in exchange for an A No. 1 improved farm near a large city, or good improved or unimproved suburban near Chicago. Address PRINCIPAL, 223 Lake-st.

WANTED—CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, WORTH $5,000, in exchange for good farm; clear.
Stock of goods for $8,000; farm clear.
Good city residence, worth $8,000.
Real estate owners wishing to dispose of property, to give me prices. E. L. CANFIELD, 57 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HORSE AND CARriage for membership certificate to Board of Trade. Address MEMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BOOTS AND SHOES (ladies' or gents') for a cheap bedroom set. R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE AND lot 25x100 feet on Randolph-st., near Morgan, for business property in the West or South Division. COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE house and lot on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., for a country home; Wisconsin, on the lake shore, preferred. Address H H, Post-Office Box 853, Chicago.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN ILLINOIS worth from $25,000 to $50,000, for which I will give first-class residence property in and near Chicago. Address OWNER, No. 5 Honore Block.

WANTED—$9,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES IN exchange for good real estate, unincumbered, and some money. Address T 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—$11,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND shoes for the country trade, which I will pay for in good Chicago real estate and some cash. Address T 6?, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A—GREAT ATTRACTIONS—WE HAVE ONE OF the finest assortments of machines in the city, and at less prices than can be found elsewhere; repairing a specialty. NOVELTY WORKS, 201 State-st.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY—MACHINES OF ALL standard kinds, including Domestic, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson's, Howe's, Grover & Baker's, etc., at extremely low prices; also a full cabinet (new) machine to exchange for a good horse, at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES, NEW AND second hand, at half price; parts and attachments for every machine on hand; repairing a specialty. J. O. SPENCER, 414 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LATE IMPROVED FAMILY Singer's, two mediums, 3 Wheeler & Wilson's, two Grover & Baker's, one Wilson, one Weed, and all others at less than half cost. 125 Clark-st., Room 2. Private Loan Office, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—$25 FOR A MEDIUM FAMILY SINGER machine; 1 family Singer for $30. [illegible]

ONE FULL CABINET WHEELER & WILSON, ELegantly silver-plated, and entirely new, for $65; cost $125. One Grover & Baker full cabinet, silver-plated, cost $125, for $60. One Wilson & Gibbs, as good as new, full cabinet, cost $125, for $35. One new Manhattan, cost $85, for $28. All warranted in perfect order, with attachments. At GEORGE P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES; OFFICE, 88 North Clark-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open until 9 p. m. OTTO MEYER, Agent.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 82 WEST Madison-st., corner of Green—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

$30—SINGER MACHINE NEARLY NEW, HAS leaf table, cover, drawers, and attachments; price $30, cost $75. No. 551 Michigan-av.

PATENTS.

GRIDLEY & WARNER, SOLICITORS OF PATents, 135 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Send for Inventor's Guide.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT AUCTION AT MARTIN'S BAZAAR, 257 AND 259 State-st.—Regular auction sale on Wednesday morning. Several excellent horses, suitable for pleasure driving; also good draught and work horses, fine top and open buggies, rockaway, phaeton, double and single harness, saddles, etc.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Elegant phaeton-buggy, made for first-class retail trade of the very best materials; price $210; regular price $350. Sold by order of assignee of a large Chicago manufacturing concern recently bankrupt.
Superior top buggy, nearly new; price, $140.
First-rate top buggy, cost $350, for $120.
Elegant yacht buggy, quite new; cost $350; price $180.
Several excellent open buggies from $85 to $95.
Large line of double and single harness, etc.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL ON ACCOUNT OF sickness, a very handsome sorrel horse, 6 years of age, 15 hands high, can show better than 2:40. He has a long, heavy mane and tail, also a nearly new set of rubber-mounted harness, and a Brewster side bar-top wagon, also a first-class family or business horse, color brown, and 7 years of age, to be sold at a great sacrifice together or separate. Call on Monday at 850 Wabash-av.

A FINE 3-MINUTE 7-YEAR-OLD GELDING FOR sale, or exchange for paints, varnish, or carriage, wood, or iron stock; also wagons, buggies, etc. Address Carriage Shop, northwest corner Thirty-first and Dearborn-sts.

A HACK FOR SALE CHEAP, OR WILL TRADE for horses. Also, a double set of hack harness, for it is no use to the owner. Apply at 355 West Polk-st.

ALL SELLING HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, try Perry's large sale yard, West Twelfth-st.; ample space; great assortment. Auction Tuesdays and Fridays; private sales daily. Cash advanced when required. Too numerous to catalogue.

A FINE CLARENCE-FRONT SIX-PASSENGER rockaway, in perfect order; also several top and open buggies at very low prices. PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

A NEW GROCERY-WAGON, ONE TWO-SEATED and one open buggy, for sale cheap, or will exchange part for groceries or hardware. Inquire at 453 North Wells-st.

A HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS SIDE-BAR ROAD wagon almost new; silver-mounted single harness very cheap. JOSEPH LAMB, 1 & Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS 3-SPRING BUSINESS BUGGY, patent wheels. 189 West Van Buren-st. DUTTON & SON.

A LOT OF GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' DRIVING horses and ponies, one can show 2:40, one 2:35. A superior road mare, has pulled a wagon in 2:47. All sound and warranted in every respect. R. C. ANTHONY & CO., 183 Michigan-av.

BUGGIES, HORSES, HARNESSES, ONE CARriage, omnibuses, etc., for sale on commission. By T. E. STACY, at 190 Dearborn-st. Cheap.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PARK PHAETON, with two fine horses, a new double harness, robe, whip, etc. The carriage cost two years ago $760; has been but little used. The whole rig will be sold for $650 cash. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—HACK AND HARness, or will exchange for a good work horse and balance in money. Call at 143 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF YOUNG draft horses, 2,800 lbs. 153 North-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; price reasonable. Inquire of HARVEY EDGERTON, 37 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—MY TWO-HORSE CLARENCE COACH, but little used, in first-rate order; will sell cheap. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL house and lot inside of city limits, must not exceed $4,000—A horse, buggy, and harness, one of the best in the city. Will give this as first payment, and will pay balance to suit buyer. The rig is worth about $1,500. Apply to D. B. ABRAHAMS, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st., livery-stable.

FOR SALE—NEW SQUARE-BOX TOP-BUGGY left with me to sell. Owner must have the money. A. C. ODELL, 22 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TEAM OF GOOD WORK horses, weighing 2,400 pounds, for $100; one team, weight 2,200 pounds, for $90; also one express rig for $100, harness, and wagons. Above will be sold at a sacrifice, as owners are leaving the city. Private barn, 208 Rebecca-st., one block west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT PLATFORM SPRING truck, or will exchange for good top buggy, at 1586 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, A business rig. Inquire at 1437 Shurtleff-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND harness, together or separately. Must be sold. Address P 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PHAETON BUGGY AS good as new at MAHON & DAKE'S Livery-stable, Eighteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TOP BUGGY, 2 HACK CARriages, light spring wagon, and iron axle heavy wagon. Call 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR TOP BUGGY, A sound and stylish buggy horse; good stepper. O'BRIEN BROS., 88 Whiting-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—I HAVE A FINE BLOODED mare, 5 years old; a good traveler. Cost me $300. Will sell for $150. Have no use for her. J. STRONG, 76 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY KIND AND SOUND SIX-year old ladies' horse and phaeton nearly new; first-class. Inquire at 90 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE NEW SQUARE-BOX buggy, or I will take old buggy in trade, or coal. 364 Rebecca-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH GRAY MARE, 6 years of age, with top buggy and harness; the animal is sound, and kind in all harnesses; to be sold together or separate; will be sold at a reasonable price, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at barn, rear of residence 560 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON, nearly new, cheap for cash. Call at 173 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—PATENT WHEEL OPEN BUGGY CAN be bought cheap. Inquire of J. W. ARNOLD, Arcade-court, between Fifth-av. and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE ROADSTER WITH buggy and harness at 91 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE DRIVING HORSE, BUGGY, and harness; also one good work horse with wagon. FOSTER, WALKER & CO., 226 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY REAL ESTATE—A very fine pair of horses, gentle, kind, and sound; can trot fast. Also a stylish Hamburg rockaway, Coan & Tenbroeke buggy, sulky, double and single harness, robes, etc. Owner leaving the city and must make immediate disposition. Will sell cheap for cash, or in exchange will assume small incumbrance. Inquire of FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 GOOD DRIVERS AND STEPPERS. A fresh lot. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSE, SIX distinct gaits; square stepper in harness; splendid for a lady. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE, GENTLE, 3-MINUTE HORSE, sound, kind, and gentle, will broke to city. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GRAY SADDLE-horse with all the Kentucky gaits; also drives nicely. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF 16-HAND-HIGH ROADsters; can trot in 3 minutes or better; good manes and tails, and well broken for any one to drive; also a pair of small roadsters, cross team. Sell separate or together. TAYLOR & GAMMON'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SQUARE-BOX TOP BUGGY, FIRST-class, cost $400, price $140. Barn rear of 396 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SOUND AND GENTLE 5-year old horse, with harness and top-buggy; will sell together or separate. Apply at 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, BLACK, 3-MINUTE horse, sound and gentle, 7 years old, with square-box top-buggy and harness; cheap at $700. JNO. SLATTERY, 380 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROECKE SHIFTING-top buggy, nearly new; cost $450, will sell for $300 cash, or will exchange for board in first-class hotel or boarding-house. Address W 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS VALUE FOR CASH, or exchange for cheaper buggies or horses, 1 new phaeton, 1 new side-bar, 1 trotter, can show 2:50, 1 trotter, can show 2:40, 2 sets rubber harness. Call in rear 1030 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUGGY OR BUSINESS horse 1,000 pounds weight, or will exchange for heavy one. Coal yard, 440 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED WAGON, LEATHER cushions, for one-half its cost last spring, horse and harness, $85; must be sold Monday. 823 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1,300 lbs SOUND 7-YEAR OLD HORSE, $100; 1,200 lbs sound 6-year old mare, $115; new patent wheel grocery wagon, $115. Other cheap mares. 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TOP PHAETON, good stepping black mare and harness (doctor's rig) together or single; one 1,200 lbs horse for $80; one 1,350 lbs 6 year old, $120; one express rig, $90. Call for two days, 138 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN EASTERN-MADE light open buggy, little used. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 181 State-st.

FOR SALE—TOP-BUGGY, PHAETON, AND HARness, best make, and all in excellent order, cheap for cash, Monday or Tuesday forenoon, at 757 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TOP BUGGY, KIMBALL JUMP seat, 2⅝ size; New York made bar-wagons, all in perfect order, cheap; also Coan & TenBroeke Concord buggy for $65. PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH YOUNG BUGGY-HORSE; also top-buggy and harness. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AT VERY REASONABLE FIGURES, two second-hand top-buggies, at STUDEBAKER BROTHERS' Carriage Repository, 265 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE NEW PHAEton; also two second-hand express wagons and two buggies at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS week, a handsome, well-bred young trotting-mare, can trot inside 3 minutes; a lady can drive her; trial given. 1 very fast roadster for $125, suitable for some young gent; trial given. 1 splendid young rangy horse, a first-class worker, for $150. 2 business buggies for $45 each, and a strong road-wagon for $60, and a side-spring buggy for $35. Also 2 fine sets buggy harness for $12 per set, at 351 West Fifteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STANDING TOP BUGGY, nearly good as new, cheap. J. MILES STANDISH, 249 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP GROCERY WAGON. INquire at 714 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SET DOUBLE HARNESS breast collars; have been used but very little; also a pole. Address N 72, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD HORSES WANTED TO board; good stable and first-class attention given. Barn in rear of 874 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. None but gentlemen's roadsters wanted. Apply to JOHN DONIGAN.

HANDSOME SQUARE-TOP PLATFORM-SPRING wagon for sale or trade for light top wagon. Address O 70, Tribune office.

I HAVE THE FINEST AND FASTEST TEAM OF horses for sale in Chicago. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for other stock or merchandise. 593 Fourteenth-st.

I WILL TRADE MY FAMILY CARRIAGE FOR carpenter or mason work. Address R 3, Tribune office.

I WANT A GOOD RIDING OR DRIVING HORSE for two or three months for his keeping. Have good facilities for keeping, in private stable, and light use. Address O 10, Tribune office.

RIG FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness; horse young, stylish, and finely bred, square top-buggy but little used, harness good. Inquire of GEO. EAGLETON, 609 and 611 West Madison-st.

THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY IN SECOND-hand Victoria carriage and set of double harness, all in good order, may be found at 1171 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TAKEN FOR DEBT—1 NEW PHAETON, WORTH $300, for $225.
1 new shifting-top side-bar, worth $275, for $200.
1 open yacht for $65, worth $125; 5 sets fine harness.
1 bay horse, 15½ hands, can trot in 2:40.
1 horse, can step in 2:50, for $175.
1 fine phaeton mare for $160.
Call at Private Barn, rear 815 Michigan-av.

WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., have auction sales of horses, carriages, and harness Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 a. m., and private sales every day.

Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF TUESDAY'S SALES.

One elegant team of bay horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, very stylish, fast travelers; have been used by a private family for carriage driving, and are sold under a full warrantee.

One landau and one three-quarter clarence, in good order, and built by Brewster & Co.

One brown trotting mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice; can trot better than 3 minutes; fears nothing; can be driven by a lady, and is in every way safe and reliable.

A large assortment of open and top buggies, side-bar and end spring, as good as new; harnesses, single and double, new and second-hand.

One dapple gray horse, 15½ hands, 6 years old, kind and true in all harness, a good, free driver, fears nothing; a superior family animal, and warranted sound.

Bay Kentucky-bred horse, 15 hands high, 6 years, kind and sound, works single or double, and a good saddle animal, an A No. 1 traveler, and sold for no fault but want of use.

One jump-seat family carriage, one beach wagon, and one rockaway but little used.

One team of bay horses, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, work single if desired, and are a first-class work team; fully warranted.

Four entire rigs, consisting of horse, buggy, and harness, with express, delivery, and lumber wagons.

Also a large assortment of other horses, all of which a description will be given at time of sale.

WESTON & CO.'s Auction Bazaar.

WANTED—SPAN OF HORSES AND BUGGY IN exchange for city real estate. Address W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE PONY OR SMALL horse, cheap. Address, stating price, P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 OR 2 HORSES TO TRAIN ON THE Central Park track. Can give the best of references, and will work cheap. FRANK BENTON, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GENTLEMAN'S SADDLE horse. HEALY & DINAN, 260 and 262 North Clark.

WANTED—FOR CASH—HORSE, BUGGY, OR phaeton, and harness. Address O 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUSINESS OR light express wagon in exchange for stoves or furnaces. Address, giving description and price, O 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH ONE OPEN BUGGY AND one top-buggy. Apply to GEO. E. CLOW, 80 Wayman-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, LIVELY HORSE in exchange for a slow one and cash. Apply at 330 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE TOP-BUGGY OR PHAETON. State price and length of time in use. Address S. V. ARNOLD, Lockport, Ill.

WANTED—AT THE NEW BOARDING AND SALE stable just west of Post Office, a few regular boarders, and also day boarders; the best of care will be given.

WANTED—FARM WAGON AND SET DOUBLE harness, for which will trade new buggy or suburban lots. Room 15, 188 Madison-st.

WHO OWNS THE HORSE LEFT AT 100 WEST Monroe-st. three weeks ago?

WANTED—ONE GOOD LIGHT EXPRESS WAGon, for cash. Address, stating price, D, 254 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FIRST-CLASS ONE-HORSE express rig. Address P 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HORSE AND BUGGY for its keeping; undoubted references given, and best of care taken. Address O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS; also, two good mares for farm work, in exchange for No. 1 Bourbon whisky. Address S, Box 38, Post-Office.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND LIGHT SPRING wagon. Call at 6 Calhoun-place, rear Adams Express.

WANTED—A GOOD PAIR 15½-HANDS ROADsters. C. J. ADAMS, 59 Dearborn-st.

2 NEW PHAETONS, AND 2 SECOND-HAND BUGgies, cheap for cash: 202 Lake-st.

$25 WILL BUY A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE IF called for to-day; also a good saddle pony for $40, suitable for boy. JOHN BUCK, 667 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT A RARE BARGAIN—A JEWELRY AND HAIR business on the North Side, with good trade, for sale, with or without stock; $1,000 is required either in cash or in good securities. This is a good chance for any one having the means to invest in a profitable business, no matter whether he is acquainted with the trade or not, as some one will be left with the store to assist and to post him. Inquire at KAUFMANN & COLLOT'S, 135 LaSalle-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WITH SMALL means to buy a photograph gallery in a good location, and long established, doing a good business. The present proprietor wishes to leave the city, and will sell very cheap to the right party. Call at 79 Blue Island-av.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD business and in a good location on South Clark-st. for sale. Object, leaving the city. Address V 45, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE BANKING BUSINESS FOR SALE—Thoroughly established in a flourishing railroad town in Northern Illinois; large shipping point; splendid surrounding country; no competition; capital necessary $25,000 to $50,000; selling on account of poor health. C. W. BOYNTON, 90 Washington-st.

A WHOLESALE JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR sale; stock small and well selected; a good and prompt-paying trade already established in this and several adjoining States; a first-class opportunity for a good party meaning business. Full particulars by addressing P 28, Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED RETAIL LIQUOR STORE doing a good business for sale cheap; location West Side. Address J B, West Side Branch Post-Office.

A BAKERY, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale; doing a good store trade, and has one of the best trades on the wagon in the city. Address S 35, Tribune office.

A LAGER-BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON FOR sale, two billiard and one pool table, cheap rent. Call at 50 and 52 West Madison-st.

A GOOD RESTAURANT AND SALOON, WITH private supper-rooms attached; best location on the West Side; for sale, or trade for merchandise; object, change of business. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-ESTABLISHED, AND good-paying bakery, confectionery, and ice-cream business for sale at a great sacrifice; rent only $600; sales about $8,000 per year; price, $1,000. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, WITH CLEAN stock, good fixtures, horse and covered wagon, for sale; one of the best stands on the West Side; the present proprietor's time is fully occupied in the wholesale trade, and hence his reason for selling. Address Y 61, Tribune office.

ALMOST COMPULSION; AM GOING INTO larger trade; good stock confectionery and cigars; best of location; must and will sell cheap. 115 South Halsted-st.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE, WELL ESTABlished on the North and West Sides. 122 West Huron-st.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW GROCERY STOCK AND building will be sold very low for cash. I will give a great bargain if taken at once, as I am going into other buildings. Address V 63, Tribune office.

A CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE-CREAM saloon and restaurant, doing good business, for sale cheap; good reasons for selling. Call at 140 South Halsted-st.

A TIN SHOP IN A THRIVING TOWN WITHIN 15 miles of Chicago; no competition; will sell cheap on easy terms. 65 Lake-st.

A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS wholesale and retail flour and feed store for sale. 186 West Van Buren-st. M. W. ORDWAY.

A SMALL GROCERY FOR SALE CHEAP. 125 South Jefferson-st.

A DRUG STORE ESTABLISHED 6 YEARS, HAVing always a large trade, will be sold very low for cash or secured paper; no real estate. Address R 50, Tribune office.

A SALOON WITH TWO NO. 1 BILLIARD-TABLES, and one fifteen-ball pool, doing good business, for sale; location the best; rent cheap. For particulars call at Burke's Hotel, 140 and 142 East Madison-st.

AN ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS IN STAPLE and fine groceries for sale. Splendid opportunity for a man with some capital, wishing to engage in business. Inquire for full particulars, A. PEARSON, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER LIQUOR-STORE, ON South Halsted-st., for sale, or will be rented to a responsible party. Address S 43, Tribune office.

A NO. 1 SALOON, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, IN a first-class locality, for sale; am going out of the business. Inquire at Room 39 Exchange Building.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD BUSINESS, living rooms attached; rent cheap. 953 State-st. Reason, leaving the city.

A GOOD SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE, DOING A good trade; will sell cheap. Call at coal-office, corner Harrison-st. and Third-av.

A NEAT LITTLE CONFECTIONERY STORE ON the North Side, with ice-cream parlor and four living-rooms attached, for sale. Everything new. Will sell stock, fixtures, and household furniture, very cheap. Rent only $18 per month. If you have the cash, call and get a bargain. P. L. GARRITY, 100 Van Buren-st.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, WITH FROM $15,000 to $20,000 capital, in an established business of ten years' standing in this city. The business will bear the closest investigation. For particulars apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD HALL ON THE West Side for sale; good locality, doing a good business, cheap for cash; object, change of business. Address X 36, Tribune office.

A DESIRABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with machinery and stock, for sale at a bargain; will retain an interest if desired, but cannot devote any time. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

A VERY FINE SALOON FOR SALE, WITH FIXtures and the best improvements, in the best location on the Southwest Side. Inquire at No. 7 West Randolph-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING BUSINESS, best location in the city, machine, some furniture, and fixtures for sale, with lease of rooms; a rare chance for any one going into business, or for those already established; cheap for cash only. Address Y 49, Tribune office, for 4 days.

BARBER SHOP AND CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; also stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

BILLIARD-ROOM NO. 449 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. for sale, cheap; has been run by present owners over seven years.

BUSINESS CHANCE—I WANT A TRUSTY young man to take hold of and run a Panorama of Egypt and the Holy Land, the finest in the world; never been exhibited in America; now in transportation; bosses just shipped it from London, where it showed to crowded houses 420 nights. Call at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated. Good business openings on hand, requiring $300 to $10,000. J. E. KIMBALL, 57 Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; BEST STAND ON THE West Side; doing good business; will be sold cheap on account of ill-health. Inquire at 197 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON for sale, one of the best locations in the city. No. 273 West Twelfth-st., nearly opposite Turner Hall.

CORNER GROCERY STORE ON THE WEST SIDE for sale; new goods, but an old stand; good cash trade established. Reason for selling, want to leave the city. Address T 81, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR, AND SODA-FOUNTain, and fixtures, for sale. Reason for selling, have made up my mind to go on my farm. 716 South State-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Will take part in trade. Best of reasons for selling, Owner leaving town. Address J, care H. A. Hurlbut & Co., 75 Randolph-st.

DRUG BUSINESS, NEAR CHICAGO, THAT IS paying, for sale; $600 cash, balance easy. Address S 22, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. Complete stock, fine fixtures, location of the best; store fully established; for sale for half its value. Terms, half cash, balance in good city or suburban property. Address O 64, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS POPULAR BOARDING HOUSE, located on West Washington-st., for sale; receipts $10,000 per annum; part cash, balance on time. Address S 85, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS OYSTER HOUSE AND RESTAUrant for sale; cheapest rent and finest location in city. Address O 94, Tribune office.

FOUR GROCERY STORES FOR SALE, 24 LOTS, Cheltenham Heights, Denver, clear. Will exchange for house and lot, improved farm, or stock of goods; four planers, one Smith molder in exchange for sash, doors, machine work, or furniture. WALKER, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AS I WISH TO LEAVE THE CITY, A paying family tea route with horse and wagon. No knowledge of the business necessary. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. 869 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

FINE LITTLE STOCK OF GENT'S FURNISHING goods, notions, etc., for sale or exchange; good location and established trade. F. TAYLOR, 124 Twenty-second-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH SMALL capital—I will sell stock and fixtures of my jewelry store at a sacrifice; fine chance for a man that understands watch-work. Address X 63, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND SALOON FOR SALE. 17 NORTH Elizabeth-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST locations on the North Side, with two horses and wagons, and an established trade of $30,000 per annum. About $3,000 cash, and cash only, will take it. Address T 17, Tribune office.

GOOD GROCERY AND SALOON ON SOUTH Side for sale; with good, clean stock, worth $2,000. Only man with money, and meaning business. I will give them a good trade. Satisfactory reason for selling. Address O 49, Tribune office.

GLASS SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS, IN GOOD going order and long-established, lease, good-will, utensils, and good stock, for sale, the proprietor being about to retire. The above is a chance not often to be met with for a person with $500 or $1,000 capital. Address, in first instance, W 47, Tribune office.

IN THIS CITY, STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE, well established, for sale; location first-class; capital about $2,500. Particulars of S. H. RANSOM & CO., 14 River-st.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, WITH ENgine and machinery complete, for sale or trade; satisfactory reason given for selling. Address V 31, Tribune.

LAUNDRY, NO. 169 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., DOing a good business, for sale; must be sold this week. Reasons for selling, poor health.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE, CHEAP. 867 SOUTH Desplaines-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING AND FINEST FITted up sample-rooms and cigar stands on the South Side for sale; owner about leaving town; fixtures will be sold without stock if desired. Address V 6, Tribune office.

ONE-THIRD OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A good mercantile business in Michigan for sale, doing a business of $275,000 per year, and increasing every year. From $10,000 to $15,000 required in cash, the balance will give long time or take good real estate; poor health the reason for selling; a good opening for the right man. Address O. SANDS, Wood's Hotel, Chicago.

ONE-HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST IN A PROSperous weekly journal; a large field, and the only paper of the class in the West; $500 to $1,000 required; sickness requiring one of the proprietors to relinquish it. Address N 75, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room, doing a splendid business. J. B. CRANE, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 41.

ONE-HALF OF A MANUFACTORY NOW DOING well and can be greatly increased, for sale. Amount required, $1,500. Address S 83, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER SALOONS, CENtrally located, with a complete first-class outfit, for sale; also, furnished rooms attached to it. Very cheap if taken at once, by L. H. FREIBERGER, 116 Washington-st., Room 4.

PROVISION STORE, WITH HORSE AND WAGON; must be sold this week. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL OF A grocery house doing a large cash business for sale at a bargain. The best of reasons given for selling out. For full particulars address P. O. Box 2,656, Rockford, Ill.

SALOON, CORNER OF DEARBORN AND EIGHTeenth-st., with 15-ball pool-table, for sale cheap.

STORE WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE; cheap; the best location on Milwaukee-av. Inquire at 327.

SALOON-FIXTURES AND LICENSE FOR SALE or exchange for South Chicago property. Inquire at 746 South Halsted-st.

SALOON, HOUSE, BARN, AND LOT FOR SALE. Cause of selling, leaving the city. 1159 West Madison-st.

THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF groceries, &c., on the West Side, doing a good cash trade, for sale at a bargain. Reason for selling, going in the country to live. This is a chance for a live man. Apply to C. LE BEAU, 145 Blue Island-av., opposite Forquer-st.

THE COMPLETE FURNITURE, CARPETS AND bedding, with lease of eleven completely-furnished sleeping-rooms, centrally and pleasantly located, now filled with good-paying occupants, for sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address at once X 60, Tribune office.

THE BILLIARD-HALL NOS. 163 AND 165 WEST Indiana-st. for sale cheap; the owner is going to Europe.

THE BEST LOCATED SAMPLE ROOM AND BILliard hall on North Clark-st. for sale. Corner of Erie-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR rent my grocery store, situated in a good location. For particulars address Q 18, Tribune office.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF the best baking-powder manufactory in the city or out for sale; this will bear investigation. Address T 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000! $5,000 BUSINESS CHANCE—An energetic man wanted for every city of 10,000 inhabitants and over in the United States, except Chicago and some other Western cities, to take the exclusive sale and control of an article. Something entirely new. Protected by three patents, now being manufactured and sold by a large establishment in Chicago. Price from $30 to $225 each. Sells to cash. Demand great in every city, town, and village, nothing else like it. The greatest money-making invention in the world, both for seller and buyer. No territory for sale. Money to be invested in the manufactured article. The advertiser resides in Toledo, O. Stopping temporarily in Chicago, will be pleased to afford the fullest investigation. No letters answered in the city. Letters from the country promptly answered. No sharks, sharper, or curiosity-seeker need call. Only those having ready money and seeking legitimate business. Call on H. KILEY, Room 615 Palmer House, city, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

WILL SELL OR TRADE MY SALOON AND household furniture at a bargain. Call or address 689 South State-st.

WE CAN SHOW A PARTY WHO HAS $2,000 TO $4,000 an excellent chance to make some money. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—A TWO-SET WOOLen mill on line of R. R., in Central Illinois; machinery as good as new and complete in all departments; building brick; steam power; now in operation, doing a prosperous business; will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. For particulars address W. H. DILLINGHAM, No. 143 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A GOOD CATHOLIC BUSINESS-MAN, with from $8,000 to $10,000, to join the advertiser in one of the best and latest enterprises in the United States; already established. None need answer only good men, and those who have the money and mean business. Address W 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES, dry goods, or furniture at fair value in exchange for desirable real estate, unincumbered, and part cash. Call on or address HIRAM BRUSH, 197 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CORRECT BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 to $7,000 cash to take charge of the books, cash, and financial management of a cash-paying commission business, which will be secured, and a fair salary and percentage allowed, or an interest in the business given. Address O 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH $6,000 or $10,000 cash, as manager in carpet department of an established commission house; one acquainted with Eastern manufacturers preferred. Business safe and on a cash basis; interest on money and salary, or interest in profits of business; would consider proposition from any one in the trade or manufacturing having a large stock on hand. Address L H M, care Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE A SMALL CONFECTIONery store for a building lot in South Chicago, clear of incumbrance? Address V 42, Tribune office.

$100 A WEEK PROFIT MADE BY SELLING Prof. La Montaine's recipe for making all kinds of liquors; small capital required. Apply at Metropolitan Block, Room 70, Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

$200 WILL BUY A NO. 1 SOUTH SIDE SAMple room doing a good business. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 44, owner.

$300 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE STATE OF WISconsin to manufacture a quick-selling little patent article. Money made by anybody. Address S 60, Tribune office.

$300 TO $500 WILL SECURE A LEGITIMATE money-making monopoly for either Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, or California; will bear the closest investigation. WM. S. BREWSTER, 45 LaSalle-st.

$350 CASH—RESTAURANT 394 STATE-ST. FOR sale. Well worth attention if you mean business. Living-rooms completely furnished in rear.

$400 WILL BUY A BUSINESS PAYING $25 PER week profit. Inquire at 93 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE SECONDhand iron planer, in good order. Will plane 7 feet long by 2 feet wide. Inquire of GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 229 West Twelfth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—40-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND double circular saw-mill, of our manufacture; all new; stored at Little Suamico, Oconto Co., Wis. The above will be sold cheap. For particulars address H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, O.

FOR SALE—16-HORSE-POWER ENGINE, AND wood-working machinery, with shafting, etc., complete, cheap rent; good for small manufacturing business; will trade. Address O 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FLAX MACHINERY ENGINE 8X20, boiler 4x22 feet, 4 flues, set of breaks and dicker; all or separate, cheap. 246 Illinois-st.

WANTED—100 FEET OF SECOND-HAND 2¼ shafting. WM. McGREGOR & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND MACHINery, engines, boilers, etc., in exchange for city or suburban property. FRANK DOUGLAS Machinery Co., 249, 251, 253, and 255 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FOOT-LATHE, CHEAP. APPLY AT 832 Wentworth-av. from 12 to 2.

WANTED—A 10 TO 15 HORSE-POWER ENGINE, in good order, and in exchange for lots. Address M, 1668 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FOOT LATHE; STATE bottom cash price. Address LOCKSMITH, Tribune office.

75-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE IAS GOOD as new at a bargain. L. A. WILLARD, Room 11, 164 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$50 TO $200 PER MONTH CAN be made by energetic men or women with a small capital. Articles needed in every family. Exclusive territory given. BALDWIN & CO., 7 West Randolph-st., near bridge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

7 CENTRE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board, large front room, with closet, furnished or unfurnished; also back parlor and bed-room; all modern improvements.

11 CENTRE-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, and one back, furnished, with board; terms moderate.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT NICEly furnished front room with board for two; also room for one lady boarder.

13 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board; day boarders wanted.

14 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT WITH BOARD, rooms furnished or unfurnished.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

18 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDING WITH pleasant rooms.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARDING IN A private family for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with or without use of barn.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, for married couples or young people; location, house, and surroundings most inviting; all modern comforts; one nice room very low to two young ladies; only half block from Madison-st. cars.

22½ WALNUT-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—TWO gentlemen can secure a nicely-furnished room and board.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN-suite, gas and bath; table boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—VACANCY FOR GENTLEman and wife or two gentlemen. Good table.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington-sts.—Desirable rooms and board; brick house; all improvements; references.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with hot and cold water, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with good table-board, reasonable if permanent.

53 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for gentlemen, or gentleman with lady, with board, for $5 and $6 per week. House refitted and newly furnished throughout. Day-boarders wanted.

71 PARK-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND good board; location desirable.

72 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., CORNER MADISONst.—$4.50 per week for first-class board and room; table-board $3.50; meals 20 cents. Boarders wanted.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board. Stable-room for horse and buggy.

76 VAN BUREN-ST.—LARGE, AIRY, NICELYfurnished rooms with board; $5 to $8; table-board $4.

79 ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, opposite Union Park; references exchanged.

80 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with or without board; also single room; private family; terms $5 and $6 per week.

87 AND 89 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; with use of piano.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—1 FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board. Also lady room-mate.

143 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

156 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ROOM AND board for gentlemen; $4 per week.

159 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also, day-boarders wanted.

170 WEST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE HIGH School—Two gentlemen, who will room together, will find a pleasant home, with good board, at a moderate price. Day-boarders wanted.

171 NORTH HALSTED-ST., UP-STAIRS—2 MEN who wish a room with good board apply as above; price $4 per week.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, for single parties or families.

215 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT TWO PLEASant front rooms, with board. Terms to suit.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board for gent and wife or two single gents.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with first-class board.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, front and back, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

274 PARK-AV.—WANTED—A FEW DAY BOARDers. Everything first-class.

277 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW NICELY furnished rooms with board.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms with board at $4.50 per week.

291 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Table boarders wanted.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS with board; also lady room-mate wanted.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ALCOVE room with first-class board; also one single room.

377 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE LARGE BACK room, with board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM for two persons, overlooking Jefferson Park, with board.

482 FULTON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM UNION Park and Randolph-st. cars—Board, with large pleasant furnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

594 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board. Terms moderate.

706 WEST MONROE-ST.—SUITE OF TWO FRONT rooms to rent; furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

A BACK PARLOR AND OTHER PLEASANT rooms, with best of board; house modern conveniences; pleasant locality; West Side. Address P 24, Tribune office.

NEAR UNION PARK—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and lady or two gentlemen; pleasant rooms, with all conveniences, and first-class board. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD—TO A LADY EXPECTING TO BE confined, a nice large furnished room in a private family. Best of references given and required. Best nursing and care. Address 58 North Peoria-st.

WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front alcove suite to rent, with board, in a strictly private family of three; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc. Call at store, 30 North Canal-st.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASant rooms, from $5 to $7 per week. A lady room-mate wanted.

13 EGAN-AV.—TWO MINUTES WALK FROM Oakland Station. Pleasant rooms with or without board.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, furnished and unfurnished, with first-class board; location delightful.

44 EAST HARRISON-ST., BETWEEN STATEst. and Wabash-av., furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Day board also.

171 AND 173 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WORKINGwomen desiring good homes, with board, at reduced rates, may apply to the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, as above.

184 AND 186 STATE-ST., OVER NUTTING'S C.O. D. Store—Fine single, double, and alcove rooms, newly furnished, with first-class board. Transient and day boarders.

242 WABASH-AV.—BEST DAY BOARD IN CITY $4 per week. Suite of large elegant front rooms unfurnished.

265 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE LAKE PARK—Front alcove rooms suitable for families or gentlemen; terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; also well furnished room on second floor. References required.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with hot and cold water, with board, for three or four gentlemen, at $6 per week.

311 MICHIGAN-AV.—CAN ACCOMMODATE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with beautiful rooms and board; fine lake view; first-class table.

422 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT, FURNISHED rooms for rent, with board.

428 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM; also back, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, and board, to rent, moderate.

463 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—Furnished or unfurnished rooms in a private family. Also a few table boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

468 WABASH-AV.—NICE FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV.—A FEW VERY PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife or single gentleman; day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent with board; also, a room-mate wanted. Accommodation for table-boarders.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, with board.

568 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with first-class board; all the modern improvements.

573 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board. Private family.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms on second floor, single or en suite; fine location, marble-front house, with all modern improvements; first-class table. References required.

602 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND board; nice location; pleasant rooms. Lady gives her personal attention, which insures cleanliness and order.

635 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with large closets and hot and cold water, with or without board; private family.

680 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEST OF ROOMS AND good board at reasonable rates. References exchanged.

683 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board; hot and cold water in room. References exchanged.

747 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room suitable for two with or without board; also one single room. References required.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to gents and wives or single gents.

751 AND 753 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ALCOVE front room, also large square room, with board.

807 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

827 PRAIRIE-AV.—WOULD LIKE TO RENT second floor, two suites of rooms to two gentlemen and their wives without children. No children in the house. Location perfect; modern improvements in house; no children or boarders.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board; moderate price. References exchanged.

1083 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT, LARGE, AIRY rooms to rent, with excellent board, to responsible parties; families in search of a home desired.

1101 INDIANA-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT rooms with board. Small family.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV.—THREE PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board. Private family. Most reasonable terms.

1222 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT WITH OR WITHout board to two gentlemen, a very nice front room. Reference required.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS GOOD BOARD AT reasonable prices. References exchanged. 750 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE DOCTRESS AND nurse would like 4 boarders or 2 invalids to board and care for. 247 Butterfield-st.

North Side.

88 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE ELEGANT large front room to rent, with board; also, day-boarders accommodated.

100 NORTH WELLS-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS $4.50, or two in a room $4; day-board $3. Furnished room $1.25 per week.

167 CLARK-ST., CORNER ERIE, ATHOL House—Elegantly furnished rooms with board; also unfurnished with or without board. Please call.

172 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER OF ERIE—A few alcove and front rooms, with southern exposure, suitable for married couples and single gents. The house is new, marble-front, and first-class, and the table a specialty. Prices low. References required.

215 EAST INDIANA-ST.—GOOD ROOMS FOR rent, with good board.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, suitable for two, with good board; also single room.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM, with hot and cold water, with board, for two.

223 ONTARIO-ST.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO rent, with board.

234 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board; best of references given and required.

243 OHIO-ST.—A PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM for a gentleman; also room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

244 INDIANA-ST., NORTH SIDE—TO RENT with board, two large front rooms with all modern improvements. A few table boarders can be accommodated.

249 INDIANA-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished room for two gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

250 INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board; also a single room; modern improvements. Reference required.

253 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or single, with good board.

269 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms.

270 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARD, WITH FIRST-class accommodations; private family.

271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, large and single, with board.

286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Rush—A nicely furnished room, with or without board.

288 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN RUSH AND Pine-sts.—I will rent a large furnished room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. Private family.

361 EAST OHIO-ST.—A LARGE UNFURNISHED room, also furnished single room, all with board. Fine location and low prices.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, suitable for two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with board in private family, on the North Side; location and house desirable. References exchanged. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BOLTE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 579 AND 581 STATE-st.—This house is kept in good style. Table first-class. Day-board, $5 per week; transient, $2 per day. Nicely furnished rooms to rent, either single or en suite. W. H. BOLTE, proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST., JUST OPENed, everything new, nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, $6 and $8 per week; day board $4 per week.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—Room, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day board, $5 per week.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, 239 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—$5 per week; day board $4.

Country.

BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR MAN AND wife, can be obtained with pleasant rooms at Hyde Park, two minutes' walk from depot. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

EVANSTON—TWO GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board at reasonable prices. MRS. C. D. JACKSON, corner Chicago-av. and Clark-st., Evanston, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE PERMAnent board and lodging, with a private family, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Chamber of Commerce; North or South Side preferred; references exchanged. Address R 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; VIcinity of Ellis Park. Address X 160, Tribune office.

BOARD—TO EXCHANGE, A VALUABLE SUBURban lot clear, near the city, for day board near business centre. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY FOR three adults, and child three years old. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN PRIVATE FAMILY; references given and required; state terms and location. Address S 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN; PERMANENT IF suited; satisfactory references will be given. T 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A pleasant unfurnished room with board; would prefer an east front on Indiana, Michigan, or Prairie-avs., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Address M B C, 1338 Prairie-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND board in a French family, where French only is spoken. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE in a small family, where they can have good accommodations. Address, stating location, accommodations, and terms, which must be moderate, R 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN PRIVATE family, near Union Park; references exchanged. Address F 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE WITH PRIVATE family, pleasant locality, home comforts. Address with all particulars, Room 1, 156 Fifth-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN OF FIRST-CLASS BUSIness connections, but short in purse, with small income, desires board with a plain and pleasant family cheap. V 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A FAMILY where there are no other boarders, south of Thirty-fourth-st. and east of boulevard. Good reference. Address with terms R 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH board, for gentleman and wife, south of Twenty-second-st. Michigan-av. preferred. Address Y, Room 6 Bryan Block.

BOARD—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NICELY furnished room with board, in private family, between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth-sts., east of boulevard. Address C S B, 180 State-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, in a strictly private family; lake frontage preferred; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address X 95, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LARGE CHANDILIER, CAN BE HAD by proving property, at 16 West VanBuren-st.

FOUND—JULY 31, A CHESTNUT COLORED horse, about 10 years old. Call at 1219 State-st. STANLEY A. BOOTH.

FOUND—A WATCH. OWNER APPLY AT R. LAW'S coal-yard, 126 South Water-st. Apply to foreman of yard.

FOUND—BAY MARE 10 YEARS OLD, WEIGHT 1,000, 2 miles west of Brighton House; also, red and white cow. Apply to CHARLES CLAYTON.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK TWO VALISES from Room 333 Palmer House, July 30, will return same, $100 reward, no questions. Address "GEORGE," Tribune office.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON IN LINCOLN Park, a ladies' blue navy cloth sacque. Finder please address J. L. HIGH, 156 Washington-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR RETURN OF LIVER-colored pointer dog; had on chain collar; answers to the name of Fred; was last seen on Sunday, the 25th inst., with colored man on Van Buren-st. car going east; of no value, only to owner. G. R. FRENCH, 151 and 153 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A BLACK GARNET cross on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Indiana-avs., or Michigan-av. between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 808 Michigan-av.

LOST—JULY 22, A LADIES' ROMAN GOLD PIN, on South Side between Post-Office and Twenty-sixth-st. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 195 Calumet-av.

LOST—$1 REWARD—BLACK PENDANT TO EARring. Return to 788 Monroe-st.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR HAIR-SWITCH LOST on Morgan-st., between Madison and Randolph-sts. R. SANDERSON, 294 West Madison-st.

LEFT HOME—YESTERDAY MORNING, 6 O'CLOCK a lady 49 years old, height 5 feet, gray hair, dressed in black, without hat, in her slippers. Mr. WILLIAMS, address corner of Leavitt and West Ohio-sts.

LOST—JULY 24, ON CENTRE-AV., MONROE-ST., or Ashland-av., one striped shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 309 West Harrison-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND ring, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts on Indiana-av. W. H. EDGAR, 124 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—A RED SPOTTED MILCH COW BY THE fire at 431 State-st. Reward $10, and to be given by RUDOLPH WELER.

LOST—BLACK POINTER DOG, GRAY HAIR ON nose, white under breast, scar on right shoulder, and collar marked "Major Greene." Reward paid at 284 Illinois-st.

LOST—VOL. 118 NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW; left in 6:10 Hyde Park train on Friday morning. Finder will please address the Chicago Athenæum, 65 Washington-st.

LOST—BETWEEN LINCOLN PARK AND TUNNEL on North LaSalle-st., plat of suburban property. Suitable reward if returned to 133 Randolph-st., third floor front.

LOST—JULY 8, A WATER-SPANIEL DOG, BROWN, with breast and feet white; $5 reward, no questions asked. 380 First-st., corner Paulina.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE MORE FOR THE JEWelry taken from No. 12 Twelfth-st., July 17, than can be realized by the sale of same, and guarantee not to proceed against the parties. Communicate with NELLIE GRAHAM at above number.

STRAYED—FROM 234 PARK-AV., A WHITE bull-dog; had a strap collar on neck, and answers to the name of "Joe"; $10 reward will be paid for his return, and no questions asked. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

STOLEN—A SMALL, BROWN MARE, WITH A black square-box buggy and a plain harness, was stolen from the Court-House square on the 29th of July, about 12 o'clock. Any one that can give information about or return the same will be liberally rewarded. JOHN ANDERSEN, 275 West Indiana-st.

STRAYED—A 2-YEAR-OLD SORREL COLT, white spot in face. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to H. H. DOYLE, 898 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—5,000 GROSS SCREWS AT 70 PER cent discount; lot of door-springs and butts; cheap. A. W. WHEELER, 56 Lake-st., up-stairs.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PARTIES GOING TO housekeeping; the furniture of five rooms, with or without piano, will be sold at a great sacrifice if taken at once, as owners are going to leave the city. Call at 730 Wabash-av.

ALL PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSEhold goods, carpets, crockery, &c., will find a cash customer at the very highest cash price, by calling or addressing S. P. BAMBERGER, 629 West Lake-st.

A VERY ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOOKCASE and cylinder desk combined, in perfect condition, equal to new, made to order, and cost $125, for sale at $50. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av.

A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR suit, 7 pieces, inlaid with French Walnut panels and covered in rich crimson silk brocade. Cost $300. For sale at $130. MARTIN'S residence, 673 Wabash-av.

CARPETS ON INSTALLMENTS, AT PRICES LOWer than ever before. We can fit up your house with Brussels, tapestry, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, at prices lower than you have seen for years. It will pay you to examine our prices. The only carpet house on the West Side. For cash or installments our prices are unequaled. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—I HAVE DETERmined to reduce my stock of goods, and shall sacrifice all profits in order to do so. Elegant parlor sets, $35 to $100; chamber sets, tables, lounges, bureaus, bedsteads, etc. A full stock of new warranted furniture on installments lower than ever before. D. T. CALHOUN, 404 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLments at prices lower than ever before offered. Marble-top chamber sets at $50, $55, $60, $75, former prices $75 to $100; handsome marble-top dressing-case sets $75; latest styles parlor suits in all colors, with upholstered backs and rich puffing at $75, usually sold at $100 and upward; rich plush parlor suits, with puffings, at $125 and $150, usually sold at $175 and $200 by other houses; 40-pound hair mattresses, best tick, for $15; elegant marble-top centre tables $7, $8, $10, $12, $15. Now is the time to select your furniture. Houses furnished throughout, and payments taken monthly. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. For cash or installments our prices and terms are unequaled. Suburban people can save money by visiting our house. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME WALNUT TETE-A-tete sofa and 4 easy chairs, covered with brown terry crimson puffing; price, $60. Superior oak pillar extension table; cost $20; price, $13. Large size cooking-stove, "Meridian," with apparatus; cost $65, for $17. A $65 sewing-machine for $25. MARTIN'S residence, 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHAMBER AND PARLOR SETS, book-case, bedding, etc., at a bargain for cash; must be sold this week. Inquire of L. L. ABBOTT, 144 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FURNITURE, COMPLETE FOR housekeeping; must be sold this week; cottage can be rented cheap. Address X 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping in one lot or as wanted; will give a decided bargain for part cash and good note. Address V 74, Tribune office.

FURNITURE TO RENT—A COMPLETE OUTFIT for two parlors, four bed-rooms, dining-room, and kitchen; none but respectable parties with good references need apply. Y 14, Tribune office.

FOR THE BOSS SUMMER STOVE GO TO 127½ Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF EBONY-HANDLE, NICKEL-cased table-knives, at $2.50 per set, worth $7. A. W. WHEELER, 56 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF 14-room house on Prairie-av.; rent reasonable. Would take part pay in trade. Address O 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THEIR COST, ONE FINE range, a fine parlor stove, and three bed-room stoves, only in use a few months. At private residence 19 Twenty-eighth-st.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD goods cheap, now is the time to buy cheap by attending Hodges & Co.'s sales this week, 636 West Lake-st.; parties having goods to be sold will consult their own interest by calling on or addressing HODGES & CO., Union Park Auction Rooms.

GO TO CHEAP JOHN'S PLACE, 643 WEST LAKE st., if you want bargains in household goods, carpets, etc.; bedsteads, $1 to $15; stoves, $4 to $30; everything in the furniture line sold at private sale cheap and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Remember the place, 643 West Lake-st., formerly Jones' Bakery; open evenings until 9 o'clock; goods bought for cash where parties will sell very low; my motto is quick sales and small profits.

LOOK HERE—I AM SELLING ELEGANT MARble-top dressing-case sets for $65, worth $85. Also, handsome bed-room sets, veneered drop handles, for $38, worth $48. I have a splendid parlor set of 7 pieces, in terry and ruffled, for the low price of $60. All other furniture at equally low prices at F. COGSWELL'S, 378 West Madison-st.

MOSQUITO BARS, MATTRESSES; LOUNGES, iron bedsteads, cots, feathers, and bedding. WHIPPLE'S manufactory, 227 State-st. Cheapest place in the city; old mattresses and feathers renovated.

ON EASY TERMS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, stoves, and crockery at terms to suit the purchaser, and at popular prices. As usual, we keep nothing but the most reliable goods, for which we pay cash, and can, therefore, offer better inducements to the buyer than any other house. Look at our goods, examine our prices, before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ON INSTALLMENTS—INGRAIN AND BRUSSELS carpets and parlor furniture on weekly or monthly payments, at prices lower than ever before. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS—A FINE ASSORTment of walnut and marble-top chamber suits. Our low prices are unsurpassed. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD, THAT ELEgant and economical piece of furniture, is made in seven styles, representing seven different kinds of furniture, each convertible instantly into a luxurious bed, and occupying only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. More than 5,000 are now in use in Chicago alone, and still the demand has just begun. No house is completely furnished without it. From the humblest cot to the finest mansion you will now see in use the justly celebrated Empire Parlor Bedstead. Adapted to any room in any house. Sold on installments or for cash, to suit purchasers. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A SET OF PARlor furniture, new or a little used. Address Q 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping; furniture, carpets, piano, etc. Address R 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE for city real estate. Address V 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BURNS' PATENT COFFEE ROASTer (new). 70 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A THOROUGHBRED NEWfoundland dog, all black. Address O 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COAT AND VEST MADE TOO small; will be sold for half price. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT COLLECTION of fine oil paintings, in new and costly gold frames. Address X 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address Z 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO NO. 1 MOCKING BIRDS AT Paris Gilding Store, 179 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—3-BARREL ICE-BOX, COUNTER, with shelving, for $50 if taken at once. 149 North Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORE FRONTS COMPLETE, A lot of sash, doors, and blinds; walnut office railing, and a glass partition. 198 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FRAME BUILDINGS, EACH contains store, 5 rooms and cellar; produces $400 yearly clear; good location; ground lease seven years; price $2,000; $1,000 cash; balance wild land; owner going to England. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ½ THEIR VALUE—ALL OF THE fixtures necessary to run a first-class laundry; $50 will buy them. Apply at the laundry, 93 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE PLEASURE-YACHT, BY J. PETERSEN, 349 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 7-FEET WHITE-METAL SHOWcases and stand; also one 4-foot cigar figure. Apply to HODGES & CO., 636 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A DUE-BILL ON ONE OF THE BEST dentists in the city. Address X 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE 404 WEST Jackson-st., to be moved immediately from lot. If taken this week a bargain will be given. Apply at 215 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAGODA HOUSE FOR park or lager beer gardens. Cost $1,050. Will sell it for ¼ of what it cost. Call No. 6 Calhoun Place.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO BEST carom billiard-tables, fixtures complete, good as new. 340 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A 6-FOOT IRON SHOW-CASE STAND very cheap at 77 Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—ONE FINE oil painting, cost originally $500, by one of the best artists in Chicago. The same can be bought for $150. Apply to 102 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW SAFE. INQUIRE FOR JOHNSON, at Morse's, corner Lake and Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW DOUBLE DESK, A. H. Andrews' make; half-price for cash. Address V 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,200 WILL BUY A GOOD FRAME house in a central location, West Side; ground rent only $60 a year; no taxes; runs three years; can be renewed; the house rents now at $48 a month. GAGNE & MORIER, Room 12 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE THOROUGHBRED NEWFOUNDland pups, 4 weeks old, $5 each. 464 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY'S BED-BUG AND COCKroach exterminator, warranted. Contracts taken. Full information free. Call or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAGO Board of Trade. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED MT. ST. BERnard dog. 1079 State-st.

FOR SALE—A POOL-TABLE, IN GOOD ORDER, cheap for cash, at No. 181 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE NO. 3 McNEAL & URBAN safe; one 10-foot plated show case, two 8, and one 5, with stands, at 366 Division-st.

FOR SALE—500 FEET IRON FENCE, WITH STONE coping complete, now on the corner of Washington-st. and Ogden-av.; to be removed at once; a bargain. BOGUE & HYDE, real estate, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT WALNUT BAR COUNter, with other fixtures, at half their value. J. C. McCORD, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS, ALL kinds and sizes, new and second-hand, with camp equipage of most improved kinds. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR FIGURE, GAS FIXTURES show-cases, and counters. 626½ West Lake-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. B. MAILHE, FRENCH OCULIST, LATE assistant of Dr. Sichel, the first oculist in Paris, has just arrived in this city. He will cure all eye diseases, those, too, considered incurable, and whose sight not entirely lost is saved, and the destructive cause of whatever nature forever annihilated. Office hours: 9 to 12, and 2 to 5. No. 126 Clark-st.; poor gratis. Consult free.

DR. G. A. BISHOP, MAGNETIC HEALER, 438 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Acute neuralgia and rheumatism cured without drugs. Diseases of the lungs, kidneys, and liver treated with unvarying success. Profuse perspiration produced by manipulations alone. Immediate relief given in the worst cases of female weakness from whatever cause or however long standing, and a permanent cure made where all other means have failed. Correct diagnosis made of the most obscure diseases. Consultation free. Office hours 10 to 4.

MRS. C. THOMAS, M. D., LADIES' PHYSICIAN, 508 South Halsted-st. Patients can obtain rooms and treatment.

WILL ALL SUFFERERS FROM ANY FORM OF disease, no matter of how long standing, or who failed to cure you, go to the State Medical Offices, 187 South Clark-st., Chicago, and be permanently cured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? I WAS for nearly twenty-five years, and, after spending $1,200 in vain, cured myself by my own remedy, of which I will give free trial to all who will bring this notice to my office, 136 East Madison-st. Dr. C. R. SYKES. Open week-days from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m., Sunday 2 till 4. By mail, send 10 cents for full information. Cut this out.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS TO BORROW $300; will repay this amount next January, and $100 for use of the same; cannot give security as property is already incumbered, or will give to the right party an interest in a business prospect that promises largely. This advertisement means just what it reads; adventurers need not answer. Address V 10, Tribune office.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS LADY ABOUT ESTABlishing a well-paying and legitimate business wishes to make the acquaintance of a gentleman who would render her assistance financially. Reference given and required. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Tribune office.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A GOOD COMMISSION HOUSE WANTING A partner with three years' experience, and $500 to $1,000, address Z 25, Tribune office.

ATTENTION, DRY-GOODS CLERKS—A SPECIAL meeting of the Dry-Goods Clerks' Association will be held on Sunday, Aug. 1, at Klare's Hall, Nos. 72 and 73 North Clark-st., at 3 p. m., when matters of great importance will be laid before the meeting. All dry-goods clerks are cordially invited to attend. M. FISHER, President.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

A PRETTY BABY GIRL 2 WEEKS OLD TO BE given away. Inquire of DR. SCLIEPPERS, 293 Larrabee-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

BANKRUPT SALE—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned for the estate of George Isensdt, bankrupt, to-wit: Stock of jewelry, clocks, and hair goods, show-cases, counter, safe, signs, etc. The goods may be seen by calling at 104½ South Clark-st. FREDERICK HAPPEL, prov. assignee.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES COMPLETELY exterminated by contract, warranted, or article sold. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

BRICK WAREHOUSE 180 WEST MONROE-ST.—Storage for furniture, machinery, and general merchandise; cash advances. Charges the lowest in city.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR LIVE TAME PIGeons at No. 301 South Canal-st., corner of Harrison.

CHARLES BONTEMS' RESTAURANT AND SAMple room. Meals, 25 cents. Day board, $4 per week. 104 West Randolph-st.

CASH WILL BUY A BREECH-LOADING SHOTgun, best English make, with loading implements, at half price. Address R 32, Tribune office.

ELOCUTION—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO are desirous of becoming good readers, please apply to MRS. L. CHADDOCK HASTINGS, 326 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING DONE IN the Good Samaritan Laundry for 75 cents a dozen. Address orders to Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

FRONT DOORS PAINTED, GRAINED, AND varnished for $5 a set; good references. Address GRAINER, Room 60, 126 Washington-st.

FURNACES! FURNACES! GO SEE THE "HELIOS" air-heating furnace for soft coal, at A. M. SEARLES', 142 Lake-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR OLD GOLD and silver of any description (assays made). CHICAGO REFINING CO., 128 Fifth-av.

INTENDING TO ERECT GAS WORKS FOR LIGHTing our premises with gas made from coal, we ask parties who thoroughly understand to plan and build such works for their propositions by letter. MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER ZINC CO., LaSalle, Ill.

I WANT TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN A first-class insurance business; don't object to travel, and well posted in the Northwest. References first-class. Address R 20, Tribune office.

LADIES—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN CHICAGO to buy human hair switches, curls, etc., is at J. HALL'S, 143 and 353 West Madison-st. Call and see.

LAMBREQUINS AND LOOSE COVERS FOR furniture made neatly by an experienced young lady; goes out by the day. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

NO CURE, NO PAY—ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED with gravel, inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, can be cured by calling at 296 West Lake-st. Ordinary cases cured in one week. Parties not able to call will be attended to by sending address to J. T. HAY, 296 West Lake-st.

N. D. KENEASTER, ONE OF THE PROPRIEtors of the Swiss Cottage at Elkhart Lake, Wis., will be at the Commercial Hotel to-morrow (Sunday). Any one wishing to make arrangements for spending the month of August at that delightful summer resort will have an opportunity of so doing.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS IN my place, whose receipts have expired, are requested to renew their receipts or redeem their goods before Aug. 15, 1875, as the unredeemed goods will be kept after that date. DAVID FLEMING, 137 Blue Island-av.

NO FAIL—IF YOU USE THE GENUINE MOON'S sticky fly-paper, it never fails, is not dangerous, and a few sheets will clear your house. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

PARTIES CAN HAVE PICTURE OR ROOM molding furnished or put up for 7 cents per foot, by dropping postal card to C. M. DIMMICK, 40 Hunt-st.

PARTIES DESIRING THE MOST ECONOMICAL and powerful heater are invited to call and examine my patent furnace. W. K. MANNING, 129 West Lake-st.

PARTIES ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY, WHO wish their rents collected and remitted promptly, will consult their interests by leaving them with WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st. Established 1845.

RELIABLE REMEDY FOR CATARRH—TRY IT—The Infallible Catarrh Curative, prepared by DR. J. B. SMYTHE, who will give a trial free of charge to all who may visit him. Office hours to-day, 1 to 5 p. m. 83 South Clark-st., Room 10.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN ALBANY, Troy, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Louisville, Quincy, Salem, &c., at 266 West Twelfth-st.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE BEEN troubled with catarrh for the last five years, have tried all sorts of remedies and medicines, but in vain. Through DR. J. B. SMYTHE and his wonderful catarrh curative I found ready relief. It is a perfect cure. I publish this for the benefit of those that are suffering. Office 81 and 83 South Clark-st., Room 10. J. W. BURKE, 43 West Ohio-st.

THE "COMMANDER" FURNACE IS ALL CAST iron, making it very durable and having great capacity. Perry Stove Company, A. M. SEARLES, General Western Agency, 142 Lake-st.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TWO STONE-FRONT houses built for $5,000 cash and a good clear farm worth $8,000. Address P 39, Tribune office.

UNION LAUNDRY—IN REAR OF 319 MONROE-ST. Entrance between Nos. 20 and 22, Aberdeen-st. Washing done at a very reasonable price: White shirts 1 shilling; small pieces 50 cents per dozen, large pieces $1 per dozen. Also family washing done by the week very reasonable. Goods sent for and delivered to all parts of the city. Orders sent by post will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOOD DOUBLE-BARREL gun, breech-loader. F. MUELLER, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—CONTRACTOR'S FIGURES FOR TWO houses. Two-thirds cash, balance real estate. H T T, 1006 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD FIRE PROOF SAFE, SIZE about 28x36 inches, and 16 inches deep inside. Inquire at 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes for a store on the West Side. This is a good opening for the right party. Apply at 123 Throop-st.

WANTED—PAINTING—2 HOUSES, INSIDE AND outside, to be painted, calcimined and papered; to be paid for partly in real estate. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

WANTED—AN ORDER FOR GROCERIES OR dry goods; will pay in a lot on Lake-st. or Madison-st. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

WANTED—A HUB BOXING MACHINE AND anvil, cheap, for cash. 74 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP, for cash. Address 21 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO NEGOTIATE WITH SOME RESponsible firm that handle dried fruits. Have been in that business in the South for the past ten years. Address V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE CAROM BILLIARD-TABLE FOR cash; must be cheap; state price. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—BANKER'S SAFE, LARGE SIZE with burglar-proof cash box; must be cheap for cash. Address R 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN, COPYING TO do at home; will do the same very cheap. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST OR SECOND-CLASS tickets to San Francisco. Call at or address 551 Warren-av. for three days.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HEALTH LIFT. Address V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK THE baby from 1968 South Dearborn-st. to bring it to the same and oblige.

WANTED—ANY LADIES WANTING THEIR teeth extracted, filled, or new ones, at their residences, to send order by letter to DR. LOOMIS, 79 Cottage Grove-av. Work cheap, and warranted.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A good hand would like to obtain copying or writing to do at home. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE BUILDERS WHO will build a block of houses at Englewood and take from one-half to two-thirds cash and balance in choice, clear property. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED—AN ICE-BOX AT 44 SOUTH LASALLE-st.

WANTED—DIAMOND STUD AND RING, PIANO, horse, harness, and carriage, and small stock of groceries, for good paper and trade. WILSON, 38 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS and shoes, builders' hardware, or general stock of groceries, value $4,000, for equity in brick dwelling, 2-story and basement, first-class, with all modern improvements, in Cottage Grove, one block from Ellis Park. Inquire of H. M. WILCOX, Room 5, No. 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND "REGUlation commandary uniform." Must be cheap for cash. Address Q 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHTS TO CONTRACT for grain-elevators at way-stations. CHASE ELEVATOR COMPANY, 49 Exchange Building, 114 Washington-st.

24 HOURS—IT IS CLAIMED THAT MRS. D. Kricand's Rheumatic Plaster cures acute cases and lumbago in 24 hours; testimonials. 943 West Lake-st.

1866. SCHWEIZER'S LUNCH AND COFFEE House. 1875.

Madison, near LaSalle, Sign Bro. Jonathan.
Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Milk,
Beef-Broth, Oysters,
Fried and Scrambled Eggs,
Ham and Eggs, Pork and Beans,
Pudding, Pastry, Ice Cream, &c.
Oatmeal Porridge,
Rice and Milk, Mush and Milk,
and least if not last
the sanitary, hygienic food of
Cracked Wheat!

To those of sedentary habits the use of wheat prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated, and when it has been used by persons its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food.

Its effect on the stomach is soothing, imparting a high degree of nutrition, promotes a healthy action, similar to that induced by judicious exercise.

Constipation, the source of ill-health and consequent suffering, is naturally overcome by the frequent daily use of this food. In fact, the Cracked Wheat is at once the friend of both the healthy and the patient.

BROOKLYN.

Plymouth Church Finds Some Trouble in "Raising" Mr. Beecher's Princely Salary—The Proctor-Graphic Suit.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Sun* says: "Augustus Storrs, the Treasurer of Plymouth Church, has paid to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher $30,000 as the first installment of his $100,000 salary. Two secret meetings of the Board of Trustees have been held within the past three weeks, and there has been very much difference of opinion, bordering almost on dissension, as to how the remaining $70,000 shall be raised. The amount paid to Mr. Beecher was the surplus that the pew rents netted at the sale in January, and covers his regular $20,000 salary."

The *Times* says: "It is somewhat authoritatively stated that the officials of Plymouth Church intend to raise the $80,000 additional salary voted to Mr. Beecher by a mortgage on the Bethel. A fund is now being raised by members of Plymouth Church for the benefit of Miss Bessie Turner."

The extended time for the defendants to answer in the suit for libel brought by Miss Edna Dean Proctor against the New York *Graphic* expires to-day, and in all likelihood the suit will be compromised.

MANCHESTER, July 31.—Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the annual address at the New England and New Hampshire Agricultural Fair, to be held here Sept. 7 to 10, inclusive.

THE FALL RIVER COTTON-MILLS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—The threatened cut-down in wages of operatives in the Fall River mills has created an intense excitement among the hands. The weavers have voted to demand a continuance of 25 cents per cut, now paid, or they will take a thirty days' vacation on their own responsibility.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—At the spinners' meeting last night it was voted to strike in three of the mills. The resolution was carried by a vote of five over two-thirds. This proceeding will, without doubt, cause a general "lock-out."

It is believed that the card-grinders and weavers who hold meetings this evening, will vote themselves thirty days' vacation.

THE PAPAL LEGATION.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Messrs. Roncetti, Ablegate, and the Rev. Dr. Ubolde, Secretary of the Papal Legation, sailed for Europe to-day. They were escorted down the bay by a steamer containing distinguished clergy and laity.

MARRIAGES.

SPENCER—THRUMSTON—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Locke, Mr. William Spencer and Mrs. Agnes Thrumston, both of this city.

DEATHS.

ALMY—In this city, July 30, at 6:15 p. m., of consumption, Gertrude Curtis Almy, wife of Miles Almy, aged 38 years.

Funeral service at Memorial Church, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., Monday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited. Carriages to Oakwoods.

CLARK—At Cohasset, Mass., of diphtheria, after four days' illness, on Saturday, July 31, Marian, eldest daughter of George C. and Hattie Clark, aged 10 years and 3 months. Her last words were "Good bye; good bye."

DALE—At Bloomington, Ill., July 24, of consumption, Edward P. Dale, aged 45 years.

CROWLEY—Drowned Sunday, July 25, James Crowley, aged 25 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 a. m., at his late residence, 551 Arnold-st. All friends are respectfully invited.

FITZGERALD—Peter Fitzgerald, aged 13 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, M. Fitzgerald, 130 West Harrison-st., by carriages to Calvary to-day.

MACK—At Englewood, Ill., July 30, "Mamie" W. Mack, youngest daughter of J. F. Mack, Esq., aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral from their residence, Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Fold her pale little hands
O'er her breast;
No more play for them,
Let them rest.

Close her dark-brown eyes.
Alas! to say:
Beauty 'neath the skies
Must fade away.

Part her dark hair
O'er her brow.
Leave her: she is sleeping
Sweetly now.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—A BRAND-NEW AND magnificent rosewood piano-forte, 7⅓ octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, full iron frame, French grand action, new improved scale, and elegant rosewood case, with extra moldings, serpentine plinth, finely carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV.; manufacturer's price, $700; will sell, with stool and cover, for $340; warranted for five years; entirely new, one of a stock bought at assignee's sale in New York. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

A BRAND-NEW FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANO for $275. This piano has a sweet tone and a powerful action, and will last a lifetime. Also a new first-class upright piano for $300; retail price, $600. The appearance of some parts in this magnificent instrument is slightly affected by smoke. Will be sold on time, and with unlimited guarantee. SCHAFF BROS.' piano manufactory, 15 and 17 North Clinton-st.

A GOOD UPRIGHT OR SQUARE PIANO, STANDard make, new or second-hand, for cash and Iowa land. Address X 11, Tribune office.

A FINE, NEARLY NEW CHICKERING PIANO, with carved legs and all modern improvements, for sale cheap at 1068 Wabash-av. Call early.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, slightly used, matchless in tone, standard make, at a sacrifice. 231 Oak-st., east of Rush.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO, ALMOST NEW; will sell very low on account of removal from the city. 169 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TRADE FOR A SECond-hand piano, money, useful and fancy articles. Address X 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD PIANO, AS WE will leave the city, will give a bargain, at 263 State-st.

FOR SALE—A CHICKERING PIANO CHEAP FOR cash, is of elegant tone and finish; has been but little used. Manufacturer's price $650. Must be sold this week. Inquire of L. L. ABBOTT, 144 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO, suitable for a learner; stool and cover; price $50. MARTIN'S Residence, 673 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD ORGANS, AT A MODERATE price, at the salesroom of the Northwestern Organ Company, 262 State-st.

FOR SALE—A $250 PARLOR ORGAN FOR $90; used six months with best of care. 152 South Clinton-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FIRST-CLASS PIANO, cheap, call at C. A. GERROLD'S Piano Factory, 190 Clark-st., near Monroe. A good 5-octave melodeon, Prince's make, for sale or to rent cheap. Tuning and repairing attended to.

MAGNIFICENT NEW UPRIGHT PIANO BY THE most celebrated New York manufacturer, only $350; list price, $800. Splendid 7⅓-octave pianos, warranted to be equal to the best first-class pianos, at $150 less than the same quality can be had elsewhere. Pianos to rent from $5 up. We mean business. Call at DE WITT'S, 186 State-st.

ORDER OF $400 ON FIRST-CLASS PIANO ESTABlishment. Address X 19, Tribune office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT CHEAP, AT 266 State-st. N. GOULD & SON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—SQUARE, UPRIGHTS and parlor grand pianos at low prices and on easy terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO FOR good horse, harness, and top-buggy. WILLIAMS & CO., 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED BASS SINGER FOR concert; one who can furnish the highest references as to character and habits and who wants to study music as a business; any one not being able to fill these requirements need not answer; apply at once. Address K P. O. Box, North Side P. O., city.

WANTED—A FULL, RICH MEZZO-SOPRANO for quartet and duet singing; must bring highest testimonials as to character, and prove her ability by her studies and application to business; no other than the person to meet the requirements need answer; apply at once. Address K P. O. Box, North Side P. O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND CONcert singers, and a Professor of piano and violin; also select ladies and gentlemen for private dramatic class. 242 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LEADER OF ORchestra; must understand variety business. Apply Monday morning at the Gem House. O. B. SNYDER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO IN exchange for fine horse, buggy, and harness. Address H H, P. O. Box 833.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT STEINway piano for cash; must be in good condition; state price and location. Address G 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIANO IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY real estate. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

$100 WILL BUY THE BEST PIANO FOR THE money ever offered in this city. Full size, rosewood, in good order. 289 Warren-av.

$125 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD 7-OCTAVE overstrung piano. 244 North LaSalle-st.

$150—A BRAND-NEW ROSEWOOD, 7-OCTAVE, upright piano, in perfect order, highly polished, for sale, with stool; price $150. MARTIN'S Residence, 673 Wabash-av.

$190 WILL BUY A FULL RICH AND POWERful toned rosewood pianoforte, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe, French action, and all late improvements, elegant case, with extra moldings, round corners, massive carved legs and lyre, stool and cover included. The instrument is in perfect order; cost a short time since $650. MARTIN'S, residence 673 Wabash-av.

$250 BUYS AN ELEGANT NEW PIANO; BEAUtiful tone; four round corners; will rent, with privilege of purchasing. Address S 57, Tribune office.

$675 NEW CELEBRATED F. C. LIGHTE & CO. new scale piano, rich rosewood, elegant case, 7⅓-octave square grand. Can be bought at 17 Artesian-av. for $350 cash; must be sold within two days.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GYPSY PALMist. She can be consulted at 206 Milwaukee-av.; fee $1.

GO SEE THE SEVENTH DAUGHTER, THE WONder of the world in telling the past, present, and future. Satisfaction given or no pay; can be seen Sunday also. No. 164 North Curtis-st., third door from Indiana-st. MRS. M. A. TERHUNE.

KNOW THY DESTINY—MADAME LONDON, just arrived, world-renowned English clairvoyant and astrologist, reveals every mystery in life, business or love affairs. 166 South Halsted-st.

MADAM MILSOM NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TO ladies only. No. 50 Harmon-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

MADAME CHRISTEIN CLAIRVOYANT FORtune teller. No. 57 West Randolph-st., second floor.

MADAME PARIS, THE GYPSY FORTUNE TELler; ladies only. 289 West Madison-st., Room 4.

QUEEN OF SPIRITS, CLAIRVOYANT AND trance medium. 394 State-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF John Richardson, about 70 years of age, who emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., in 1849, and supposed to have settled in Illinois. Any information will be thankfully received by WILLIAM R. HESK, Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wis.

PERSONAL—MR. THOMAS CONOLLY, YOU ARE requested to come immediately to 950 Archer-av.

PERSONAL—IF THERE IS AN ELDERLY GENtleman of unexceptionable character who would like the acquaintance of a lady of true moral worth, he may address T 46, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—"V 63," WHY DID YOU NOT ANswer my last letter? Was I mistaken? WM. T. C.

PERSONAL—I WILL PAY $40, AND NO QUEStions asked, for return of clothing, etc., taken Saturday, July 17, from Park-place, corner Cottage Grove and Indiana avs., near Twenty-second-st. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN would like to correspond with a lady of suitable age and good English education, with a view to a matrimonial alliance. Address K. S. THOMAS, Dunlap, Harrison County, Ia.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES WHO TOOK THE goods from Rooms 21, 2, and 3, Dore Block, corner State and Madison-sts., will find it to their interest to communicate with the above rooms, and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—THE OWNER OF OPERA-GLASS left in 'bus from Hooley's Thursday evening requests its return to Wabash Avenue Bus Company, State and Thirty-ninth-st. or Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LADIES' parlor—Will the ladies favor R T C with an interview? Address R T C, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANDERING. NOTHING SINCE Tuesday. "Just the same."

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady of good social position. Address I C W, city.

PERSONAL—WILL M A L PLEASE CALL AT OFfice this 11 a. m., as I am going East to-night? F.

PERSONAL—COME TO THE OFFICE MONDAY afternoon between 4 and 5. KEY.

PERSONAL—REUBEN FARRINGTON: THERE IS a letter in City Post-Office for you. I must see you soon. A. C.

PERSONAL—THE PARTIES IN POSSESSION OF small black dog which was lost by the ladies who were accidentally thrown from a buggy during review of First Regiment in Hyde Park last Wednesday, are well known to them and members of Hyde Park police. By returning dog to 569 Cottage Grove-av. they will save themselves from further exposure.

FINANCIAL.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR SUMS RANGING $1,600 upwards at 10, 9, and 8 per cent. Paper bought and sold. ISAAC H. PRICE, 188 Madison-st., Room 7.

BANKRUPT INSURANCE CLAIMS AND REPUBlic certificates purchased by J. N. WITHRELL, 156 Washington-st., Room 4, basement.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, and mortgages, bought and sold. Borrowers and investors solicited. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND CITY CERTIFICATES wanted. Real estate loans negotiated. Texas land scrip for sale. PERRY & HUNT, 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL COTtages and lots inside, slightly incumbered, for good Iowa lands. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6 Otis Block.

I WISH TO CHANGE A LOAN OF $2,100 ON MY brick residence (homestead) on West Washington-st., worth $10,000, for a lower rate of interest. Parties wishing to loan this amount for 5 years address, stating rate of interest, P 22, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL LOCAL STOCKS and securities, or borrow or lend money on them, call on D. T. HIGGINSON, 96 Washington-st., basement.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN AT FROM 9 TO 10 PER cent on mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

I WILL PAY 3 PER CENT MONTHLY FOR FOUR months for $600. Good security on chattel mortgage. Address W 37, Tribune office.

LOANS ON DESIRABLE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for a term of years in sums of $500, and upwards, made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, houses on leased lots, and other good security. 143 Clark-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AS DESIRED ON improved real estate, good collaterals, &c. &c. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 8, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, &c., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS from $1,000 upwards, one to five years. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards on Chicago real estate; mortgages cashed. By C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 14.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 9 per cent. M. D. HARDIN, Room 44, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT THE LOWEST MARKET rates on inside productive property, in sums from $3,000 to $50,000 to suit. G. R. DEPPISH, Room 9, Exchange Building.

MONEY LOANED IN SUMS TO SUIT ON MERchandise, household goods, watches, diamonds, jewelry, and all kinds of valuables at D. C. GEARY'S, 54 Fifth-av.

MONEY LOANED UPON REAL ESTATE OR FOR short time upon first-class collateral securities. Address J. K. RODGERS, Room 9, 132 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON improved real estate in and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AND LADIES IN particular: Loans made on personal property and merchandise; also on real estate. Parties having money to loan will do well to call at Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts. Business strictly confidential.

TO LOAN—$15,000 TO $70,000, 8 PER CENT, AND smaller sums at 9 per cent, on inside property. JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,500 AND UPWARDS ON inside city property, $10,000. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6 Otis Block.

WANTED—SHORT-SECURED PAPER; MONEY to loan on collaterals. C. J. ADAMS, 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$12,000 TO $15,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 9 per cent; also several smaller sums at 9 and 10 per cent on city and Cook County improved; principals only address N. T. FITCH, Room 55 Ashland Block.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $25,000 ON REAL PROPerty in LaSalle County, Ill. We consider the security beyond a doubt; parties wishing an investment, please call. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS ON A 1 inside improved real estate. Address X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—$16,000 ON EAST MADISON-ST. IMproved, worth $50,000; will pay 8 per cent. Only principals need apply at Room 7, 188 Madison-st.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR TWO YEARS AT 10 PER cent, without commissions, on unincumbered lot on South Park boulevard, inside city limits. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 10 PER CENT, no commission, or 9 and 2½, on a choice lot in Evanston worth $15,000. Address OWNER, No. 5 Honore Block.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $25,000 ON A FARM OF 2,650 acres; security first-class; expect good terms. G. W. PIERCE, 6 Hawley Building.

WANTED—$2,000 ON UNIMPROVED SOUTH Side property. Will pay 10 per cent, no commissions. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO MAKE A LOAN OF $10,000 TO $20,000 on a large amount of real estate, first and second mortgage, including improved and unimproved property; security made ample; will pay fair interest; wanted for one year only. Address R 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR, ON SECURITY worth $4,000. Will pay 15 per cent per annum. Address W 53, Tribune office.

WOULD LIKE TO BORROW $700 UPON SOME choice diamonds; will pay $35 for use of same for 30 days. Address T 77, Tribune office.

$1,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS at low rates of interest. No commission. A No. 1 security. Address PACKER, Tribune office.

$2,000—$2,000, AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago realty. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS AT 8 per cent, on improved inside property; security ample. Address W 3, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. E. F. ADAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 40.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE LUMP, AND smaller sums, on first-class collateral or real estate security. W. K. WELLS, 557 South Clark-st., Room 11.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $500 and upwards by PETERSON & BAY, 36 South Clark-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT AT liberal rates, on Chicago real estate, or other good security. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CHIcago improved real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

BOOKS.

AN ELEGANT SET OF SMOLLETT'S HISTORY OF England, 11 vols., full calf binding, $20; fine set Inchbald's Modern Theatre, full calf binding, 10 vols., $13; Mommsen's History of Rome, 4 vols., new, $5; Irving's Columbus, 3 vols., $3.50, cost $7.50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $3.50, cost $7.50; Rollins' Ancient History, $3.50, regular price $6; Dana's Geology, new, $2.50; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols., $4; Tribune Almanac, 2 vols., $10; Sparks' Life of Franklin, 10 vols., $15, published at $40; a valuable manuscript on the anatomy of the headand brain, $10; good novels at 25 and 50 cents. We will pay $5 for Webster's Dictionary and cash for good books. GILBERT'S, 165 South Clark-st.

A CHOICE SELECTION WILL BE ADDED TO our stock the coming week from the late New York Book Exchange, together with late purchases at Butters' auction in this city. Please call and examine our stock. We still pay the highest cash prices for libraries, good standard law, medical, and miscellaneous books, magazines, and music, at BALDWIN'S Original Antiquarian Cheap Book Store, 190 East Madison-st.

A FINE SET OF ZELL'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, TWO vols., half morocco, $15. Hume's History of England, 6 vols., cloth, $4. Waverly Novels,—Pictorial Abbotsford edition,—12 vols., gilt tops, cloth, $13. Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman, 2 vols., cloth, new, $7.50. Send for our catalogue. CHAPIN BROS., 187 East Madison-st.

A PHYSICIAN HAS A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE medical and surgical books and instruments for sale cheap. 289 Dayton-st., near Centre.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT OF GERMAN books (2,800) suitable for a premium with a German newspaper. Call or address O. B. GANSON, 60 Fourney-st.

LATE PURCHASES AT EASTERN BANKRUPT, Sheriff, and auction sales, enable us to offer a full line of blank books at from 10 to 50 cents a quire, together with 12 lb letter paper at 25 cents a quire, 10 lb letter paper at 15 cents a quire, 7 lb note (open end and old style) at 15 cents a quire, envelopes 5 and 10 cents a package, a saving to the purchaser of one-third to one-half from the usual retail prices. We keep an agent exclusively East, and receive goods from above sales weekly, at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 190 East Madison-st.

3,000 VOLS.—HISTORY, TRAVELS, BIOGraphy, fiction at half-price; note-paper 10 cents a quire, $1 50 a ream; American Cyclopedia, 16 vols, $40; Chambers' Cyclopedia, 10 vols, $25. Cash paid for good books. MILLER'S cheap book-store, 102 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—2 DRY GOODS SALESMEN, 4 SHOEmakers, 4 tailors; first-class wages. Address, inclosing references, and 10 cents to pay Canadian postage for reply and inquiry, to HENRY H. WILSON, Chatham, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN THE COUNTRY; must be steady, reliable, acquainted with the manufacture of wood-goods, and have unexceptionable references. Address Z N, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OFFICE BOY, ONE WHO writes a rapid hand and lives at home. Moderate wages paid and a permanent situation given. Address P 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN A HARDWARE STORE. Must have some knowledge of the business. Apply at MARTIN'S, 904 West Lake-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR BOOKKEEPING. One acquainted with produce commission business preferred. Address, giving references and salary, W Q, 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ENtry clerk. Address P 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING SALESmen, worth from $12 to $25 per week. Address V 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CARRIAGEsmith; steady employment and good wages. Apply by mail to RAYNE & WATSON, Hannibal, Mo., or inquire of BARROWS, CARPENTER & CO., 202 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARBER; STEADY job to good man. 359 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING—12 LATHERS, corner Madison-st. and Seeley-av., also 4 on State-st., near Harrison. A. DELCOURT.

WANTED—BOOT-FITTERS AT FACTORY CORner Monroe and Market-sts.

WANTED—A LASTER AND TRIMMER ON women's sewed shoes and slippers. No. 590 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO HATTERS—TWO BODYMAKERS, two finishers, one curler, and one trimmer and plush-sewer; also two apprentices. WILLARD, hatter, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS SOME EXPERIence in wood carving. 77 and 79 Noble-st.

WANTED—5 CARPENTERS TO GO 6 MILES IN the country. Apply early Monday morning with tools at 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD BAKER. APPLY at 330 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO CONTRACT AT Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 PRACTICAL soap-maker. Call on or address W. S. FORD, Clinton, DeWitt County, Illinois.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER AT EXCELSIOR Stair Works, 892 Carroll-av. Apply Sunday. W. HEYSMAN.

WANTED—ELECTRO PLATER, WHO UNDERstands his business. 79 East Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS; none but good mechanics wanted. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DIE-MAKER. APply at 261 East Randolph-st., Room 8. G. A. CROSBY.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS PLASTERERS; also two tuck-pointers. Call at the office of E. SMITH & CO., 184 and 186 State-st., in the basement, Monday morning, from 8 to 9 a. m., to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A TUCK-POINTER TO GO 75 MILES in country to do job of work; apply Monday morning at 8 o'clock. A. J. SMITH, 77 South Clark-st., Room 17.

WANTED—MACHINIST LATHE HAND. 69 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT N. LUDINGTON & CO.'S YARD, corner of Twenty-second and Morgan-sts., at 7 a. m. Monday, three carpenters, with saw and square. W. F. HAIR.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS, AT 144 WEST LAKE-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, AT WHOLESALE slipper factory, 106 Franklin-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO CALL AT 176 WEST Madison-st., and see Callows' graining plates, in operation from 7 to 9 a. m., during the week. Also, a boy to rub in for a grainer. W. S. DILLON, General Agent.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN JEWELERS' TRADE; one of some experience preferred. 124 Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY AS COACHMAN; must be acquainted with the city, be well recommended, and good driver. Room 5, 70 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOUR TEAMSTERS CORNER THIRty-first and Laurel-sts., two blocks west of Halsted.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; WAGES, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; free fare; also, 100 to work in quarries, saw-mills, farms, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN, 25 SAW-MILL, 25 for farm. 262 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; wages, $1.75 per day; quarry, farm, and sawmill hands; teams, $4 per day; free fare. Apply this day, 3 p. m., to C. V. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR SELF-Cleaning Family Fruit and Jelly Press. Sells at sight. Now is the time. Call on or address GOODRICH & HOUSTON, 70 and 72 Adams-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS EVERYWHERE TO sell chromos, needles, and novelties. We keep a complete assortment of the very latest and best selling articles at prices that make our competitors feel sick. Call and see the largest stock of agents' goods in the world. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State.

WANTED—WE WANT A FEW MORE GOOD CANvassers, also two good men to take charge of branch agencies. REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE CO., 237 State-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO writes fairly legible and quick, is willing to make himself useful. Small salary; situation permanent and improving. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary required, S 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL OFFICE BOY, $3 PER WEEK. 156 Washington-st., Room 1, basement.

WANTED—PATENT SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS experienced in selling patent-rights for large articles; to the right man a good salary will be given for three months. Inclose reference and state what patents you have sold. Address X 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART MAN TO TRAVEL AND take charge of a colored troupe of singers; must have $200, and good recommendations. Address G A D, P. O. Box 697, Champaign, Ill.

WANTED—MEN WISHING SOMETHING PROFitable to sell new chromos, glass-cutter, and sharpener, polish, solder, writing boxes, work-boxes, and 100 best fast-selling articles; pays largest percentage. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND TOWNS. Apply this week at 56 Exchange Building. CHICAGO MERCHANDIZE CO.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF AN INvalid gentleman; must be able to read English. State age and nationality. Address A Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN LABORING MEN AT Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—THREE RELIABLE, ENERGETIC ADvertising agents; big salary or commission. Call at 90 and 92 Fifth-av.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING MAN FAMILIAR with confidential and special advertising. A new scheme. Call at 92 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A MAN WITH LARGE ACQUAINTance to solicit consignments and options for a commission house. Address R 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN NOT AFRAID TO work in town, village, or city to send $1 for sample, which will be mailed postpaid by addressing WESTERN INDUSTRY CO., No. 57 Washington-st., Room 3, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL COPY-BOOKS and copying inklead pencils. Room 3, 71 Washington-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITER—I WANT a gentleman of ability, experience, and good address to solicit advertisements for the best medium in Chicago; salary or commission. Address, with references, N 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN AS COLLECTOR and salesman in the city for a wholesale liquor house; one acquainted with the trade preferred. Address a note to LIQUOR DEALER, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN TO sell an article of daily consumption in every family and hotel; no hunting. Call 205 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMEN. Apply Monday between 9 and 12 at 157 West Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL to act as treasurer for first-class entertainment. Call to-day. R. BATES, Hatch House.

WANTED—10 LABORERS AND 5 STONE-MASONS Monday morning, on Cottage Grove av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITOR FOR A NEW ILlustrated serial work; whole charge of same; to the right man a rare chance is offered. N 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND OFFICE; must be German. 659 Milwaukee-av., Rooms 1 and 2. Call from 1 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT SOLICItor at Room 12, 89 Madison-st. Monday, 9 o'clock.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; NO ONE NEED APply unless well recommended. Room 32 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO solicit work for an established printing house. Must be of undoubted reliability. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A 1 SALESMAN TO TRAVEL AND sell by sample, salary, or commission. BOYNTON, Room 1, 173 Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD TO DO light work. Salary $3 per week. Call Monday at 10 o'clock. 38 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG BOY AS THE UNION Laundry, in rear of 319 Monroe-st., entrance between 20 and 22 Aberdeen-st. German preferred.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN FOR OUTDOOR salesman; one who can speak German and Scandinavian preferred. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO work on shirts, drawers, and overalls. We will exchange machines with you, sell you a machine, or rent you one, and furnish steady work. Call at 219 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to learn dressmaking; none but good sewers need apply. Call at No. 14 Eldridge-court Monday morning.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTS' neckwear. Third floor, 128 and 130 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE-MAKERS; none other need apply. SCOTT, CUTTER & CROSSETTE, 229 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER THAT CAN cut and fit; will find a good home; German preferred. 707 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO RUN SEWING-MAchine, at 50 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS, AT 126 SOUTH Clark-st. Apply before 9 o'clock.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as housekeeper; one without ties, who wants a permanent home; keeps a servant. Address W K, Moline, Ill., care W. O. Morris.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; no children. 13 Hamilton-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt and Monroe and Adams-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 588 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Monday at 1618 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, AND Swede girls, American women in want of work, and young girls to assist in general housework, may apply at the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SMART WOMAN TO COOK AND BE generally useful. 197 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 533 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at No. 343 Thirty-first-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT 494 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 1352 Prairie-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL for general housework; one who can cook well. German or Swede preferred. Inquire on Monday at 263 Hermitage-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 497 West Monroe-st. on Monday.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO HELP IN HOUSEwork. Apply at 1231 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. To one perfectly competent good wages will be paid. Apply at house southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply corner Madison and California-av., drug store.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, 22 Hamilton-av., first street west of Hoyne, between Monroe and Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegan girl for general housework in a family of three. Apply Monday morning at 731 West Jackson-st., corner of Lincoln-st.

WANTED—GIRL—TO ASSIST AT HOUSEWORK, 14 North Page-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework, 605 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 629 Butterfield-st., basement.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework. Apply at 1409 Prairie-av.; references required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Apply at 1226 Indiana-av., Monday, Aug. 2.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 52 South Peoria-st.; must be a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, IRONER, AND WASHer at 387 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. References required. None but competent need apply. 496 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman cook at 475 Wabash-av. Also, competent chambermaid. Call from 9 to 10 Monday morning.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 973 West Harrison-st. German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF FOUR (NO CHILdren) a good girl to do general housework. Apply at 983 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 79 SOUTH MORgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children. Apply at No. 171 Howe-st., North Side.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK FOR A large family. Inquire at 180 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 195 Wood-st., 2 doors south of Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl in private family; must be a good cook. 122 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply, Monday, at 1128 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A TIDY, SMART SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework. Three in family; at 206 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. 928 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. No Irish need apply. Good wages. 463 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two persons. Apply at 228 South Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of three. One that can use a sewing-machine preferred. Call at 607 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID; GERMAN PREferred. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday, 76 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. APply at 334 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small family; wages moderate. 363 Fulton-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 997 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl to do general housework at 53 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HONEST GIRL FOR general housework. Call to-day (Sunday), or not at all, at 1534 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; a Swede preferred, in a small family. Call at No. 60, corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply for two days at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. Apply at 767 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 237 Thirtieth-st., between Indiana and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a good washer and plain cook, with reference; none others need apply. Call at 31 Centre-av., Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, GERMAN OR Scandinavian; none others need apply. 473 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at 1178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 631 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; must give good reference.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework; family of three adults; must be able to prepare a meal without help. 136 Throop-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRY, AND pantry girl, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WORK IN PRIvate family; must be good laundress. 13 Forrest-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general housework in private family. 259 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one competent to cook, wash, and iron well. Apply at 13 Grand boulevard, second house south of Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 38 Union Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL AS COOK, with good references. Call Monday at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE boarding-house; also, a laundress. Apply after 8 o'clock at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND work and assist in the care of children. Apply at 280 Ohio-st., with references.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT THE dry goods store 1296 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS, I CAN ASSIST YOU TO DEsirable places, in city or country, if you will come to my office, Room 5, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st. NETTA G. ROOD.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in family of five; one who can give satisfaction will find a pleasant, convenient, and permanent home. Apply Monday at 421 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; Swede, Scandinavian, or German preferred. Apply at 682 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing, and ironing at Highland Park. Inquire at dental office 103 State-st. E. NOYES.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; MUST BE A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede preferred. 234 Ontario-st.

WANTED—AT 286 WEST ADAMS-ST., A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer, none others need apply. Norwegian or German preferred. Call on Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook for a large boarding house; also a kitchen girl. Apply, with references, at 335 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR GENERal housework; good wages. Come Monday morning ready for work. 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL TO WASH and iron. Apply at De Forest House, 173 North Clark-st., corner Erie.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 125 SOUTH SANGAMON-st., to do general housework in a family of three, at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT IS ACcustomed to chamber work and waiting on the table. Apply 5 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 28 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL FAMIly to do washing, ironing, and cooking. Apply at 798 Wabash-av. Good wages paid.

WANTED—AT 422 WABASH-AV., A COMPETENT kitchen girl.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AT THE UNION Laundry, in rear of 319 Monroe-st., entrance between 20 and 22 Aberdeen. German preferred.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER AT MASSASOIT House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREWOMAN IN laundry, No. 617 West Lake-st., Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, one who can furnish good city references. Apply, on Monday, at 83 Cass-st., North Side.

WANTED—A WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO GET some families' washing; understands all kinds of fine ironing, and fluting, and polishing. Address No. 84 Alexander-st.

WANTED—30 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS TO IRON ladies' clothes, collars, shirts, washers, and starchers; come ready for work Monday morning. BOSS Laundry, rear 13 Harmon-court.

WANTED—A NO. 1 WASHER AND IRONER AT HOPKINS' European House. 543 Wabash-av. Good wages and steady place.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 45 EGAN-AV.—A YOUNG GIRL for nurse-girl. D. M. COOL.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of baby and attend to other children. 15½ Silver-st., near West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A QUIET, INTELLIGENT NURSE—for an invalid lady. References required. 530 Vernon-av.

WANTED—AT 249 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., A THORoughly competent nurse, with best of references, for child 8 months old. No children need apply.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—AT 929 WABASH-AV. One speaking German only would suit.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN NURSE GIRL; must come well recommended. Apply immediately at 91 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AGED 13 OR 14 TO TAKE care of a baby. Apply Monday at 396 Park-av.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL FOR 1½-YEAR-OLD baby. Call to-day with recommendations. 177 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, WELL RECOMmended, to take care of a child 2 years old. Apply at store 217 East Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LADY CANVASSERS; salary part cash and part commission; business with ladies. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL A small light article. Apply at Mrs. BARLOW'S store, 470 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS FOR A NEW book entitled "One Thousand Dreams and Their Interpretations." Apply at 116 Washington-st., Room 37.

WANTED—2 OR 3 LADY AGENTS, TO WORK ON salary or commission. Call at 44 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR CORNWELL'S chart and patterns. Corner State and Adams-sts., Room 22, Chicago. Great inducements.

WANTED—50 YOUNG LADIES TO TRAVEL; must be above the medium size, strong, active, and good looking; big salary; steady employment. Address immediately P 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LONG and varied business experience and good local and country acquaintance desires to connect himself with some wholesale house in Chicago as salesman or assistant manager; very best city references given. Address E C, care Commercial National Bank.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF six years' experience, a situation with a view to a partnership; country preferred. Good references given. Address A. B. SHEPARD, Fredonia, Chatauqua County, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old in a wholesale hardware and cutlery store; 2½ years' experience in wholesale cutlery business. References given. S 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE SUBSCRIBER DEsires a situation or partnership in some respectable business. Has had 15 years' experience in banking and other business, and has some capital. Address, with particulars, HAMILTON, care National Bank of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME MERCANTILE business; can invest or loan $500 to $1,000; by a man of experience. Address R 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUIET, STEADY young man in an insurance, railroad office, or a commission house; prefer a place in a second-hand bookstore; some experience; references given. Address J M H 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SADDLERY OR CARriage hardware clerk, by a young man with 3 years' experience, or is willing to learn any other respectable business. Salary no object. Can give best of reference. Can see me between 2 and 6 Sunday, or any time during the week, or address H P, 541 West Madison-st., fourth floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a practical jeweler of seven years' experience as salesman in a well established jewelry house in Chicago. Satisfactory references given of ability and expertness in the trade. Address W. W. DETRICK, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST out of school, in some wholesale house or railroad office, where he can learn the business. Salary sufficient to pay expenses. Address D W R, Highland Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVERTISER, IN clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, etc.; experience, 10 years; good reference. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, BOOKKEEPer, or otherwise, in office or store; aged 25; good accountant, and acquainted with the grocery business. Address Z 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience in the boot and shoe business, and acquainted with the trade in Kansas, as traveling salesman. Please address RICHARD ZAHN, 335 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, O.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RAILROAD, LAW, OR real estate office, by a young man of splendid business qualifications; No. 1 penman; references. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PREscription clerk of 12 years' experience; speaks good English; best city references. Address for six days Z 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is keeping books for a large house, having his evenings at his own disposal, will put in 3 or 4 hours work every night, for a reasonable compensation. Address V, 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPER of 10 years' experience desires a situation; first-class city and outside references. Address N 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house as stock-keeper or packer, or would be willing to make himself generally useful, by a temperate man with 10 years' experience; best of city or New York reference. Address W 41, Tribune office 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 7 years' experience in the grocery trade, wholesale and retail. Address O 66, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A Swede, as coachman in a private family; has had several years' experience, and is a good hand in garden; best of city reference given. Address W 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman, and make himself generally useful; references given. Address X 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOSTLER, BY A young man 17 years of age; can take good care of horses and carriages, and can milk. Address X 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS COMpetent driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, can milk and is willing and agreeable about a gentleman's place. Good reference. Address V 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman; is sober, understands the care of horses, and can milk. No objection to the country. Please address S 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BY A (Dane) who has the best of city reference. Apply at 386 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, as coachman or to drive delivery wagon; security given, comes well recommended; not afraid to work. Please address X 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, a (Swede) as coachman in a private family; is sober and industrious and not afraid of work; best of city references given. Address R 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young married man, Scandinavian, who is not afraid to work. Can furnish best of references. Address R 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman; can milk and is not afraid of work. Address PETER ADAMS, 46 Sigel-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGIneer of 11 years' experience on the lakes and in manufactories. Is willing to work for a moderate salary. Address N 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD YOUNG MAN (Swede); a painter by trade; is willing to work in a grocery or commission house, and is not afraid of work; warrants general satisfaction. Address L, 114 DeKalb-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years old that worked two years as stair builder, and has all the tools required, would like to engage for several years so he can finish his trade. Address 343 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter with large experience in the tailoring business, and is willing to take charge of a good, steady place. Address V 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bread, cake and pie baker, thoroughly reliable and steady, city or country. Address N 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAUGHTSMAN, IN an architect or other office. Address N 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—SOMETHING SUITABLE for evening work, by a young man employed during the day; is a rapid penman, and thoroughly conversant with office work of all kinds. Address for two days, N 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A WHOLEsale grocery, by an energetic young man of experience. O K, Post-Office Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the grain business. Has had several years experience. Salary no object. Address S 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, about Sept. 10, to travel for a wholesale grocery house; over three years' experience. Good Illinois and Iowa trade. A 1 references. Address X 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER BY AN Englishman, in a private family; good city references given. Address X 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, INTELLIgent lad in some office; can write a fair hand, and come well recommended. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN to work after 6 o'clock only for board and lodging. X 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience in collecting in a commission or wholesale house. Address O 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TRAVeling salesman of experience in the hardware and stove trade. R 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry and private family cooks, and girls for general housework; the most competent girls in this city, for city and country; all with first-class references; every nationality; waiting-room large enough for 100 girls; private office attached. MRS. BAKER, 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR ALL CLASSES OF female help; you can find good help by applying to R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Swedish, and other nationalities for city or country, at 197 West Washington-st.; MRS. BALKAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES, HOTELS AND restaurant-keepers wishing good reliable help for city or country, can be supplied at short notice at Star Intelligence Office, No. 132 West Monroe-st., where good help can be obtained.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German help, can be suited on short notice. Central office, 281½ West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WANTED EVERY PERson to know that at this office you can get help that is in every way reliable. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A SCOTCH girl, in a first-class boarding-house, or in a first-class private family. Address X 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do housework or second work. Please call for 2 days at 31 North Robey-st., near Lake, up-stairs. The best of references given.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR help in kitchen; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at 215 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO DINING-ROOM girls, experienced; best references. Apply at Room 5, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call in rear of 275 Cottage Grove-av. on Monday morning.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR light housework; references; no objections to the country. 14 Barber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN SMALL private family, to do general housework or second work. Call Monday and Tuesday at 547 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 9 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as cook and laundress in a small private family. Address 58 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls for general housework. Address at No. 276 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (Swede) in a private American family; can give the very best references. 276 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a small family; willing to make herself useful. Address T 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORwegian girl to do cooking or general housework in a private family. 115 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call, for two days, at 167 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTAble girl, to do housework in a small family. Apply at 127 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, or private boarding-house; reference given if required. Please call at 214 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; best of city reference if required; 34 Finnell-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by an English girl who understands general housework. Call at 44 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL (SWEDish), who can do all kinds of housework. Inquire at No. 80 Wesson-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one as first class cook, and the other to do general housework; the North Side preferred. Address 247 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DOMESTICS, AS WELL as girls and women to fill every department of female labor, may be found at the office of the Good Samaritan Society, Room 10, 171 and 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do general housework. Call Monday at 314 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; willing to make herself useful. Call or address 317 Illinois-st. on Monday, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second-work in a private family, or a respectable boarding house; understands her business. Please call or address at 825 Cottage Grove-av. on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply 382 South May-st., near Taylor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family. Call at 105 Clybourn-av. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid, or will do housework in a small family. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY young girl as cook in a private family. Call Monday at 255 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for second work. Please call at 72 Emma-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second or general housework in a private family. Please call or address for three days 23 Hanover-st., near Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good reference if required. Address P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD HELP FURNISHed by NETTA G. ROOD, Room 5, 51 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 25 Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or cooking. 332 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS as cooks; or will do housework or first and second work together; would go in country. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good references from the last place if required. Call at 132 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, in a private family. Call or address 495 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, or will cook, wash, and iron in a first-class family. Best city reference. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook, cake baker and ornamenter, as such in a hotel or bakery. Best references. Address P 16, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Reference can be given. Call at 377 Twenty-fifth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do second work and sewing or seamstress in a private family. Please call at 998 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; city references. Apply at 335 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second work or general housework in a small family; good reference. Please call or address to 203 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Call, for two days, at 537 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE BEST general house servants in the city; can furnish unqualified reference. Apply at 933 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TAKE care of children or do light work; best of reference given. Call at 238 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family to do second work. Inquire in person, at 236 Orchard-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED CANadian woman to do general housework in a private family in the city or city limits. 194 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK IN a first-class family. Call at 239 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL IN A small private family, or second work. Call Monday at 150 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant, city or country. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for dining-room or chamber work. Call Monday at 85 Illinois-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to help to do housework. Call at 131 Kossuth-st., corner Stewart-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS a good cook, the other as second girl. Please call Monday morning at 272 West Lake-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; understands dressmaking, children's clothes, and all kinds of fine white work. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French dressmaker; one that can do all kinds of cutting and sewing, and run all kinds of sewing-machines. P 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONM WANTED—TO DO SEWING IN A private family by the week; charges moderate. Address ETTIE DENISTON, 333 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew in a private family; can cut and fit. Call or address 487 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN a private family; uses S. T. Taylor's system for cutting. Address Z 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING BY THE week in a private family by a Swedish young lady; understands dressmaking, except cutting and fitting; terms, $5 per week. O 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN FAMilies; understands dressmaking; $6 per week. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, 807 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD go out by the day or take work at home. 271 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING by the day or week; can make all kinds of children's clothing and furnish machine. Address N 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL would like the sewing of a few families, dressmaking or family sewing. References given. Address, three days, Y 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A family or shop, with board; can furnish Singer sewing-machine. Call or address 1767 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker to work by the day in a few more families; price $1.50 per day. Address P 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in private family or dressmaking shop; sewing-machine furnished if required. Call or address 637 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do sewing and take care of child. Call Monday at 150 West Polk-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON, BY the day or week. Apply 673 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE WASHING OF a few nice families or go out by the day. 532 Arnold-st., old number.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS laundress; understands cooking. Call for two days at 659 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THREE DAYS IN THE week to wash or take washing home. Apply at 264 West Erie-st., in rear.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO wishes to travel (at home or abroad) with an invalid lady, or with a lady and child; is of good character, and accustomed to traveling. Address Y 69, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES as visiting governesses to young children; English, French, music, or any of these branches separate. Y 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO is a good penman, to do copying or other writing at home. Address 317 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION, OR light work in a family, by an American woman. Prefer a suburban town. References exchanged. Address O 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEPT. 1, AS BOOKkeeper, by a lady who has had five years' experience in the city. Can give best of references. Address P 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY with a thorough English education to teach children and take care of their wardrobe, or write in an office. Please call or address 173 Eighteenth-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY WOMAN to take care of baby and assist in light housework. Good city references given if required. Apply at 489 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE—BY A REspectable girl 14 years old. Apply at 408 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, to take a baby home to nurse; good breast of milk. DR. FOSTER'S, 481 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse-girl or to do second work. Call Monday at 33 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; is a Swede and Protestant, and can give the best of references. Apply at Woodruff House, Room 45.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of a baby and do plain sewing or light chamber work. Please call at 235 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse-girl or to do second work; good city references given. Address for three days Z 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL speaking the language, as nurse or second girl; best of reference from the lady she is about to leave. Call Monday at 309 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of an infant; can sleep home; best of reference. Address X 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAdies' nurse, or to take charge of infant from birth; best of references. Call on or address MRS. O B, 44 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO NURSE an invalid, or as companion to a lady and to do plain sewing; best of reference given. Address Q 55, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY without incumbrance, would like a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AND to take care of one or two children, or to travel with and care for an invalid lady. Address, with references, Mrs. E. B., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, AS housekeeper or governess. Would take charge of children's clothes. Address Mrs. L., Box 713, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young American housekeeper in small family or boarding house where help is kept. Address X 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, willing to do all the work. Please call to-day and Monday at 80 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN AN OLD-established and reliable business, to take the place of retiring partner, either special or active; the best of references given and required. Address METROPOLITAN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST WANTED (about $5,000) in a wholesale lumber or manufacturing business, by a man of large experience, who would for the present be willing to travel. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $7,000 TO $10,000 IN A safe, established, cash-paying, commission business, the advertiser having a like amount invested. Principals only noticed. Address T 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; one having some custom preferred. Address O 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH about $3,000, in a safe and profitable business. Address, for three days, V 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH NOT LESS THAN $10,000, to extend a manufacturing business already established with the grocery jobbing trade; the field is unlimited, and at present no competition. For an interview address O 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY OF GOOD ADdress and large business experience wishes to invest $1,500 to $2,000 and his services in some business that will prove of sufficient remuneration to support his family. Address X 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 [illegible] $3,000 cash, or good security, by a party in good standing, to extend an established, very lucrative manufacturing business; investigate. Address O 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a well-established manufacturing business. Would require about $15,000 to $25,000 to buy out half interest of retiring partner. Can show good business. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $1,500 cash, in the grocery business; must be a straight, reliable man, who can give good reference. Address T 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I NEED THE ASSISTANCE of a good business man, with $3,500, to assist in handling full business, now crowding. This is a good opening for the right man in a business established six years in splendid location. Address O 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OPEN A small hotel in Philadelphia; $20,000 can be realized during the Centennial; very best references; $3,000 required. Address O [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED, first-class, genteel business; location unsurpassed, and everything in good, sound shape. Unless party is satisfactory the remaining partner, no change will be made. Capital required, $6,000. For particulars address X 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE WORKING man, with $1,500 or $2,000, as partner in a manufacturing concern doing a large, profitable business, but requiring services of a good party only and additional capital. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH A PARTNER OF integrity, special or active; business firmly established; manufacturing; large sales on short time to best customers in the country. Three thousand dollars required to extend business and be free from debt; profits very large. Address O 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GROCERY TRADE; a good location, but want a little capital. Address Y 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY SELdom offered for the right party to take an interest in a fine manufacturing business well established. Is worth investigation. Capital required, $16,000; a large portion taken in good real estate. Address P 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $3,000 IN established paying business; splendid chance for a physician. WILLIAMS & CO., 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—$600—A BUSINESS MAN TO take an interest in one of the oldest real-estate and loan offices in the city; choice location and business over $7,500 annually. Address V 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN AS partner who can influence trade in the printing business, with a few thousand dollars; office established. Address 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, TO PURchase a half interest in a paying commission business; no risk, and good trade established; this is a chance seldom offered; thorough investigation solicited. Address X 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $500, IN light manufacturing and office business, already in operation; profits large; no competition. Address S 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE CHANCE FOR A party with from $2,000 to $3,000 to take part interest in a hotel in the city, centrally located, and near one of the leading railroad depots; one who has experience in the hotel business preferred. Address, for one week, S 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL BY a lady of rare business talent, a practical milliner and dressmaker, with a fine trade, to extend business. Address X 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR MORE DOLlars to manufacture a new patented article indispensable in every household. Beats everything of the kind yet invented. For full particulars address M. CLINE, 204 West Randolph-st., city, or call in person.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,000 CASH to engage in a well established business; 100 per cent profit; sales large. Address P 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $3,000 in a good established business, or will give a good party first-class security and employment who can loan that amount. Address W 21, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS A TEACHER DEsires to make an engagement in a private school, or to give daily instruction to one or more families in the common English branches, Latin and German. References of the highest character given. Address M B S, 1002 Wabash-av.

A GRADUATE OF DARTMOUTH WHO HAS BEEN for two years, in New Haven, coaching Yale students in the classics and mathematics and fitting boys for college, desires pupils who are preparing for the fall examinations or who wish to advance with more than usual rapidity and thoroughness in the fit for college. Address N 81, Tribune office.

ANY YOUNG MAN DESIROUS OF LEARNING TO sing and read music at sight can do so by joining a class now forming south of Twenty-second-st. Terms low per lesson. For particulars inquire at Gage's Music Store, 111 Twenty-second-st.

A FRENCH TEACHER WELL KNOWN IN THIS city wishes to teach in some school. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

A GRIMES, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GIVES lessons at 17 Pierce-st., or pupil's residence, on all kinds of musical instruments, thorough bass, etc.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO TAKE INSTRUCtions on the guitar; lady teacher preferred. Address with lowest terms, V 100, Tribune office.

A COOL PLACE—CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 429 Wabash-av.—Private lessons in any language, piano, violin, and vocal music. Day-class 9 to 2. No. 1 Professors in each department.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES MUSIC SCHOLARS AT 50 cents per lesson. Address P 30, Tribune office.

A PROFESSOR OF GERMAN AND FRENCH DEsires a position as teacher in one of the schools in this city; best of references. Address X 31, Tribune office.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ART AND DRAWING AND Painting Academy; architectural and mechanical drawing, molding, sculpturing; every branch appertaining to the arts and mechanics; special rates to teachers and scholars during vacation; open from 8 a. m. Address PROFS. HOLMES & LAKE, southwest corner State and Monroe-sts., Room 8.

INSTRUCTION IN TYPE-SETTING—I HAVE MADE arrangements to accommodate eleven more pupils who may wish to learn type-setting. Ladies from 1 to 6 p. m.; gentlemen from 7 to 12 a. m. Will furnish first-class boarding at reasonable rates to those from a distance. Address or call on WM. H. FOOTE, Room [illegible], No. 83 Clark-st. The following note from two of my pupils will explain itself: (Bear in mind that 6,000 ems in ten hours is considered a journeyman's day's work.)

"We hereby certify that we have taken lessons in type-setting of Mr. Foote for only four weeks, and have set over 500 ems brevier solid per hour, with an average of not more than six typographical errors to each 1,000 ems [illegible]. WELLINGTON, F. H. ROLFE.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH languages by an experienced teacher. Terms low. Best references. E. STAUDER, [illegible] North Clark-st., third floor.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON PIANO AND GUITAR at 196 West Washington-st. Guitar, $12 a term.

MME. E. PATIANNIE, [illegible] FROM EVANSTON, WILL receive pupils for vocal, piano, and guitar. At Northwestern Conservatory, 247 [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN CONSERVATORY, 383 Wabash-av. Thorough instruction in music, instrumental and vocal; also [illegible] languages, and every branch of education by the best corps of teachers in the city at lowest terms. MRS. [illegible] L. CUMMINGS, Principal.

PROF. R. EDOUARD (PARIS), FRENCH MASTER and violin teacher, 1047 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO SEcure a position in a private family, where instructions in art or modern languages will be received in return for board; [illegible] best of recommendations will be furnished, and the same are required. Address O 6, Tribune office.

WEAK VOICE AND LUNGS STRENGTHENED; voice cultivated for reading or singing; will take pupils [illegible]; by a lady elocutionist. Address T Z, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PHOTOGRAPHER IN this city desires a pupil (lady or gent) to instruct in the art, either as printer or as operator. Address [illegible] M 18, Tribune office.

WASHINGT[ON]

Charges Against t[he] Bureau Accumu[lating] Rapidly.

Private Contracts Given [to Members] of the Ring.

Saville's Action Not Ap[proved by the] Episcopal Chu[rch].

Charges Similar to Prof. [Marsh's Made] to Delano Two Years [Ago].

A List of Fraudulent Clai[ms Paid by] the Interior Depar[tment].

Valuable Statistics Conce[rning Legal] Tender and Fractio[nal Cur]rency Issue[d].

THE INDIAN R[ING].

Special Dispatch to The Ch[icago Tribune].

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The [illegible] the management of the India[n] [illegible] idly accumulating. The late[st] [illegible] that the Secretary of the Int[erior] [illegible] informed of the frauds at the W[hite] [illegible] and that an investigation of [illegible] prevented by a high Gover[nment] [illegible] was a member of the Indian R[ing] [illegible] accounts of G. M. Dodge, wh[ich] [illegible] of Commissioners, as long ag[o] [illegible] fraudulent, were paid.

ANOTHER FRAUDULENT [illegible]

for cattle represented to have [illegible] the Indians was paid from the [illegible] subsisting the Sioux, notwit[hstanding] [illegible] forbids such a payment. It [illegible] that in 1873 a voucher for $[illegible] the Secretary of the Inter[ior] [illegible] Board of Indian Commissione[rs] [illegible] the sum of $33,999 as due, [illegible] were for the Interior Departm[ent] [illegible] son making these allegations [illegible] tool of the Indian Ring." [illegible] long before the present cond[illegible] Red Cloud was questioned, [illegible] were charged for transportat[ion] [illegible] private contracts given to me[mbers] [illegible] and

BREACHES OF CONTRACT [illegible]

It is also said that the Epis[copal] [illegible] not sustain the action of its a[illegible] (Dr. Saville), but, on the con[trary] [illegible] kept in his place by the In[dian] [illegible] after his rottenness and corr[uption] [illegible] shown. It is also charge[d] [illegible] Interior Department, in 1873, [illegible] to prevent the exposures of [illegible] Red Cloud and Whetstone A[gencies] [illegible] they punished the old Board [illegible] who made public these frau[ds] [illegible] that the charges made by Pr[of. Marsh] [illegible] substance known to the Int[erior] [illegible] two years ago, and that their [illegible] a correction of this evil [illegible] by the Indian Ring. T[illegible] is understood, is made upon [illegible] member of the old Board of In[dian] [illegible] of which Mr. Brunot an[d] [illegible] members, and between who[m] [illegible] Delano there never was ha[rmony] [illegible] authority renews the rumor t[hat] [illegible] Presidential campaign Delano [illegible] $33,000 as his contribution [illegible] poses; that the amount was [illegible] Ring, and the secret became [illegible] quarrel in the Ring as to the [illegible] by each member.

THE FOLLOWING [illegible]

were rejected by the Board o[f] [illegible] sioners from March 1, 1873, [illegible] were subsequently paid by th[e] [illegible] ment. In all the cases the Co[mmissioner of] [illegible] dian Affairs has approved pa[yment] [illegible] action of the Board. The cl[aims are] [illegible] understood to belong to busin[ess] [illegible] the Indian Ring:

Names and articles.

Durfee & Peck, transportation.
Charles S. Jones, traveling expe[nses]
Charles S. Jones, cash account.
J. A. Viall, cash account.
Daniel A. Steele, services, etc.
A. B. Kiner, beef.
J. H. Thompson, cash account.
G. M. Dodge, beef.
B. P. McDonald, beef.
G. M. Dodge, beef.
War Department, cartridges.
G. M. Dodge, flour.
J. W. L. Slavens, beef.
J. Q. Shirley, horses.
A. H. Wilder, beef.
P. B. Kelly, corn.
A. H. Wilder, coal.
P. H. Kelly, corn.
A. H. Wilder, transportation.
G. M. Dodge, corn and oats.
G. M. Dodge, transportation.
J. P. Booge, pork.
Nelson Story, flour.
P. H. Kelly, corn.
P. H. Kelly, corn.
A. H. Wilder, beef.
D. J. McCann, transportation.
D. J. McCraner, flour.
A. H. Wilder, stock, etc.
A. H. Wilder, oxen, etc.
G. M. Dodge, corn.
D. J. McCann, transportation.
B. F. Beveridge, extra expenses [investi]gation.
G. M. Dodge, beef.
G. M. Dodge, corn.
G. M. Dodge, beef.
D. J. McCann, transportation.
G. M. Dodge, corn.

THE CURRE[NCY].

TREASURY STAT[EMENT].

Special Dispatch to The C[hicago Tribune].

WASHINGTON, D. C., July [illegible] statement shows the total [illegible] States currency issued to [illegible] amount outstanding at th[e] [illegible] hours July 31, 1875. Th[e] [illegible] standing of the earlier iss[ues] [illegible] rency are explained by the [illegible] notes by actual loss. Notwi[thstanding] [illegible] $1,28,000 of the original i[ssue] [illegible] outstanding, it is very [illegible] [illegible] are presented for red[emption].

Old demand notes	$[illegible]
Legal-tenders, new issues	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	[illegible]
One-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	[illegible]
Compound-interest notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency, first issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, second issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, third issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fifth issue	[illegible]
Total amount of legal-tender [and fractional] currency outstanding	[illegible]

NOTES AND [NEWS].

NEEDLESS CO[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July [illegible] of the St. Louis press t[illegible] train from New York to C[hicago] [illegible] cago only, and be of no [illegible] are not founded on th[e] [illegible] of the facts. The [illegible] St. Louis newspapers [illegible] offer no benefit to the Sou[th] [illegible] are untrue. The postal a[uthorities] [illegible] that the connections will [illegible] every moment of time [illegible] by the train for mail[s] [illegible] the Northwest will a[illegible] all mails for Missouri and [illegible] the train on the Nor[th] [illegible] enough, St. Louis [illegible] have the further ad[vantage] [illegible] mail-train over the [illegible] with like equipment [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Charges Against the Indian Bureau Accumulating Rapidly.

Private Contracts Given to Members of the Ring.

Saville's Action Not Approved by the Episcopal Church.

Charges Similar to Prof. Marsh's Known to Delano Two Years Ago.

A List of Fraudulent Claims Allowed by the Interior Department.

Valuable Statistics Concerning Legal-Tender and Fractional-Currency Issues.

THE INDIAN RING.

A LIST OF VERY UGLY CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The charges against the management of the Indian Bureau are rapidly accumulating. The latest allegations are that the Secretary of the Interior was, in 1873, informed of the frauds at the Whetstone Agency, and that an investigation of these frauds was prevented by a high Government officer, who was a member of the Indian Ring. The two beef accounts of G. M. Dodge, which the old Board of Commissioners, as long ago as 1873, declared fraudulent, were paid.

ANOTHER FRAUDULENT ACCOUNT

for cattle represented to have been stolen from the Indians was paid from the appropriation for subsisting the Sioux, notwithstanding the law forbids such a payment. It is further stated that in 1873 a voucher for $80,685 was paid by the Secretary of the Interior, although the Board of Indian Commissioners only approved the sum of $33,999 as due. These payments were for the Interior Department, who, the person making these allegations says, "is a pliant tool of the Indian Ring." It is averred that long before the present conduct of the agent at Red Cloud was questioned, exorbitant rates were charged for transportation and for corn, private contracts given to members of the Ring, and

BREACHES OF CONTRACT OVERLOOKED.

It is also said that the Episcopal Church does not sustain the action of its agent at Red Cloud (Dr. Saville), but, on the contrary, he has been kept in his place by the Interior Department after his rottenness and corruption have been shown. It is also charged that the Interior Department, in 1873, directly interfered to prevent the exposures of great frauds at the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies, and that they punished the old Board of Commissioners who made public these frauds. It is also said that the charges made by Prof. Marsh were in substance known to the Interior Department two years ago, and that their attempt to secure a correction of this evil has been paralyzed by the Indian Ring. This statement, as is understood, is made upon the authority of a member of the old Board of Indian Commissioners, of which Mr. Brunot and Mr. Welsh were members, and between whom and Secretary Delano there never was harmony. The same authority renews the rumor that during the last Presidential campaign Delano was assisted with $83,000 as his contribution for campaign purposes; that the amount was paid by the Indian Ring, and the secret became known through a quarrel in the Ring as to the amount to be paid by each member.

THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS

were rejected by the Board of Indian Commissioners from March 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874, but were subsequently paid by the Interior Department. In all the cases the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has approved payment before the action of the Board. The claims in the list are understood to belong to business connected with the Indian Ring:

Names and articles.	Amount.
Durfee & Peck, transportation	$853
Charles S. Jones, traveling expenses	309
Charles S. Jones, cash account	
J. A. Viall, cash account	
Daniel A. Steele, services, etc.	876
A. B. Einer, boat	212
J. H. Thompson, cash account	
G. M. Dodge, beef	17,695
B. P. McDonald, beef	1,370
G. M. Dodge, beef	5,054
War Department, cartridges	10
G. M. Dodge, flour	24,581
J. W. L. Stevens, beef	6,388
J. Q. Shirley, horses	700
A. H. Wilder, beef	80,685
F. H. Kelly, corn	4,025
A. H. Wilder, coal	2,500
F. H. Kelly, corn	18,880
A. H. Wilder, transportation	3,806
G. M. Dodge, corn and oats	2,193
G. M. Dodge, transportation	150
J. E. Booge, pork	33,854
Nelson Story, flour	3,365
F. H. Kelly, corn	1,905
F. H. Kelly, corn	6,037
A. H. Wilder, beef	66,860
D. J. McCann, transportation	11,678
D. McCraner, flour	1,435
A. H. Wilder, stock, etc.	1,161
A. H. Wilder, oxen, etc.	77,910
G. M. Dodge, corn	7,561
D. J. McCann, transportation	7,472
B. F. Beveridge, extra expenses of Indian delegation	1,338
G. M. Dodge, beef	9,701
G. M. Dodge, corn	4,430
G. M. Dodge, beef	10,266
D. J. McCann, transportation	4,283
G. M. Dodge, corn	2,693

THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The following statement shows the total amount of United States currency issued to date, and the total amount outstanding at the close of Treasury hours July 31, 1875. The large amounts outstanding of the earlier issues of fractional currency are explained by the wearing out of the notes by actual loss. Notwithstanding there are $4,[illegible]8,000 of the original issues of postal currency outstanding, it is very seldom any of these notes are presented for redemption:

	Total issued to date.	Total outstanding to date.
Old demand notes	$60,030,000	$69,877
Legal-tenders, new issues	669,321,606	36,954,852
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	59,968,036	58,388,311
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	478,828,132	279,941,945
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	2,470,000	2,470,000
One-year notes of 1863	44,520,000	665,200
Two-year notes of 1863	16,480,000	20,850
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	150,000,000	26,800
Compound-interest notes	266,595,440	371,470
Fractional currency, first issue	20,215,635	4,328,265
Fractional currency, second issue	23,164,483	3,129,813
Fractional currency, third issue	86,115,028	3,164,181
Fractional currency, fourth issue	108,743,432	6,711,683
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	43,024,000	1,783,566
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	24,799,600	5,996,158
Fractional currency, fifth issue	35,912,800	16,022,744
Total amount of legal-tenders and fractional currency outstanding		$416,456,023

NOTES AND NEWS.

NEEDLESS COMPLAINTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The complaints of the St. Louis press that the projected mail-train from New York to Chicago will benefit Chicago only, and be of no advantage to St. Louis, are not founded on the proper knowledge of the facts. The assumptions of the St. Louis newspapers that this train will offer no benefit to the Southwestern community are untrue. The postal authorities to-day state that the connections will be so arranged that every moment of time that will be gained by the train for mails to Chicago and the Northwest will also be gained for all mails for Missouri and the Southwest, and if the train on the Northwestern line is not enough, St. Louis and Cincinnati will have the further advantage of an express mail-train over the Pennsylvania Central lines, with like equipment, and running under like conditions, which will leave New York at 8 o'clock in the evening. The train over the Pennsylvania Central will not be ready to start quite as soon as Oct. 1, as the new cars will not be ready at that time.

THE PEACH SEASON

at Baltimore has commenced one week earlier than was expected. Considerable quantities are being shipped to Chicago and Cincinnati by fast freight trains, as the fruit trains for the West have not commenced running.

THE LOST BALLOON.

The Body of Prof. Donaldson Undoubtedly Seen Off Twenty-second Street.

Unavailing Efforts to Grapple It in a Heavy Sea.

The Remains Will Probably Be Secured This Morning.

The body of Prof. Donaldson, the unfortunate balloonist, is now undoubtedly floating in the heavy sea off the foot of Twenty-fifth or Twenty-ninth street. It was discovered about 8 o'clock last evening by Officer Coughlin, of the Twenty-second Street Police Station, and when seen, as it was repeatedly, was lifted way above the water by the mountainous sea. The body is dressed in a black coat and black pants, and has a black mustache.

Coughlin called to his assistance several other officers, among them Ryan, Maloney, Mahoney and Cass, of the Cottage Grove station, and two other policemen from the Twenty-second street station.

A grappling-iron and a long rope was procured, and numerous efforts were made to secure the corpse, but without avail. At one time Coughlin threw the hook over the body, and it caught in the coat, but the sea was so strong as to throw the officer flat on the pier, and cause him to be nearly washed into the lake. The grappling-iron loosed its hold, and the body rose and pitched in the great sea, and floated off toward Twenty-third street, where it disappeared in the darkness.

There is a long pier at Twenty-ninth street, and it is expected that his body will drift there and remain. Officers Coughlin and Cass are on the alert for it, and at daylight this morning will endeavor to find it. All the officers engaged in the effort to bring the body ashore have no doubt but that it is that of Donaldson, as there are no other persons but him and Grimwood missing, and the terrific sea which has been running for the past three days and nights must have washed them on this shore.

POLITICAL.

THURMAN'S SPEECH AT MANSFIELD, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., July 31.—Senator Thurman delivered the opening speech of the campaign in Northern Ohio, before an open-air meeting numbering about 1,000 persons, in this city this afternoon. He was introduced by Col. Barrabas Burns, a prominent Democrat of this city. He occupied nearly two hours in the delivery of his speech, which he read from printed copy, the audience listening in almost perfect silence, which was broken but once with a very faint applause, and this was produced by his declaration of unaltered adherence to his hard-money principles. Neither his labored plea for the support of the Democratic ticket regardless of platform, nor his artful arraignment of the Republican Administration extracted the slightest expression of approbation from the audience. Several contradictions of himself in the course of his speech were remarked by the auditors, and quite freely commented upon afterwards.

There is a general feeling of disappointment among Democratic fuglemen, who are here in considerable force, at his reception, and some disappointment can but be keenly felt by Thurman himself. It is generally remarked that, considering its significance the meeting was the dampest in enthusiasm ever held in Ohio.

[To the Associated Press.]

MANSFIELD, O., July 31.—Senator Thurman began his speech here to-day at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, reading it from a manuscript. He was introduced by the President, Col. B. Burns, in a ten minutes speech, the noticeable thing about which was a very flattering allusion to ex-Gov. Hayes and very little mention of Gov. Allen. The meeting was small, there being about 800 around the stand, in the park, and more from a distance than from the surrounding country. The weather is pleasant.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., July 31.—Chief Ross delivered the closing address of the campaign here this afternoon. It was devoted more to the late troubles among the Cherokees and their probable effect on the national existence, and to justifying the action of the Council in making appropriations for the building of the jail, orphan schools, and home for the blind and insane, and to the improving of the male and female schools, than to the greater political issue of the day. Up to the present time, 6:45 p. m., everything has passed off quietly.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A heavy rain fell at Marion, Lawrence County, last night, rendering the roads almost impassable, yet a large attendance was present at the County Convention in the evening. John Sherman and ex-Gov. Hayes addressed a large meeting. It is estimated that 9,000 persons were present during the evening.

RAILROADS.

BRIDGE-TEST.

PORTAGE, N. Y., July 31.—The new iron bridge of the Erie Railway over Genesee Falls, at this place, was to-day put to a thorough test preparatory to running through trains. President Jewett, with the General Superintendent, Engineer in Chief, General Passenger-Agent John N. Abbott, and other officers arrived from New York this morning. At noon the first engine passed slowly upon the bridge, coming to a full stop in the centre of the main span, 235 feet above the river, whistled its triumph, and proceeded across the bridge amid the cheers of the multitude that lined the high banks on either side.

The second test was made by sending two Mogul engines across, and finally a train of six monster locomotives, whose cabs were covered with employes of the road, moved slowly forward with waving banners, and came to a full stop midway, making an examination till the test was pronounced complete. President Jewett and party, with a number of journalists, then passed over in a special train, together with a long train containing people from the surrounding country.

Portage bridge is 800 feet long, and takes the place of the famous wooden structure burned May 6. Through trains, via Portage, will now be run, materially shortening the route West.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SALE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—One of the Purchasing Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad informed a reporter last night that $30,000,000 of the first-mortgage bond-holders had agreed to the proposal of the Purchasing Committee to buy in the road and other property at the sale of the same, which is to take place on Monday under a decree of the United States Court.

THE ATCHISON BRIDGE.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 31.—The last span of the bridge across the Missouri River was swung this afternoon. The bridge will be all ready for the passage of trains within a week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Sixteen of the thirty-seven parishes in the Iowa Diocese have protested against the election of the Rev. Mr. Eccleston (Episcopal) for Bishop.

The leader of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band of New York has made a proposition to John Nolan, the President of the Irish American Association, now there, for a contest of the bands on the 17th of March next.

A party of gentlemen representing the Chicago Board of Trade were at Danville on Friday, looking round the city with a view of diverting the grain trade of that section of the State from Toledo, where it principally goes, to Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. McGlinn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York, and who accompanied the Papal Embassy through the West and Canada, has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the Daniel O'Connell Centennial Celebration in New York City, Aug. 6. Invitations are to be sent to the President, Cabinet officers, Governors, State and county officers, and representative men of the several religious organizations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Death of the Ex-President at Greenville, Tenn., Yesterday Morning.

He Desired that His Body Should Be Wrapped in the National Flag.

Expressions of Public Sympathy from All Parts of the Country.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—The following dispatch, addressed to the agent of the Associated Press, has just been received:

"KNOXVILLE, July 31.—Senator Johnson died at 2:30 o'clock this morning. DUNCAN."

CHATTANOOGA, July 31.—The death of Andrew Johnson at 2:30 this morning is now confirmed. He desired that his winding sheet be the flag of his country.

THE SUCCESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—Ex-President Johnson's death fell over the city like a pall, plunging it into deep gloom. The bells tolled for one hour, and the people read the newspaper bulletins with feelings of awe. His death had hardly been announced before the friends of Senatorial aspirants visited the Capitol, broaching the question of the successorship to Gov. Porter, who emphatically refused to entertain any suggestions in that regard, saying that such manifestations were unseemly and horrible for him to contemplate. They ought to be content to wait at least until the body was interred. Gov. Porter said to me this afternoon that he deeply regretted Mr. Johnson's death. He had hoped he would be permitted to serve through his term. He had made up his mind not to think of the successorship until after Mr. Johnson's burial. Speculations regarding the successorship are rife. The names of ex-Gov. John C. Brown, Geo. W. B. Bate, ex-Gov. Isham, and G. Harris are mentioned in connection with it. It is thought that Porter is somewhat inclined toward Brown, as the latter spoke in favor of Porter at the Gubernatorial canvass. After all it is mere utter speculation as to who will be the successor. Porter strongly intimated that those who sought the appointment while Johnson's body yet remained unsepultured would be ignored by him.

Gov. Porter and the State officers will attend the funeral. Large delegations will probably go from nearly every town in the State.

FEELING IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—A public meeting of citizens of this city, held this evening to express condolence and sympathy at the death of ex-President Johnson, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with sorrow of the sad bereavement of the people of Tennessee, in the loss of a guide who has for so many years pointed out the right way to political safety, and whose services at this time appeared to us so important in the Republic.

2. That we deeply sympathize with his aged and afflicted wife in her bereavement, with his daughter and son, and their families, in the loss they are called to mourn.

3. That in view of the exalted character, great labors, and sublime lessons taught to his generation, that a committee from various counties of Middle Tennessee be appointed to select some suitable place and day for appropriately celebrating the obsequies of our departed countryman, and that the Committee be authorized to select some person who shall prepare an address upon the instructions which Andrew Johnson's life has given to his countrymen, and that the following persons be appointed as such Committee upon the obsequies of Andrew Johnson.

The Committee is composed of over 100 of the most prominent citizens of Middle Tennessee.

Every arrangement is made for the funeral to take place at Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, but this may be changed, and the remains brought here for interment.

HIS LAST SICKNESS.

A special to a Nashville paper from Greenville at 11 o'clock to-night says ex-President Johnson died of paralysis and heart disease, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Browne, in Carter County, some 40 miles east of here, this morning, at half-past 2 o'clock. He had been complaining somewhat of ill health during the past month, but felt no apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some 6 miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on arrival, and ate a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes of general conversation retired up stairs, and was talking alone with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged, his tongue refused to utter a tone, and to her great consternation he fell from his seat to the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed indistinctly that his right side was paralyzed. After being taken to the bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the summoning of medical aid was deferred for 24 hours. When Mr. Job was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant, he instantly began a heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and seemed at one time the next day to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution, but his case was beyond the skill of a physician, and at 7 o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize either of them, and after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children, and all his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson.

The body will be brought here to-morrow morning and be buried with Masonic honors on Tuesday. Knoxville requested the honor of burying the illustrious dead, but the family are unwilling that his remains should be removed from home to any place, unless possibly the Capital of the State he has so long and faithfully served. Extensive preparations are accordingly being made by various civic and military organizations to attend the funeral, where they will be joined by the citizens of this and neighboring counties.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The news of Andrew Johnson's death created a profound sensation here to-day, and the expressions of regret were universal. A meeting for the purpose of giving expressions to public sympathy has been suggested, but the suggestion has, as yet, taken no definite shape.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.—President Grant was out driving this afternoon when informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. He was visibly affected.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Soon after the announcement to-day of the death of ex-President Johnson, flags were placed at half-mast over the City Hall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—As a mark of respect to ex-President Johnson the flag was at half-mast from the staff over the music stand of the Executive Mansion, and from the various public buildings in the city.

Ex-Secretary Fish, now in New York, has been informed of the death. It is customary on the decease of an ex-President to issue an executive order announcing the event, and directing the Departments to be draped in mourning, and that during the funeral all public business be suspended.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The death of ex-President Johnson caused a profound sensation here, though not altogether unexpected. After dispatches were received last night his political friends were deeply affected, and his enemies silenced, by his sudden death.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—The announcement of the death of Andrew Johnson creates profound sorrow here.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived, steamer Egypt, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, July 31.—Arrived, the Algeria, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Arrived, steamer Indiana, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived, steamship Dakota, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrived—Steamship Britanic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Ship Eliza Everett, from Ireland, reports that July 11, latitude 149, longitude 43:15, she spoke steamship Faraday, repairing cable, and supplied her with provisions.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A private dispatch, just received, announces the death, at Edinburg, Scotland, of the Rev. Dr. James Richards, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Charleston, W. Va.

BOSTON, July 31.—Francis Dane, who was for many years identified with the boot and shoe trade, died this afternoon. He had large investments in Evansville, Ind.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—Profound sorrow prevails in this community in consequence of the death of Gen. George E. Pickett, who died in Norfolk last night. Arrangements are being made to hold a memorial meeting on Monday evening of his comrades in the late War and the public generally to give expression to their feelings on the sad occasion. The remains were this afternoon laid in a vault until fall, when they will be removed to Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond. The funeral was attended by a large number of citizens, the Masonic fraternity, City Council, and military.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July, 31.—Benjamin Bannan, for a long time proprietor and editor of the *Miners' Journal*, died to-day, aged 68.

SPORTING MATTERS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A SECOND FAILURE.

O'Leary's second effort to walk 150 miles in 32 consecutive hours has resulted in a second failure. The walk was commenced at 3:10 Friday afternoon, and concluded at 10:40 last evening, the pedestrian having walked one lap more than 136 miles. His first attempt was made in opposition to a general belief that he could not perform the feat. His failure then, however, was attributed to circumstances which a little foresight might have prevented, and O'Leary was confident, in their absence, he would have succeeded. As it was supposed that the experience then acquired would be made use of, and that such causes as it was claimed led to his failure before would be removed, he entered upon the last walk with a strong belief he would be successful. One of the causes which was said to have retarded him in his first trial was the track. It was simply the hard, unyielding boards of the Exposition Building floor. It was proposed by his friends to have it rendered more easy and elastic during the second attempt by placing over it sawdust and matting. But to this O'Leary would not accede, preferring to walk upon the bare boor for the purpose of tiring out the contestants for the $100 which he offered to any one who would walk 90 miles to his 100. The track proved too severe for those who entered, and they were compelled to drop out before half the distance was completed. But O'Leary was hoisted by his own petard. The hard, unelastic boards told upon his feet terribly, and he was obliged to abandon the walk principally on that account. He was very imprudent, too, in the matter of his food, and unless he can control himself in this respect he should not undertake such exacting tasks. Instead of confining himself to the beef-tea prescribed by his physician yesterday morning he drank a quantity of ale. It brought on sickness from which he did not recover, and which occasioned him frequent losses of time during the day.

Despite his failure, he did some fine walking, and has by no means lost his claim to the reputation he has achieved. He walked his 50 miles in 9 hours 7 minutes and 13 seconds, and 100 miles in 20 hours and 14 minutes—time never beaten except by himself.

At the conclusion of his trial, Mr. O'Leary announced that he would walk the same distance with any man in this or any other country, and that he will walk Sprague or any other man any sort of match for any sum of money.

THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—The 2:34 race, postponed from yesterday, was finished this morning by Neera taking the fourth heat. Charlie Green drove Hall by request of the owner, but the change made no difference, for the horse had evidently been doctored, and could not trot near as fast as he showed yesterday. Neera broke on the first turn and lost five lengths, but gained rapidly as soon as she was squared. Hall made the quarters in 38½ and 1:15, leading a length and a half a length at each point. On the third quarter Neera passed to the front, and at the pole, in 1:51 was a length ahead. On the home-stretch Green urged Hall to within half a length of Neera, who won in 2:26½.

SUMMARY.

2:34 class, purse of $2,000, first $1,000, second $500, third $300, fourth $200:

Neera	4	1	1	1
John W. Hall	1	2	2	2
Frank	2	5	4	5
Carlisle	3	3	3	3
Sophia Temple	5	4	5	4
Minnie Sanders	dr.			

Time—2:26¼, 2:30¼, 2:28¼, 2:26½.

The horsemen nearly all left the city to-day, but Doble, who went to Poughkeepsie, and is going to Buffalo.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—In the free handicap race for all ages, 1 mile, Countess won by over a length, Inspiration second, McDaniels' filly third, Leader fourth. Time, 1:42½.

In the race for a purse of $800, 2½ miles, Mate won; Madee second, Monmouth third and Vandalia fourth; Invoice, last. Time, 3:46¾.

The third race was a handicup hurdle-race, for a purse of $600, mile heats, over four hurdles. The first heat was won by Cariboo, by three lengths; Daylight second, Warrior third, Minnie Mac fourth, Prodigal Son fifth, Tipperary (gelding) sixth, Bullet last. Time, 1:54¼.

The second heat in the hurdle race was a dead heat between Daylight and Cariboo; Bullet third; Tipperary (gelding) fell over the last hurdle. Time, 1:52½. Betting after the second heat on the only starters was: Cariboo, $800; Daylight, $550. The heat and race were won by Cariboo, beating Daylight by a head. Time, 1:53¾.

BASE-BALL.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS VS. PRINTERS.

A match game of base-ball played at Ogden Park yesterday, between the Western Union Telegraph nine and the compositors of the *Inter-Ocean*, resulted in a victory for the former by the following score:

W. U. TELEGRAPH.	O.	R.	INTER-OCEAN.	O.	R.
Flanders, p.	3	2	Doyle, s. s.	3	2
Hart, 3b.	5	1	Cushing, c.	2	3
Ryan, c.	3	5	Ford, 2b.	3	2
Murtha, r. f.	2	2	Emerson, 3b.	4	2
Oleson, 2b.	4	2	Stinson, p.	2	2
Birmingham, 1b.	2	3	Randall, 1b.	2	1
Krusemarck, l. f.	2	1	Gallagher, l. f.	4	1
Murphy, c. f.	3	2	Hewes, c. f.	4	1
Magee, s. s.	3	1	Considina, r. f.	3	1
Totals	27	17	Totals	27	15

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
W. U. Telegraph	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	1—17
Inter-Ocean	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	1—15	

Left on bases—Inter-Ocean, 7; W. U. Telegraph, 8.

Double plays—W. U. Telegraph, 3.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Bracken.

MUTUALS—CHICAGOS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Base-ball: Mutuals, 15; Chicagos, 3.

BOSTONS—NEW HAVENS.

BOSTON, July 31.—Base-ball: Bostons, 8; New Havens, 2.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS—HARTFORDS.

HARTFORD, July 31.—Base-ball: St. Louis Browns, 7; Hartfords, 1.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following table gives the games lost and won to date. It will be seen that the home club still holds a commanding position—towards the bottom of the list:

Clubs.	Boston	Athletic	Hartford	St. Louis	Philadelphia	Chicago	Mutual	New Haven	Atlantic	Red Stocking	Games won
Boston	..	5	5	5	3	5	6	3	4	1	37
Athletic	1	..	2	0	6	1	4	7	6	0	27
Hartford	0	2	..	1	3	2	3	5	7	3	26
St. Louis	1	0	2	..	4	3	6	2	2	2	22
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	..	4	1	3	5	1	18
Chicago	1	0	2	3	1	..	2	2	2	4	17
Mutual	0	1	2	0	4	3	..	2	3	2	17
New Haven	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	..	0	0	4
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	0	2
Red Stocking	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	1
Games lost	4	9	16	11	22	19	22	26	29	13	171

AQUATIC.

THE YACHT CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Yacht Club was held last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House, Mr. Timothy Bradley in the chair. The absence of some of the judges and the stakeholder of the late regatta compelled the meeting to forego the distribution of prizes until a future occasion.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported in favor of adopting those used by the International Yacht Club, with some slight alterations. The initiation fee was reduced from $10 to $5, and the yearly dues from $8 to $4. Nothing else of any importance was changed.

The following Committees were appointed:

Club Flags and Uniforms—Messrs. W. C. Lyon, John A. Farrell, Harry Ellertson.

Measurements, Time-Allowance, and Crew—W. W. Bates, Capt. John Prindiville, T. M. Bradley, Capt. W. Higgie, Capt. W. Barnam.

It was decided to adjourn until next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

English and Continental Harvest Reports Much Improved.

Circulation of the Bible Authorized in Turkey.

Russian Socialists Convicted and Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Fortnightly Budget of Chinese and Japanese News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

LONDON, July 31.—Harvest prospects in England have improved, owing to the prevalence of good weather. There is a full supply of foreign wheat at present, and Continental reports are more favorable.

BANK HOLIDAY.

Monday next will be a Bank holiday, and the Stock Exchange and Mincing Lane will be closed. The cotton market and all other Liverpool markets will also be closed.

FIRE AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 31.—The Broadwood weaving factory, in this city, was burned to-day. The damage is estimated at $750,000, and 700 persons are thrown out of employment.

TURKEY.

TOLERATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—The *Levant Herald* states that the Government has authorized the circulation of the Bible in Turkey.

RUSSIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, July 31.—A fire broke out Thursday in the Town of Briansk, in the government of Oerl, and raged until Friday, when it was extinguished by the rain. Two-thirds of the place was destroyed. The inhabitants became panic-stricken during the conflagration, and fled to the fields for safety. Briansk comprised a population of 13,000.

SOCIALISTS SENTENCED.

Two students and two citizens, charged with being implicated in the Socialist movement, have been convicted and sentenced each to ten years' imprisonment. Four other persons convicted of the same offense were sent to prison for short terms.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Vladimir Stavenhagen, of St. Petersburg, dated 29th ult., regarding the recent destructive fires in Russia:

Since spring a great number of fires have broken out among us, in Russia, chiefly the work of incendiaries, of whom we had supposed ourselves long since cleared effectually, but who are now devastating like an epidemic. During the last six weeks eighteen towns and several large villages have been burned and ruined. The following is about the history of the disasters to this date, rendered more pitiable by the fact that for the most part there is no insurance, the Imperial Government not allowing the competition of foreign insurance companies, a great loss to the nation, as home companies are few. The 17th of May, at Orel, 60 houses were burned; the 19th of May, at Meschertz, 104 houses; from the 28th to the 30th of May, at Witebsk, 35 houses; the 30th of May, at Deretschino, 152 houses; the 2d of June, at Lipetzk, 120 houses; the 6th of June, at Penas, 20 to 25 houses; the same day, at Serdobsk, 500 houses and large storehouses; the same day, at Petrowsk, 2 quarters burned; at Morschansk, 1,051 houses, 200,000 centners of wheat (1,000,000 kilogrammes), and 150 men killed; the 10th and 11th June, at Cherson, "all the quarter inhabited by the people" was burned; the 11th June, at Slonim, 100 houses burned; the same day, in the harbor of Rybynsk, a great part of the vessels, loaded with wheat, were burned; the 12th June, at the Nikolaiev Fair, several store-houses were burned. Happily, this fire was extinguished before it became unmanageable or not a single building would have been saved. The goods were not insured, and the loss is estimated at 1,000,000 silver roubles; the 13th of June nearly all the town of Sarapue was burned, only forty houses remaining. At the moment of writing these lines the fires are not arrested. The guilty incendiaries are rarely captured. The negligence of the people, the poor character of the buildings, and the inefficiency of the firmen also add to the danger.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Arrived, steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, July 12, 1875.—The new deliberative assembly of Genroin was organized and opened by the Emperor July 5. The following day discussion commenced upon the preparation of the new system of jurisprudence. The Presidency of this body remains vacant, Vice-President Goto occupying the chair.

On July 4, the Department of the Interior buildings in Yedo were destroyed by fire. A great number of ancient historical documents, of which no copies exist, were burned together with the entire collection of maps upon which the Surveying Bureau had been engaged four years.

The Russian Commissioners are daily expected in Yedo to complete the arrangements for the transfer of Saghalien and formal possession of the newly-acquired territory, which will be occupied as a penal settlement. It will follow without delay.

Minister Bingham in Yedo, and Consul-General Van Buren in Yokohama, offered a suitable entertainment July 5. The anniversary was quietly celebrated, no salutes being fired by ships of war in the harbor.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 1.—There are renewed indications that China is about to commence a war upon Kashgar in consequence of the alleged discovery that the rulers of that tributary State are preparing to revolt against Chinese authority.

Elmore, Peruvian Charge d'Affaires, has arrived at Peking for the ratification of the treaty between Peru and China.

It is reported that an official of the first rank, Viceroy and brother of L. Hung Chang, will be sent as a Commissioner to Yunnan to investigate the murder of Margary. This appointment is in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the English Legation with previous nominations of persons of inferior grade.

A destructive fire occurred at Hong Kong on the night of June 22. Much foreign property was destroyed, including the premises of Russell & Co. Estimated damage, $85,000.

Disturbances in Manchuria continue. The Government troops are reported to be held in check by the insurgents.

June 12, the steamer Caris Brooke, from Singapore, owned by British subjects, was discovered landing passengers and cargo on the Island of Hainan, being closed to foreigners. The ship was boarded and seized by English customs officials in the Chinese service, and ordered to Whampoa for investigation. The Captain of the Caris Brooke promised to follow the Chinese gunboat to that port, but presently endeavored to escape to Hong Kong. After several warnings his vessel was fired upon and disabled, and finally captured and taken to Whampoa. There were several hundred passengers on the Caris Brooke, but none were injured, the shots having been directed at the rudder only. There is much excitement among the English, though few deny that the seizure was warranted, as the attempt at smuggling was obvious. A judicial investigation at Canton having resulted unsatisfactorily, the case was referred to Peking for judgment.

The American Consul at Chin King, while walking with his wife, was assaulted with offensive language by a party of Chinese soldiers. The native police interfered, and a fight ensued between the Chinese, the Americans not being further molested. Two soldiers were arrested, and taken to the British Consulate for incarceration, which place was soon surrounded by the military and mob, demanding the release of their companions. They were presently dispersed by one of their own officers. Magnified reports having reached Shanghai, Consuls Seward and Medhurst proceeded to Chin Kiang in American and British ships-of-war for an investigation. The Chinese authorities promptly offered full reparation, and inflicted ample punishment on the offenders.

Assaults are reported on attaches of the British and Russian Legations by mobs in Peking.

There are continuous engagements between the savages of Formosa and the Chinese. It is now admitted that China must extirpate, as she cannot subjugate, the aborigines.

The American bark James Condie, from New York to Yokohama, was wrecked March 30 on the Island of Camboda. The passengers and crew were well treated by the natives, and rescued April 14 by the Italian ship-of-war Vittor Pisani. Capt. Alexander, wife, and children, and the officers and crew were taken to Batavia. Dr. Vanderpool, a passenger, was brought to Hong Kong on the Vittor Pisani.

GERMANY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH.

STUTTGART, July 31.—The Emperor William has telegraphed from Gastein that he will contribute a prize of honor to be competed for in the German National Rifle-Match here next week.

DIED.

BERLIN, July 31.—Don Von Schweetzer, the leader of the Social Democrats, is dead.

FRANCE.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR EXPENSES.

VERSAILLES, July 31.—The National Assembly to-day voted 18,000,000 francs for supplementary war expenses.

OPENING OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

London Daily News.

PARIS, July 15.—The Geographical Exhibition was opened to-day by Marshal and Madame MacMahon. It is held in the Flora Pavilion, that new portion of the Tuileries where the Prince Imperial was to have resided, and the contiguous galleries of the Louvre, extending to a hall in size, shape, and height corresponding with the Salle des Etats. The proceeds of this interesting exhibition will go to the relief of victims of the Languedoc inundations. To-day admission was 5 francs; but there will be lower rates and free days. The Geographical Society must have been at considerable expense in getting up this exhibition. It is well that so many of its members are very wealthy. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to be the directing mind. The President, Admiral Ronciere de la Noury, has been hindered by official duties from taking part in the congress, but he has subscribed a handsome sum to defray its necessary expenses.

A very good catalogue is sold at the door. I learn from it that thirty-eight rooms are taken up with the exhibition. The objects exhibited are classed into seven groups. Group 1 has to do with geographical mathematics, geodesy, and topography, and the instruments pertaining to them—amongst others a large telescope, which has been set up in the attic story. Group 2 deals with hydrography and maritime geography. The third group is poor in retrospective interest, unless we regard it as a kind of old-world history unconsciously written by floods and volcanic fires. It embraces physical geography, general meteorology, general geology, botanical and geological geography, and general anthropology. There are some memorials of the flint age, and casts of skulls found in the caverns of the Lot and near Mentone. The fourth group is the one which will best please bookworms, it being rich in ancient treatises, printed and in manuscript, on geographical subjects fantastically-designed old maps, old instruments, ethnographic collections, and geographical dictionaries. In my necessarily-hurried glance at these interesting objects, I saw a chart of the world drawn by Sebastian Cabot in 1544; Charles the Fifth's map of his dominions, "on which the sun never set," with marginal notes written by him in Flemish; an eleventh-century atlas, compiled and illuminated by the monks of the Abbey of St. Sever, in Languedoc; another of the eighth century, showing where the Garden of Eden lay (which is done by a picture of some cherubim with flaming swords guarding the Tree of Life), the desert into which the woman of the Apocalypse fled, and the lands where the seven vials will probably be poured out. Each map is a collection of images like those sidereal charts in which the constellations are set in the bodies of the animals after which they were named.

Before quitting Group 4, I cannot help speaking of de Mahe de la Bourdonnai's Autograph Map of the East Indian French Colonies. It was drawn in the Bastile, into which the author was thrown because of Clive's successes in India. Prince de Rohan Guemenee, the founder of l'Orient, got up a cabal against him at Versailles. He was thrown into the Iron Mask's cell, and deprived of writing materials. The Governor had orders not to let him communicate with any one, and to see that he did not speak to his keepers in taking the regulation walk on the platform. But necessity is the mother of invention. De la Bourdonnai was as ingenious as he was brave. He saved his brandy rations (at the Bastile the victuals were excellent when the prisoners did not belong to the dungeon or basement category), to steep two white pocket-handkerchiefs in them. Thus prepared, they served as paper. The ink was made with grease and coffee-grounds, and de la Bourdonnai drew and wrote with a piece of wood. No less than twenty manuscript maps of Portulan, the great Portuguese geographer of the end of the fifteenth or the early part of the sixteenth century, figure in this group.

Passing on to Group 5, we find ourselves in a region of statistics, and of social, political, and agricultural economy. It is astonishing what maps can be made to tell, especially when drawn by Germans. Those I now refer to point out the increase and decrease of population in given periods, the progress of agriculture; trace the course of cholera, of typhoid, and of small-pox, of grape disease and cattle-plague; show where schools flourish and where they do not; where drunkenness, thieving, and brigandage abound, and where industry, virtue, and prosperity go hand in hand. The breath of pine woods seems to affect the morals of a country. Maine, the State of the liquor-law, is "the pine-wood State" of America. The Vosges are the pine-wood region of France. From Epinal to Remiremont, and diagonally across the country to Thann, police are less needed than in any other part of France, though the population is numerous. Anabaptists have created terrestrial elysiums for themselves in clearings in the pine forests by the Meuse and Moselle. Across the Rhine, Moravians and other pious sectaries are attracted to the Black Forest. Coal-smoke has a tendency to brutalize the working-classes. Wherever it blots out the blessed light of heaven the judges' chances of wearing white gloves diminishes. "Holy Russia" is fond of strong liquors, but Teutonic geographers absolve her from the dark stain of criminality. Group 6 has to deal with the teaching and diffusion of geography, and Group 7 with explorations, scientific and commercial voyages, and tours in search of the picturesque. Private and public instruction in Europe are pretty nearly in the hands of Germans. It is not, therefore, surprising if the vast Empire of the Czars is so well represented at the geographical exhibition.

The Marshal to-day wondered if Alexander remembered half of the people whom his sceptre sways. The Imperial Society of St. Petersburg is the invariable pioneer of military expeditions. Its geographical energy takes for its objective the countries which Peter the Great's descendants have annexed, and those which they are charged with coveting. Khiva was minutely mapped as early as 1859 by Muscovite surveyors, who have since pushed on to the northern slopes of the Himalayas, and to the smiling islands of Japan. The savants conducting these scientific explorations are also charged with a mineralogical mission. Their charts threaten many parts of Asia and the Valley of the Volga with the dreadful coal-smoke canopy. In the Russian section there is a collection of colored terra cotta figures, illustrative of the different races governed by the Czar. They are very well executed, and though of a naive style, are devoid of the stiffness observable in the medieval sculpture of Western Europe. The United States is for the present scarcely represented. Some volumes of statistics thrown carelessly on a table, some blue books, some maps, showing the rapid growth of the country, and a very large flag surmounted by a fine spread eagle, were all I could see in the American department. Switzerland has three well-stocked rooms, Germany two, Hungary and Austria two, England two, and France eight. The United Alpine clubs have an exhibition of their own in Salle XXX. Observations on the passage of Venus by French savants will be found by the visitors in Salle XXXI. Salle XXII. is devoted to arms and objects of primitive and pre-historic times. In another room are the treasures brought from Khiva, which Madame MacMahon examined minutely. A Scandinavian savant, in an obscure corner of the Swedish section, imitated with electric light the aurora borealis. Fourteen nations are represented at the geographical exhibition. Their respective standards are grouped around shields bearing their arms in the Hall of Congress, at the head of which there is a map of France 22 metres by 14, composed of the 274 sectional ones of the etat major. Marshal MacMahon was looking at it when a cabinet messenger brought him a missive from Versailles. He did not break the seal, but, on seeing it, he said to the Vice-President of the Geographical Society that he was sorry to be obliged to curtail his visit. Then, returning hastily to Madamme MacMahon, who was looking at some Indian idols, he tapped her on the shoulder and asked if she was ready to return with him to Versailles. They left immediately afterwards.

ITALY.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

London Echo.

ROME, July 12.—Padre Secchi publishes an account of the singular phenomenon which occurred at Velletri during the violent thunder-storm of June 28, and which is to be ranked among the hitherto unexplained caprices of nature. Just as the tempest was at its height and the rain torrential, six persons taking refuge in a stable, and which was also occupied by three horses harnessed to as many wine-carts, witnessed the following extraordinary appearance: A luminous mass rose from the threshold of the door, entered the stable, glided from one cart to another, attracted, probably, by those fringes of bells characteristic of the Roman wine-carts, and then passed through an iron grating into the street. The bells rang, the horses plunged, a woman and a man felt a certain giddiness of head; but no accident happened. Outside the stable, a carpenter at his shop-door saw the luminous mass (which some of the witnesses compared to a fiery club as thick as a man's arm) issue from the grating, strike the pavement, and disappear in a dazzling flash. However, the meteor visited several portions of the large house with which the stable was connected, flew through large chambers, blackening slightly a gilt cornice in one, and scattering fragments of plaster in another. Strangest of all, this extraordinary visitor, after completely destroying the new ceiling of a room leading into the vast kitchen, danced round a woman who was standing at a table. She described the meteor as a fiery serpent, which she first saw standing upright on the floor, within two meters' distance of her. Then it flew toward her, whirling several times round her knees with great velocity. She felt a sudden blow on the head, and fell to the ground; but her husband, who saw the whole apparition, on rushing to what he supposed was the corpse of his lightning-destroyed wife, found that she was only stunned a little. On recovering she complained of pain in the scalp, and her hair had become, and remains, dry and rigid. After this last caprice the meteor disappeared, and, from the quantity of soot which fell from the chimney, it is supposed to have found vent in that direction. It was accompanied by a loud detonation, but whether on its first appearance, or when it vanished, none can say. These details are gathered from a letter written to Padre Secchi from the Meteorological Observatory at Velletri, and published in the *Voce della Verita* of July 9. After this, one may believe that Tanaquil really did see a "lambent flame" play around the head of Servius Tullius in his cradle; nor can the tale of the stars playing on the River Moldau at Prague over the body of St. Jean Nepomuc be so certainly set down as a pious fancy of the Middle Ages, unsupported by natural phenomena.

SWITZERLAND.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS KILLED.

BERNE, July 31.—Four of the striking workmen on the St. Gothard tunnel were killed and eight wounded when the Swiss troops attacked the strikers on Thursday. The men have resumed work.

CASUALTIES.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—The *Dispatch* this afternoon publishes a full report of the evidence taken by the Coroner's jury at Brainerd. The evidence shows that the bridge has been in an unsafe condition since May last, its condition being a subject of common talk among citizens, and having been reported to Kimberly, resident engineer of the Northern Pacific, and Wallace, the bridge foreman, who examined the bridge. Wallace said in June he was going to repair the bridge, and was told by Edward White, bridge-builder by occupation, that it was time. If he didn't soon he would have a train through it. White and other witnesses swore that on account of the centre piers being low, the bridge sagged down in the centre; that one of the lower cords was dangerously rotten; that some of the braces were rotten; that the bolts needed tightening; that the foot-braces and step-iron to the braces were broken; that one of the side-braces was 2 inches out of place, and that the west span had swayed sideways 2 inches from its place. One witness saw the bridge swinging sideways as trains went over, and cautioned the Company employes, saying it was likely to be displaced by such swinging, so that it would break down under the next following train. One passenger thought the cars were off the track when the bridge went down. All the others thought none went off the track till after the bridge broke. The Company's officers and employes hold the theory that the bridge was broken by a car-brake falling down and throwing some car off the track and against the side of the bridge.

The jury's verdict, however, is as follows:

That the above-named persons, Peterkin and Grandson, came to their deaths on the 27th of July, 1875, by the falling of the railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at or near Brainerd, Minn., while freight train No. 5, drawn by engine No. 45, of which they were engineer and fireman respectively, was passing over; and we further find that the above train, No. 5, was passing the bridge at the usual speed, about 4 miles per hour; that the west span of the bridge broke first, caused by its being constructed of unsuitable and unsound timber; that it broke by the actual weight of the train, and that the whole bridge was considered unsafe by persons not connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and several who were,—men who were competent to judge of its condition; and we further find that several officials of the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose duty it was to make examination of the bridge as to its safety, were either incompetent to judge of its condition or were guilty of gross neglect in not making the necessary repairs; and we further find that the conductor of said train did not warn the passengers of their danger when he had ample time to have done so.

The above censure of the conductor was based on his own evidence, that, after looking out from the caboose and discovering what had happened, he jumped from the car before it was on the bridge, without saying anything to his passengers, who, if they had been then warned, could have easily escaped.

MORE CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—A collision occurred this morning on the Lake Superior Road, near Black Hoof Station, 40 miles southward from Duluth, between a regular freight train going north, consisting of the engine and twenty-six loaded cars, and a wild train of twenty empty freight cars coming south. Daniel Curtain, fireman on the wild train, was killed, and Matt Eager, his engineer, was dangerously injured. Heaney, conductor of the wild train, who is censurable for the accident, since he was running on the regular train's time, escaped with slight bruises. The engines of both trains and four loaded cars were badly wrecked. Most of the empty cars were partly wrecked.

SUNK IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—By the arrival of the schooner Skylark is reported the loss of the bark Clara R. Sutie, which left here for Coos Bay. On the 25th a heavy sea parted her stern-post, and she sunk at 10:30 in the evening. The crew were in a boat four days and nights, without food or water, when they were picked up by the Skylark and brought here.

DROWNED.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 30.—Miss Murton, of Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton, an adopted daughter of C. A. Waterous, were drowned this evening in the river near the residence of Mr. Waterous.

CAIRO, Ill., July 31.—Lizzie Stancel, aged 11, daughter of J. F. Stancel, fell from a wharf-boat to-day, and was drowned.

MINE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 31.—William, aged 16 years, son of George Burrell, a coal-miner of the Hog Back portion of LaSalle township, was at work in one of his father's mines yesterday, when a mass of stone fell from the roof and broke his back. His lower extremities are paralyzed, and it is thought he is internally injured.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOKENA, Ill., July 31.—The little son of Mr. Reibsarnens, a German farmer living about 4 miles from this place, was kicked in the head by a horse this morning. The skull was badly fractured, and his recovery is considered exceedingly doubtful.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—George Taylor was run over by a load of timber at Walled Lake yesterday and killed.

FIRES.

AT DORR, MICH.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 31.—The flouring mill at Dorr, 17 miles south of here, was burned yesterday. The building was owned by R. W. Helmer, who sustains a loss of $12,000; insurance $3,000. The mill-operator, Fred Newman, lost his books and a considerable quantity of grain and flour.

AT KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

KENNEBUNK, Me., July 31.—A destructive fire occurred last night at Kennebunkport, burning the steam mill and the shops of Ward's shipyard; also a bark, nearly ready to launch, belonging to Perkins & Crawford. Perkins & Crawford's loss is $35,000; insurance, $25,000.

NEAR LAPEER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The steam mills of John Copeland, 4 miles from Lapeer, burned yesterday, with a large quantity of lumber. Loss over $45,000, and not insured.

Judge Cochrane, of Detroit, has decided that the new State law imposing a tax on the liquor traffic is constitutional. The question will go to the Supreme Court before it is finally settled.

WABASH AVENUE.

Answer of the South Side Street Railway Company.

Testimonials to the Excellence of the Wabash Avenue Track.

It Appears Twelve Thousand Persons Are Daily Carried Over It.

Reasons Why It Should Not Be Interfered With.

On the 16th of July last, THE TRIBUNE published a copy of a bill filed on that day by W. M. Tilden and half-a-dozen others against the Chicago City Railway Company. That bill in substance charged that the City Railway Company had unjustly and illegally laid a track on Wabash avenue; that said track was a nuisance, and obstructed travel on the street, and the complainants asked that the Railway Company might be enjoined from further using said track.

THE ANSWER

of the Company was filed yesterday afternoon, and is as follows:

This defendant now, and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving unto itself all and all manner of benefit and advantage of exception, which can or may be had or taken to the many errors, uncertainties, and imperfections, in the said bill contained for answer thereunto, or to so much and such parts thereof as this defendant is advised it is or are material or necessary for him to make answer unto, answering, says that it believes it to be true that the complainants are residents on Wabash avenue, in the City of Chicago, and citizens and tax-payers in said city.

This defendant also admits the passage of the ordinance of the City of Chicago substantially as set out in said bill of complaint, and that it was duly accepted by this defendant.

This defendant, further answering, admits the construction of a railway track on said avenue from Madison street to Congress street, and that the residue of said avenue from Congress street to Twenty-second street has not yet been repaved, but denies that the grade of said avenue for the repavement thereof has not yet been fixed and established.

Further answering, this defendant admits that it caused its tracks to be laid on said avenue on Sunday, but this defendant denies that it was for the purpose of avoiding interference therewith by judicial process, but avers that its object therein was to cause as little obstruction as possible to public travel; that in constructing said railway large masses of material were necessarily thrown up, and omnibuses, carts, and carriages impeded thereby, this defendant therefore selected a day for said construction when said avenue was free from vehicles, well knowing that by statute and judicial decision process of injunction could as well be sued out on Sunday as on any day.

This defendant, further answering, denies that its track is so laid that vehicles cannot easily and freely cross the same, or that its tracks are elevated above the surface of said avenue.

This defendant, further answering, denies that it has interfered with the free use of said avenue or the enjoyment of private property thereon, and further denies that the complainants are entitled to the relief, or any part thereof, in the said bill of complaint demanded, and prays the same advantage of this answer as if it had pleaded or demurred to the said bill of complaint; and prays to be hence dismissed with the reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

Filed with the answer were 114 affidavits of owners or lessees along the avenue, and also the affidavit of Mayor Colvin, of C. B. Holmes, the Superintendent of the railway company, of G. W. Wilson, Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, and of Messrs. Prindiville, Thompson, and Wahl, comprising the Board. The affidavits of the owners and lessees are mostly printed with blanks left for the names. The following is a copy of one of them, omitting the formal part:

MR. COOLBAUGH.

William F. Coolbaugh being duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in the City of Chicago at No. 120 C[illegible] avenue, and is owner of a fifty-years' leasehold of 80 feet on Wabash avenue, and 180 feet on Madison street, between State and Wabash; that he has examined the track of the Chicago City Railway Company as laid on Wabash avenue from Congress street to Twenty-second street; that the same is laid as nearly as possible upon the existing grade; that it may be easily and freely crossed in all directions, and is in no respect a greater obstruction to travel than all horse-railway tracks necessarily are. And said avenue along the line of said railway is in as good condition as before said track was laid. I believe the construction of the said track has been of great benefit to the property along which it runs.

CHARLES B. HOLMES,

Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway, also filed an affidavit setting forth that the Company has in operation on Wabash avenue sixteen cars, composing its entire Indiana avenue line, ten cars composing its entire Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-fifth street line; thirteen cars composing its entire line on Cottage Grove avenue to Thirty-fifth street—in all thirty-nine cars; that a car leaving Madison street on Wabash avenue about every two minutes; that an average of 12,000 passengers are carried over said line per day; that the ordinance under which said railway has been constructed was petitioned for by more than three-fourths of the property owners along the line of said avenue; that the construction thereof has increased the value of said property and promoted the public convenience. The affiant further says that he has been informed and believes it to be true that the authorities of the City of Chicago propose during the coming year to pave State street, south of Jackson street; that during the time that said street shall be undergoing repair it will be necessary for all the State street and Archer avenue cars to run over said Wabash avenue track to avoid the utmost inconvenience to the public; that an average of 28,000 persons are carried daily on the State street and Archer avenue cars; that the discontinuance of said Wabash avenue line would involve very great loss to said company for at least three months, which time would be required to pave State street. The affiant further says that the tracks on Wabash avenue have cost about $50,000; that the cars operated thereon are worth about $47,000; that the horses are worth about $25,000; that sixty-five men are employed thereon, and that the loss to said company by an injunction at the present time restraining the operation of said Wabash avenue line until the final hearing of the case would be nearly or quite $100,000. The affidavit further sets forth that the tracks have been laid so as to obstruct the public use of the avenue as little as possible, and that it is in as good condition as before the tracks were laid.

MAYOR COLVIN

also filed an affidavit, in which he states that he has examined the track of the Chicago City Railway Company on Wabash avenue, south of Congress street; that the same has been laid so as to obstruct the public travel as little as is practicable; that it is impossible to pave between the rails until the avenue is raised to grade and repaved; and that said track has been laid, and is maintained to his satisfaction.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE W. WILSON,

Superintendent of the Board of Public Works, sets forth that he has seen the tracks of the Chicago City Railway on Wabash avenue; that they are no more an obstruction to travel than street-car tracks usually are; and that said avenue is in as good condition as it was before said tracks were laid.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The affidavit of R. Prindiville, J. K. Thompson, and Louis Wahl, composing the Board of Public Works, sets forth that the tracks were laid by their permission, and that they are so laid as to leave the street in as good condition as it was before, and in such a manner as to be approved by them; that the tracks are no greater obstruction to the free use of said avenue than horse-railways necessarily are.

PETITION.

There was also filed with the answer and affidavits a petition which is to be presented to the Common Council to-morrow night, and which is as follows:

The Chicago City Railway Company having adopted the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

"WHEREAS, A number of property-owners have solicited this Company to ask the Common Council the privilege of putting down and operating a horse-railway double track on Wabash avenue from Lake street to Twenty-second street, connecting with the track on State street via Madison or Washington street; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Company will make such application, and, if the privilege to lay down such tracks shall be granted, this Company will lay down and construct such railway tracks within six months after obtaining such privilege, and as much sooner, and as fast as the said avenue is repaved." We the undersigned owners and lessees of property on Wabash avenue, respectfully petition that the privilege to lay down such tracks be granted to said Chicago City Railway Company.

ENOS AYRES,
A. J. AVERELL,
W. D. KERFOOT,

and 397 others.

THE INDIANS.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 31.—A dispatch from Fort Sully this evening says five members of the Indian Commission arrived at the Cheyenne Agency yesterday, all in good health. They passed through the Black Hills, and met Prof. Jenney. The Commissioners were fifteen days making the trip from Red Cloud to the Cheyenne Agency. They were escorted through by part of the Second Cavalry. Before returning they intend visiting the different agencies on the river below Ft. Sully.

CRIME.

DISTURBED IN THEIR WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—A Sergeant and policeman near Jackson, on Third street, last night heard a dull sound as of a blow, which led them to look closely into the lighted business places of the vicinity, including the banking-house of Dawson & Co., and to try the doors. This morning it was discovered that the trying of the doors had frightened away burglars, who had entered the bank from the rear and dug through a brick wall of the vault, had knocked off the handle, and with a steel punch and muffled sledge were trying to drive through the arbor of the lock, when they were interrupted and frightened away, leaving their tools. From the shelves of the vault the thieves carried away one box containing about $100 in copper and nickel coins, and another containing about $250 worth of jewelry and gold coin; also boxes containing deeds and other records, placed there for security against fire, which latter were found since at the foot of River Bluff. Circumstances indicate that the job was worked by practiced burglars, not less than three, but the tools used were stolen from a carpenter's shop in this city a few nights ago.

THE VANDALIA TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31.—The men confined here on a charge of complicity in the Vandalia railway tragedy were taken to Indianapolis to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Chief of Police [illegible]enshaw, of East Louis, received a telegram this morning from D. Hanley, of Caseyville, Ill., giving a description of a man who gave his name as Thomas Grubb, and asking the Chief to arrest him, as there was suspicion that he was engaged in the assassination of Engineer Milo Eames, at Long Point, on the Vandalia Road, on the night of July 8. In due time the police officers captured the man, and Hanley was notified to come down, which he did. The arrested man gave a very poor account of himself, contradicting himself in several important particulars. The accused represented that he lived at Canallon, Mo., but a telegram from that place says no such man is known there. Detectives here are convinced that he is one of the men implicated in the murder, and steps will at once be taken to have him carried back to Long Point for trial.

THE NEW YORK BRIGANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 31.—An attempt was made early yesterday morning to throw a passenger train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad off the track at Corry. Several coupling chains or links were fastened to the rails in such a manner that had they not been discovered by a track-walker and taken off the train would have been wrecked and many lives lost. This is the third time an attempt of the same kind has been made near Corry. It is evidently the work of the brigands that have been and are still infesting Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, New York, and counties in the northwestern part of this State. Burglaries are getting to be of alarming frequency, and the people are arming to protect themselves and their property.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 31.—A desperate stabbing affray took place this afternoon between two colored firemen on board the steamer Rob Roy, when near this city. The men were named Tyler and Jackson. During the course of a quarrel Tyler gave Jackson a frightful slash across the throat with a case-knife, when Jackson drew a heavy pocket-knife and made an ugly wound with it in Tyler's bowels. They then fell to carving each other promiscuously, but were finally separated after both combatants were nearly exhausted from loss of blood. Jackson was left at this port, and, it is believed, will recover, but Tyler's wounds are thought to be fatal. He was taken on to Keokuk, where he resides.

A TRAIN BOARDED BY ROUGHS.

ELGIN, Ill., July 31.—As the freight-train on the Chicago & Pacific Road was going east yesterday, when at Hough's Station, some thirty roughs boarded the train, determined to ride to Chicago. At Itasca the Elgin passenger-train was met, when the combined train force drove the rowdies from the freight-train, and the roughs commenced an assault upon the passenger-cars with stones and other missiles, breaking the windows, and doing other damage. The trainmen succeeded in capturing eight of the rowdies, and they rested in the Elgin lock-up last night. This morning they were taken east for trial. It is to be hoped that an example will be made.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—Three counterfeiters were arrested here to-night by Assistant Chief S. B. Benton, and two assistants of the United States secret service, and United States Marshal McLaren. They give their names as G. Wolsey, G. Pevser, and Mary Clark. The latter is the wife of Wolsey. They have been here two months in business as cabinet-makers. The officers captured $100,000 in bills in all styles, mostly tens, on the First National of Paducah, with the presses, plates, and electrotype tools. They came here from Clear Lake, Ia., and are a part of the gang caught at Boscowan a month ago.

ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—B. H. North, who was charged with having murdered James Hunter, at Riverton, this county, last October, the particulars of which were telegraphed THE TRIBUNE in these dispatches at the time, was to-day acquitted by a jury in Menard County, where his case had been taken on a change of venue from this county. The case against him was purely circumstantial, and was sufficient to exclude all doubt as to his guilt in the minds of some who heard the trial, but did not have this effect upon the jury.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 31.—At White Cloud, Thursday last, a man named Hurst killed his wife. They had been married only six months and separated. On Thursday afternoon he went to the house where his wife was staying, called her out to the fence, put his arms about her, kissed her, and then cut her throat with a large pruning-knife. Hurst was arrested, and it was with great difficulty that the officers prevented his lynching by the populace. He is now in jail in Troy, and pretends to be crazy.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—Yesterday, at Black Hawk, James McMann, alias J. R. Allen, was shot and mortally wounded by one Cleveland. McMann had wrestled with and been thrown by one Williams. Cleveland had bet heavily on him, and deliberately shot him and fled. Officers are in pursuit. Cleveland is from Quincy, Ill.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

AFTON, Ia., July 31.—On Thursday morning Alfred Van Dickle, a young farmer living in this county, while bringing a load of produce to this town, shot and killed his wife, who was accompanying him, and then put a bullet into his own brain. The wife died instantly, but Van Dickle was alive at last accounts, though his death is inevitable. No cause is assigned for the deed.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 31.—Mary Troxell, who has been kept in close confinement in an apartment reeking with filth, and without ventilation, in a house on Nelson street, was rescued to-day by the police and removed to the Insane Hospital. Her sisters were arrested.

ESCAPE OF JAIL-BIRDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 31.—Five prisoners, all thieves, confined in the County Jail in this city, escaped last night at a late hour by taking up the flooring and crawling through the cellar windows. They have not been captured as yet.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW TRIAL.

BEAVER, Utah, July 31.—The evidence for the defense to-day was of little interest and unimportant. The defense said it would offer the affidavit of Brigham Young, and could close in one hour. Adjourned to Monday.

THE TWEED CASE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Judge Barrett to-day refused to vacate the order of arrest on the $6,000,000 civil suit against Tweed, or to reduce his bail.

TURNER'S TRIBULATIONS.

The Case Closed for the Prosecution.

Prof. Babcock Gives His Opinion Concerning the Deeds.

They Were Written Subsequent to Their Alleged Dates.

The Defense Begin Operations.

The fifth day of the Turner case was entered upon yesterday morning. About an hour was consumed in arguments upon the admissibility of certain evidence, to obtain which the prosecution wished to re-examine Reed. The Court ruled against the prosecution, and another witness was called.

HUGH CHITTICK

testified that he resided in the Town of Lake, and was a farmer. He knew both Rudolphus K. and Howard A. Turner; had known the first since the spring of '73, when he called at the house of witness and said that he had a claim on his land. The witness went to Chicago to see him at the Sherman House in regard to the matter, and there met Howard A. also. The witness bought his land in '67 or '68, taking possession when he bought it. He bought it from John Gavin, who had owned it from '56 or '57. Turner said he had a prior claim, and offered to compromise for half the land. Turner exhibited two deeds, which he said established his claim.

Mr. Barnum handed a couple of deeds to the witness, who identified them. The witness related a conversation with Rudolphus K. Turner in regard to the Hamilton-Helen O'Hara Harrell deeds. Turner offered witness $10,000 and a quit-claim on his property if he would keep Mrs. Helen O'Hara Harrell at his house, give her plenty of whisky, opium, and tobacco, until the suits on the deeds were concluded. Mrs. Harrell left the home of witness on the last day of 1874. Rudolphus and Howard both visited her. During the last few months of her stay Howard visited her about twice a week, and Rudolphus occasionally. They generally visited in the evening. It would take an hour or two for the old lady to fix herself up, paint her lips and cheeks, powder herself, etc. The witness always told Turner that the deeds were forged. Turner never denied it, but said if they were he did not do it, and was going to make what he could out of them. In a conversation about the Halford deeds, Turner said he did not get much himself; that Judge Skinner got a good deal, and Goudy & Chandler got a great deal, too. He said he had to hire the best lawyers to make an impression on the Courts, and he did not have much left for himself, and therefore could not afford to let witness off unless he kept Mrs. Helen O'Hara Harrell, and gave her plenty of whisky, opium, and tobacco to keep her up to the sticking point. Howard A. Turner took her away in his carriage, in order to get her some place where they could get at her better. The witness had not seen her since, and did not know where she was taken.

Mr. Storrs began to cross-examine the witness, and badgered him about the old lady's drinking habits, whether the witness had not taken the old lady's whisky, &c., until the witness appealed to the Court for protection against a gang of forgers. Mr. Storrs next endeavored to question the witness with intent to show that witness imposed on the old woman in money affairs. The witness, who was an honest-looking farmer, got angry again, and said it would take more forgers than the lawyers could bring up to show any dishonesty in his action. The Court ruled that testimony in regard to the relations of witness and Mrs. Harrell was inadmissible. The witness testified that he went to Washington in the fall of 1873 to try to find the woman, as he was endeavoring to discover whether she was a myth or not. The old lady came on to Illinois with him on her own notion, and came to his house at the suggestion of her lawyer. The witness let her stay at the instance of Turner. The letters between Turner and the old lady shown in court witness laid hold upon as material to enable him to escape the toils of a gang of forgers.

JOHN R. CASE

testified that he was a part owner of the parcel of land known as the Halford tract. In 1873 Rudolphus K. Turner came to witness and exhibited deeds through Helen O'Hara Harrell, giving him claim to the property. In June, 1873, both the Turners came to the office of witness in Chicago. Rudolphus K. stated that he had a title to the land from James Halford down. An appointment was made for a subsequent meeting, when the Turners were to exhibit the papers. This was in July, 1873. Turner's claim was from Halford, the original owner, to Empson Hamilton, and from her to Helen O'Hara Harrell. As a result of the conversation, witness compromised the matter, giving Turner half the property,—80 acres.

JOHN B. STRONG

testified that he lived in Chicago, formerly in Missouri. He knew James Reed and also Rudolphus K. Turner. He became acquainted with Reed in Missouri and with Turner in this city in September, 1874. He had seen Rudolphus K. Turner and Reed together in the Grand Pacific five or six times. He had seen them in a room together several hours at a time. The witness had heard conversations. They were talking about land titles. On Oct. 29 there was an altercation in their room, No. 42 or No. 45. Witness was in the room, and Samuel Kale also. Kale was the one who had introduced the witness to Turner. The quarrel was a dispute about the payment for a piece of land. Reed said he agreed to pay so much and Turner said he did not. When witness came in they closed the conversation. Reed was angry, and walking up and down the room. The witness understood that the property in dispute was near Chicago, but its exact location he did not hear.

PROF. H. H. BABCOCK

testified that he had lived in Chicago for seven years. He was an expert in the microscopic examination of writings. He had testified in cases similar to the present. He had used the microscope in examinations for twenty-two years; had paid special attention to writings for the last two or three years. He had been a teacher of penmanship for over twenty years, and was an expert in the characteristics of handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Swett—Witness graduated from Dartmouth in 1851, and then became a teacher. Mr. Swett examined the witness as to his career as a teacher, his opportunities for perfecting himself in the use of the microscope, etc. The witness testified that his attention for years was directed to the structure of plants, and the processes of crystallization. Of late years he had investigated the comparative antiquity of writings. He had previously been called upon to testify as to whether the body of a deed was written at or near the time of the signature. It was possible in iron inks to tell, when two lines crossed each other, which of the two was the oldest, if any considerable interval of time had elapsed between making them.

The Court decided that Prof. Babcock could testify as an expert, and the Professor was sent to bring his microscopical apparatus in court.

MRS. ADA REED

testified that she was the wife of James Reed, the prosecuting witness. She had been married twelve years, and had four children. She lived in Philadelphia, and had resided there since 1863. In October of last year she had stopped at the Grand Pacific for a month in Room No. 45. She had seen both the Turners with her husband in the room a number of times. The witness was shown a deed, and testified that she had seen it during a conversation between her husband and Turner. She had heard the Robinson property talked of in connection with it. Howard A. Turner paid $100, and took the deed off in his pocket.

A deed from Richard Robinson to Empson Hamilton was shown to witness, who identified her husband's writing in the deed.

The Halford deeds were shown to the witness, who identified her husband's handwriting.

At this point the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, John B. Strong was recalled by Mr. Swett for cross-examination. The witness stated that he was arrested on the charge of forgery at the same time with Reed.

PROF. BABCOCK

was recalled to the stand for the prosecution. Mr. Barnum handed him the deed, dated April 1, 1836, from Richard P. Robinson to Empson Hamilton. Prof. Babcock, who had in the interim brought his microscopic apparatus into court, made a minute and protracted examination.

Mr. Barnum—Are you able to state whether the writing was done as long ago as 1837?

Witness—I am.

Mr. Barnum—Can you state a time earlier than which no part of this writing was done?

Witness—The signature "Richard P. Robinson" has been made since 1837. That signature could not have been written before 1848. My reasons are these: Between the years 1848 and 1851 there was a system of penmanship adopted in Boston by a gentleman named A. R. Dunton; it was the first system of penmanship that was based upon scientific principles, and on it are based all the systems of penmanship now taught in the public schools. It is my opinion that it was written by a woman instead of a man, and was written under a state of nervous excitement, as shown by the tremulous character of the lines under the microscope. In the black lines, there is a clearly perceptible deposit of oxyde of iron, which is the basis of common ink. There is no appearance of a further oxydation, such as would be produced if the ink was of very old date. There is no appearance of such further oxydation in this deed. My opinion amounts to a conviction that the writing could not have been done as far back as 1836.

Mr. Barnum requested Prof. Babcock to make a minute investigation of the writing in the body of the deed and the notarial certificate. On returning to the stand, he testified that the writings afforded the same indications of a comparatively recent date as the signature "Richard P. Robinson." He would assert positively that the writing had not been done as far back as 1836. The ink used in the certificate was a metallic ink. The ink used in the body of the deed was a vegetable ink, and not metallic. The vegetable ink stained the fibre of the paper, while the iron ink made a deposit on and among the fibres. He was of the opinion that the paper was old.

Mr. Barnum then submitted to Prof. Babcock a deed from Empson Hamilton to Ellen O'Hara Harrell, June 22, 1842. After making an examination like as with the first, he testified that the deed had been written since 1850.

CROSS-EXAMINED

by Mr. Storrs.

The witness was shown specimens of handwriting by Mr. Swett, Mr. Constantine, and others, and asked whether he could tell whether the Duntonian philosophy had formed their handwriting. Mr. Storrs was humorous to such an extent as to provoke disorder in the court-room, but the composure of the witness was imperturbable. The subject of inks was taken up, the difference between vegetable and mineral inks was discussed. Mr. Swett accompanying the replies of the witness by a running commentary, until Judge Farwell checked and admonished him. Prof. Babcock replied in a dry, matter-of-fact way to the most trivial answers, giving the difference between a decoction and infusion with scientific exactness, and turning the laugh upon Mr. Storrs. Mr. Storrs sobered down, and the examination took a more practical turn. Taking a *Popular Science Monthly*, he read some extracts written in a style of florid rhetoric in regard to the difficulties of microscopic investigations, especially with reference to the scales on the wings of the podura, a microscopic insect. Prof. Babcock explained that examinations conducted with a glass magnifying a hundred diameters did not present the difficulties and require the extreme nicety of observation that observations with glasses of 10,000 diameters, &c., required. The witness was closely examined as to his opinions as to the period of the writing in the deeds, without varying from his previous statements.

Mr. Barnum stated to the Court that the deeds and papers had been kept in the custody of the defense, and the prosecution had had no opportunity to submit them to the examination of experts. He announced that he was through with all his witnesses at that time, but desired

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENTS

so as to submit them to the inspection of other experts for the purposes of the prosecution. Messrs. Swett and Storrs objected, and argued against permitting the documents going out of the possession of the defense. The Court finally ruled that such examinations would have to be in open court. Mr. Barnum said that if they were to have no previous opportunity of examining their witnesses on the subject, before putting them on the stand, they would not pursue that part of the case further, and would rest their case. The defense called

MICHAEL PIGGOTT,

residing at Quincy, Ill. He testified that he had lived there twenty years, and had been Postmaster there for six years. He knew Henry T. Patten. He first became acquainted with him in the campaign of 1868. His general reputation in Quincy was bad.

Mr. Barnum objected that Patten had not lived in Quincy for several years.

Judge Farwell decided that the rule was that only his reputation in the place where he resided could be introduced. The question was, what his present reputation was, not what it had been.

Pending the further discussion of the question, the Court adjourned to Monday morning.

GENEVA LAKE.

Arrivals Last Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 31.—The following is a list of arrivals at the Whiting House for the week ending this evening:

A. L. Chetlain, R. C. Richards, Horace McVicker, Fred W. Sanger, Frank M. Wilson, George C. Wilson, Mrs. George Smith, Richmond Smith, Charles Glover, G. W. Hull, J. O. Clough and wife, Miss H. Blackman, A. L. Stilson, J. G. Pearce, M. Pearce, J. Pearce, Jr., C. L. Looth and wife, S. S. Clough, Lilian Rickerson, George L. Myers, S. J. Capen, Jr., E. B. Myers, E. A. Fisher and wife, D. B. Cook and family, B. F. Bushel, Mrs. H. Brough and child, T. L. Lawton and ladies, J. Baisenberg, S. B. Winholtz, A. C. Calkins, F. C. Hills, Gilbert R. Smith and wife, Clara Smith, P. H. Smith and wife, Ernest F. Smith, W. A. Thrall and wife, V. A. Marsh, G. W. Keitzinger, F. B. Blackstone and wife, John Crerar, A. L. Burr, R. J. Ingram, H. W. Jackson, W. H. Lane, H. C. Carver, J. H. Bissell, H. C. Fredericks, J. T. Magin, R. A. Peters, W. S. Lynn, Edwin Norton, L. B. Moore, H. T. Vandenburg, W. A. Milligan, Miss Lizzie Spalding, J. J. Mitchell, Jr., Ed S. Cuyler, H. O. Sprogle, Chicago.

Gen. Sherman arrived at 6 p. m. this evening.

The Long-Branch Baby.

New York Sun.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.— . . . Besides the President's family the household contains Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and the new baby boy, son of Mrs. Sartoris, formerly Miss Nellie Grant. The little fellow is 13 days old now, and a "bouncer," if that means a fat, healthy baby. A morning walk took me past the Grant cottage yesterday, and at the gateway was a nursemaid with a baby carriage, in which lay the President's grandson. The chubby little fellow was trying to swallow one of his fists, as is the habit of reckless infants, and was closely scrutinizing its feet, which were sticking out in sight. It seemed to have known nothing about feet before that, and to be amazed by the knowledge of their existence. Women hold that there really is a difference in the faces of babies under a month old; but I believe that the wisest parents would only know their own, should an accidental mixture occur, by the colors of ribbons, eyes, and stockings. This one was fat-cheeked, and had the usual bit of nose floating in the middle of his face. His eyes were grayish blue, and roguishly wide open. Hair was scarce on his head, what there was of it being a yellowish fuz. Seriously considered, those who are interested in the subject may think of him as a healthy, large, handsome baby, with indications that he is going to look like his mother, except that his hair and eyes will be like his father's. On this occasion he was daintily dressed in white, the lace trimming being worth, by a lady's estimate based on description, not less than $200 or $300. He was in a rollicking good humor, kicking up his new-found feet and poking his fist half out of sight in his mouth. The sun was just high enough to slant its rays into the carriage, making shiny spots on his clothes and bare arms, and his wonderment was great at this experience. Mrs. Sartoris sat at a window in the lower story of the cottage, and watched her baby as it was trundled to and fro on the walk.

The nurse was a middle-aged woman, wearing a white cap such as are worn by French *bonnes*. I asked her if the baby was well.

"Yes, sir; he's a very healthy child," she answered.

"How's his disposition?"

"He's as good as he can be."

"Much like his grandpa?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Cry night or daytimes?"

"Both; a little, but not much."

"What's his weight?"

"He weighed ten pounds and a half, sir, when he was born, and I guess he ain't been weighed since; but he grows fast."

"Been named?"

"Not yet. We call him Baby and Dumpling."

It is said that the boy will be named Ulysses Algernon Sartoris, and that he will soon be taken to England with his father and mother.

An English Model Farm.

Mr. Mechi, the owner and manager of a model farm in England, took his friends, including several members of Parliament, to see it the other day, and doubtless some of his notions would interest our agricultural readers. Mr. Mechi bought his farm of 175 acres thirty-two years ago for $5 an acre, it being cold, heavy clay land, not drained, and fenced in small fields. He took off all the fences and hedges, thoroughly drained it, and cultivated it with a steam plow, plowing it to the depth of 18 inches. He does not believe in pasturing, and cultivates every acre, putting 62 acres in wheat, 19 in barley, 6 in oats, 19½ in peas for the London market, about 12 in roots, and 30 in grass. He keeps 22 cattle, about 200 sheep, and 6 work-horses, all of which are kept up and fed the year round. He raises 43 bushels of wheat to the acre, sometimes in successive years on the same soil, but pursues an irregular rotation. After reckoning out the interest on the investment, he has a net income from the farm of $2,250, or 15 per cent net on the investment.

A COAL-MINE HORROR.

Thrilling Story of a Mule-Boy's Adventures in an Abandoned Mine.

The Light of Reason Put Out—A Flight from Cruelty to an Encounter with Rats.

New York Herald.

DUNMORE, Pa., July 27.—Through the brutality of a miner in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at this place a mule boy in the same mine was recently put to so terrible an experience in one of the Company's abandoned mines that he has become, it is feared, hopelessly insane, and has been sent to the lunatic asylum in Danville, Montour County.

The miner's name is James Barrett. The boy is a son of a poor widow, and although but 14 years of age, contributed largely to her support. His name is James Gallagher. The man Barrett, it seems, was in the habit of abusing the lad in a most shameful manner, having no apparent cause save a mere personal antipathy. The boy stood in mortal fear of Barrett. A week or so ago the latter had been tyrannizing over young Gallagher with more than usual cruelty, and finally swore that if he did not quit his sight at once he would kill him, at the same time running toward the boy with his pick raised as if to strike him. Gallagher ran screaming away from his persecutor, and made directly into the abandoned chamber, never stopping to look where he was, in his fright only thinking of getting out of the reach of Barrett. After running for some time the boy stopped, and for the first saw that he was in a worked-out mine. Even then terror of his cruel taskmaker was uppermost in his mind, and it was not until the little mine lamp on his cap began to grow dim and finally went entirely out that he awoke to the horror of his situation.

THE ABANDONED MINE.

If there is a chamber of horrors anywhere in the world it is a coal mine that has been worked out and deserted. Its labyrinth of silent corridors responds to the least sound with the most demoniacal echoes, and noxious gases generate in the pools of slimy water that exudes from the walls and drips down upon the slippery floor. Pitfalls filled with water that accumulates without interruption abound in these noisome halls, and myriads of hungry rats, bold, and even aggressive, haunt these desolate chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface, and over all the most oppressive darkness. There is no darkness like that in a mine. It is so dense and heavy that one feels its weight upon him as if he were beneath fathoms of water, and the eye does not become accustomed to its pall sufficiently to penetrate it in the slightest degree. On every side the constant drip, drip of the unwholesome water is heard, and the noise of rats, which frequently displace some loose bowlder of coal as they scamper over it, and send it tumbling to the floor, awaking a thousand horrid echoes and sending them reverberating through the deserted chambers.

"HELP! HELP!"

It was into such a place as this that young Gallagher found himself, without a light, alone, and entirely ignorant of the way out. His first thought was to shout aloud for help, but the sound of his voice traversing the devious corridors and yelling back to him his cry, prolonged and multiplied a hundred times, as if so many fiends were mocking his distress, so frightened the boy that he could not gather courage to repeat the cry, and he commenced groping his way along in silence in the direction he thought most likely would lead to the entrance of the mine. He had proceeded some distance along the slimy wall, when a certain difficulty of breathing and choking sensation warned him that he was trespassing where that greatest of all terrors to the miner, fire damp, prevailed, and he hastily retraced his steps with the intention of turning into the first corridor he came to. It was a long time before he reached one. It turned off to the right and he entered it and followed it for a quarter of an hour, feeling his way along one side of it and being careful not turn into any of the corridors crossing it, so that he might not become confused if circumstances compelled him to again retrace his steps. Suddenly, in putting his foot forward, he found no rest for it, and before he could recover his balance he fell headlong into a pit. His head came in contact with one side of the excavation. He attempted to regain his feet, but he was overcome with a sense of numbness and fell back into the slime and ooze that covered the jagged bottom of the pit. How long he lay there unconscious the boy did not know. He came to himself with a knowledge of a peculiar pain in his fingers and toes. At first he did not realize where he was, but the impenetrable darkness and cold, damp atmosphere soon recalled his situation. He drew up his hands and feet to make an effort to arise, when an army of rats scampered away from about him. They ran over his body and trailed their cold, slimy tails in his face. He sprang up with a shriek of terror that again started the blood-curdling echoes through the chamber.

ATTACKED BY RATS.

From the feeling of his hands and feet Gallagher knew that the rats had been gnawing at his flesh, but he did not stop to make any investigation until he escaped from the pit and was again on his way back to the place from whence he had started. To get out of the pit he found no easy task. Twice he clambered up its jagged sides until he almost reached the top, and as many times fell back to the bottom. The third time trying was successful, and he drew himself out exhausted and fainting. He lay down on the floor of the corridor for several minutes before he had strength to proceed, and then gathered himself up and hurried away from the spot which was so full of terrors to him. When he reached the first cross corridor he sat down on a jutting piece of coal and for the first time found that the rats had gnawed two of his fingers to the bone and had eaten away the uppers of his shoes and the flesh of his two great toes. He had often heard old miners relate over their lunch in the dismal chamber the experience of men lost in mines and attacked by rats, and now the reality of the thing nearly overcame him with its horror, and he almost swooned at the thought of what he had passed through, and what he might yet be doomed to experience. To add to the terrible situation of the poor lad, hunger began to make itself manifest, and the tortures of thirst were beginning to afflict him. As was the case with the Ancient Mariner, there was

> Water, water everywhere,
> But not a drop to drink.

From the fact that he was growing so hungry and thirsty Gallagher judged that he had been a long time in the mine. Up to this time he had been confident that he would be able to find his way out of the old mine in the course of a few hours, but now hope seemed to be leaving him. He conjured up pictures of his mother waiting for him to come home at night, of her anxiety at his tardiness, and then her uncontrollable grief at the news of his loss. Then his mind dwelt on the horrors of a death by starvation or suffocation in the mine, and the sickening thought that he was followed by a horde of ravenous rats that were ready to make food of him even before he was dead. These thoughts almost drove him crazy, and he aroused himself, determined to make another effort to escape from the mine. He followed one of the cross corridors and wandered about in the maze of chambers for hours. Once he thought he heard his name called and he shouted in reply, only to hear it repeated for many minutes by the demon echoes.

THE LIGHT OF THE SEARCHERS.

While wandering about in this way, a prey to the tortures of hunger and thirst, and to both mental and physical agony, he saw a light flash for an instant across the corridors in which he was groping. It was a long way off, but he knew it was a miner's lamp, and felt that parties were searching through the deserted chambers for him. Regardless of the hard, jagged floor, the strong walls, the ever-accompanying throng of rats that kept in his rear, or dangerous pits that might lie ahead of him, he ran rapidly toward where he had seen the light, shouting until he was hoarse.

"This way! Here I am! Here I am! This way, for God's sake!"

The echoes took up the cry and carried it through the noisome avenues, lifted it up to the roof of the cerulean vault, and repeated it until it died away in a wail of agony; but the bearer of the light did not hear it in the course he had taken, and the almost exhausted boy, footsore and bruised by frequent falls on the hard, rough mine floor, hurried on in the subterranean labyrinth. Suddenly, in turning the angle of one of the corridors, a light again flashed upon his sight, and then another and another. A voice shouted a prolonged call.

"J-a-m-e-s G-a-l-l-a-g-h-e-r! Hal-l-o-o-o-o, Jimmy!"

The inevitable echoes had scarcely taken up the cry when the boy returned the call with all his soul in his voice:

"Here I am! Come this way!"

His answer was heard, and in a few moments sturdy miners had found the boy. But he did not know that he was rescued. He had fallen to the ground unconscious, his strength having gone out with his last wild cry. He was soon taken out into the pure air, where his frantic mother and the most of the villagers had assembled to await the result of the search. The people were wild when it was announced that the boy was found, and his brave rescuers were borne aloft by the crowd. It was a long time before young Gallagher was restored to consciousness, and then it was only at intervals that he was in his right mind. In these sane intervals he related the story of his fearful sufferings, and learned that he had been nearly two days and one long night wandering among the horrors of the mine. His lucid spells lasted but a short time, when he would be seized with frantic ravings, in which he would plaintively beg of Barrett not to hurt him, and then shriek:

"The rats are eating me up! Drive them away! Drive them away!"

The moments in which he was sane became less frequent, and finally days passed without one gleam of reason lighting up the darkness of his mind. The surgeons found it necessary to amputate one hand and three toes that had been gnawed by the rats, and to perform other painful operations to save the boy's life. One day last week, his physical condition being such as to permit it, they decided he must be taken to an asylum for mental treatment, and expressed grave doubts of his permanent recovery. The brute Barrett, when the result of his cruelty became known, was compelled to flee the place in the night to escape the fury of the exasperated populace, and personal effects left by him were burned, as an expression of the indignation of the people against him.

FINANCIAL.

WESTERN UNION STOCK.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Tribune* says: "A member of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, well acquainted with Commodore Vanderbilt, was questioned as to the truth of the report that Vanderbilt was ready to sell out his stock. He said: 'Mr. Vanderbilt is perfectly willing to part with any speculative stock, and such is the Western Union, but he is intensely stubborn. The stock he holds cost him 86, and he never will sell at a loss. If it can be got up to the 90s, the Commodore will sell out to Jay Gould, or any one who will give him his price; but the retirement of Vanderbilt from the Board would not necessarily involve a retirement of his friends. Vanderbilt has a large number of followers in all the enterprises which he enters into, and in our Board, Messrs. Schell, Work, Harker, Durkee, and Thorne are all looked upon as his friends. All have been identified with the management of the Company. I do not believe they would sell out their stock, even if Vanderbilt should. There is $35,000,000 of Western Union stock in all. The Commodore holds $5,000,000, and his friends $11,000,000 more, making $16,000,000 in all,—enough to control the Board at all the elections. If Gould desires to control this Board, he will have to buy out the Vanderbilt clique, as well as the Commodore. He to-day owns more of the Western Union stock than does Vanderbilt. It is well known in our Board that Jay Gould owns $7,500,000 of Western Union stock, against the $5,000,000 held by the Commodore. Should he buy out the interest of Vanderbilt, which the latter is quite willing to sell the moment the stock rises above 86, Gould, with his $7,500,000, will be very near controlling the Board. He will have to purchase it all himself, however, for he cannot rely upon his friends. He has no such followers as the Commodore has, but he makes up in cash what he lacks in support.'"

RECENT FAILURES.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Letters received from John T. Raymond, John Brougham, and William Wheatley (actors) deny that they are losers by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Schmall & Frawellter, proprietors of an extensive lager beer brewery at Marion, N. J., have failed for about $75,000.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Times'* financial article says: "It is believed that arrangements are in contemplation which will result in the payment of Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes in the hands of travelers."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—Among the real estate transfers reported as having been recorded in the Recorder's office of this county are some fifty lots of ground in different parts of the city, ranging from 25 to 150 feet front, from W. B. Duncan to Alexander Duncan, for the consideration of $1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—For the Upper Lake regions, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling to stationary barometer, cool northeast to southeast winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas from Missouri to Michigan.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 31.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther
6:53 a. m.	30.10	65	75	N. E., fresh	.....	Hazy.
11:18 a. m.	30.12	66	68	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.08	66	6	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.06	64	78	N., fresh	.....	Thr'tng
9:00 p. m.	30.08	62	100	N. E., fresh	.....	Lt. rain
10:18 p. m.	30.08	62	94	N. E., fresh	.22	Lt. rain

Maximum thermometer, 66; minimum thermometer, 62.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 31—midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.12	64	S. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.11	68	S., brisk	.....	Fair.
Chicago	30.08	62	N. E., fresh	.22	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	30.11	67	N. E., light	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.97	71	E., gentle	.03	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.21	57	N. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Escanaba	30.24	53	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.01	69	Calm	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.18	60	Calm	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.03	66	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.18	58	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.94	61	N. E., brisk	.69	Lt. rain.
Omaha	30.07	66	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.11	67	N. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.12	68	E., fresh	.....	Clear.

A Strong Man.

New Brunswick Reporter.

Thomas, or Tom Gardner, as he was familiarly called, was born on the River St. John, 1 mile above the mouth of the Mactaquack stream, in the year 1798. Viewed casually, Gardner gave no evidence of unusual power, but when stripped his muscular development was tremendous, and it is affirmed that instead of the ordinary ribs he possessed a solid bony wall on either side, and that there was no separation whatever. He stood 5 feet 10½ inches, erect and full-chested, and never exceeded 190 pounds in weight. The late Charles Long informed us that at one time he saw Gardner lift from a tow-boat a puncheon of corn containing at least 12 bushels, and, swinging round, deposit it on the sand. In so doing he tore the sole off his boot. On another occasion a number of men were trying to lift a stick of timber. In all the crowd only one man could raise it about 2 inches from the skids. Gardner told four men to sit upon it, and then lifted it so high that the men jumped off to save themselves from the fall. Mr. McKeen has frequently known him in lifting to break boom-poles 6 inches thick. He has known him also with one hand to lift, by the rung of a chair, the chair itself and a man weighing nearly 200 weight. Once in attempting to lift a very heavy man he saw him wrench the rung entirely from the chair. Gardner at one time was possessed of a balky horse, with which he exercised great patience; but when patience ceased to be a virtue, he would fell him to the ground with his clenched fist, striking him behind the ear. It is related of Gardner's sister that on one occasion a famous wrestler traveled all the way from Miramichi to Tom's home in order to "try a fall with him." Tom was absent, but the sister, looking contemptuously upon the intruder, declared she could throw him herself, and, suiting the action to the word, in a fair trial threw him fairly three times in succession. The stranger's experience with the sister was sufficient; he never sought a future interview with the brother. The greatest feat which Gardner was ever known to perform was on one of the wharves in St. John. Mr. McKeen saw him lift and carry an anchor weighing 1,200 pounds, numbers of other witnesses standing by, some of whom are yet alive. Frequently he has seen him carrying a barrel of pork under each arm, and once saw him shoulder a barrel of pork while standing in an ordinary brandy box. When about 40 years of age Gardner removed to the United States, and never returned to his native Province. It is commonly reported and believed that he met with a sad adventure on board a Mississippi steamer. A heavy bell was on board as a portion of the freight, and the Captain, a great, powerful fellow, was concerned as to how he should remove it from its place in order to make more room on deck. While Captain and passengers were at dinner, Tom, in presence of the crew, to their utter amazement, lifted the bell and carried it to the opposite side of the boat. When the Captain returned he asked how that had been accomplished, and when Gardner laughingly remarked that he carried it there, the former gave him the lie, and as one word brought on another, he presently struck Tom in the face. This was too much, and for the first time in his life the strong man gave blow for blow; but one buffet was sufficient. The Captain never spoke again, killed dead on the instant. Tom made his escape, went West, and has never been heard of since.

THE CROPS.

Great Damage Resulting from the Continuous Heavy Rains.

Gloomy Reports from Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 31.—As the river is still rising, it is apprehended that the thousands of acres of corn growing on the river bottom lands are in danger of inundation. Wind east, and rain nearly all day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—The weather turned suddenly cold last night, and early this morning a steady rain began falling and has continued without intermission all day, and the indications are at present that it will outlast the night. The farmers predict serious damages to ungathered crops if the storm lasts much longer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 31.—This section of the State, including Montgomery, Jersey, and Madison Counties, has been visited by a series of violent storms, which have perfectly flooded the country, and culverts and bridges have been carried away. The wheat crop, which had been cut and now in the field, is sprouting. The oats cannot be cut, while the corn is water-killed, and the loss to our county will be hundreds of thousands of dollars. The outlook is gloomy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 31.—A rain-storm of unprecedented severity has been prevailing in this section without intermission for the last eighteen hours, and there are no signs of abatement. The rain-fall has been enormous, and has covered a large extent of territory west of here. The storm has extended a distance of nearly 100 miles, and the streams are all overflowed. It is not yet known to what extent the railroads leading into this city may have been damaged, but they have no doubt been badly washed all. The low lands are flooded, and the crops in this region must have been materially injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., July 31.—It has rained steadily here all day. Heavy rains, with wind, visited this county earlier this week, damaging hay and oats incalculably. Much of the oats will not be cut, and much more will be mowed with a scythe and cured like hay, if the rain will allow the men to get into the fields. Corn is doing well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—A constant rain has prevailed all day, and there are no signs of cessation. Not a dry day for a week past. Oats and wheat are beyond redemption, and hay is rapidly and generally spoiling.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31—The *State Register* of to-day publishes crop reports from twenty-one points in the extreme Southern Illinois south of the line drawn across the State at Alton. The reports show very heavy rain storms in that part of the State, doing serious damage to wheat, oats, tobacco, and hay, while the corn crop seems to be very promising. In this (Sangamon) county it rained for the better part of two days almost incessantly and every day during the past week but one. All sorts of crops save those on high rolling ground are about ruined. The Sangamon River and other streams are out of their banks, flooding the country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 31.—A terrific rain-storm, the heaviest of the season, has raged here to-day, and the rain is still falling in torrents, flooding the streets and fields, and overflowing the streams. Another blow to the already badly damaged crops.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The rain-storm which has been prevailing here for several days continued to-day almost unabated, and our streets are in a horrible condition, some of them being a perfect sea of mud, and impassable in places. Immense damage is being done to crops throughout the surrounding country. Special dispatches from various portions of Missouri, and especially in the central portion of the State, announce the heaviest rain-fall of the season during to-day. Oats, hay, and wheat are completely destroyed in many places. Fences and barns are being washed away. All the creeks and rivers are booming.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 31.—The rain-storms of four days still continue in this and almost every other section. Great quantities of rain have also fallen in adjoining States, and aside from the damage done to railroads, crops of all kinds have sustained great injury, and nearly all the streams are so swollen that considerable apprehensions were felt here of a freshet in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. After rising nearly 3 feet, the river here is falling to-night, but no doubt will be swelling again to-morrow, and if the rain continues a day or two longer there must, in the nature of the case, be pretty high water.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 31.—Considerable damage has been done to small grain yet standing by the heavy rains of the past two weeks. The corn, however, is growing with wonderful vigor, and this crop will, it is thought, be the largest ever produced in the State. Even on the eastern border, where the locusts destroyed the first planting, corn planted late in June is now from 5 to 7 feet high, and will probably yield a full crop.

The heavy rain of Tuesday last so damaged the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad that its trains have not passed over the road since that date. It will be repaired and trains running regularly by Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., July 31.—All the railroad lines running into this city are more or less damaged by rains. No trains on two roads to-day, and the Kansas Pacific is under water at several points. A water-spout yesterday took away a bridge, and did considerable damage in Leavenworth County. Wheat and flax are in shocks in numerous localities. The wheat returns will in consequence be greatly lessened.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31.—The fall of rain continues with undiminished force in this region. The Wabash has overflowed its banks at all points. The old levee, 5 miles south of this city, broke last night and overflowed several thousand acres of land. The corn crop in the bottom land is entirely destroyed. Large quantities of wheat which remained in shocks has been carried away. It is impossible at present to estimate the damage done.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—The situation as regards the river is a little more hopeful to-night in view of its being stationary here and declining at St. Louis, but is still regarded as dangerous. Some damage has resulted from sipe water, as the levees are perfectly saturated, and the weather continues showery.

A Japanese Bath.

In Japan, even in the lowest inns, the traveler's request for a bath is never met with that state of blank astonishment which often attends the demand in our own and every other European country. I know in Ireland once I asked for a bath, and they brought me a horse-bucket; and on another occasion, in France, I could get no nearer the article than a horse-trough; while in England and Germany the request has more than once led to a serious breach of the peace between myself and the landlord. In Japan, on the contrary, there would be much more surprise felt if the traveler did not ask for one. There were no preparations required, no rushing about of chamber-maids, no turning on this and off that,—everything was quite ready, and I was at once conducted to a huge wooden bath with a small earthern furnace let in at the foot, and a lid inclosing the whole of the top with the exception of a space just big enough for the head of the bather to emerge through. In one of these contrivances, with a small furnace burning gaily, a Japanese, after his day's work is over, will sit calmly boiling himself with the lid on, and the water bubbling about him at boiling heat. He seems, however, to like it immensely, to judge from the pleased expression on his face fast deepening under the process into beet-root-like tints; and when he has, at last, had enough,—about an hour of it,—he takes off the lid and emerges as much like a boiled lobster as a human being can become. My bath was quickly ready; the small furnace glowed with live pieces of charcoal; the water bubbled merrily, and my companion of the bath, taking off the lid, invited me to enter. Not being, however, either a Japanese, a true lobster, or a potato, I did not see any particular object in being boiled, and so had the fuel raked out of the furnace and a few buckets of cold water added before I got in.—*Temple Bar.*

THE CROPS.

…age Resulting from the Con… …uous Heavy Rains.

…Reports from Ohio, In… …ana, and Missouri.

ILLINOIS.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …Ill., July 31.—As the river is still… …pprehended that the thousands of… …growing on the river bottom lands… …of inundation. Wind east, and… …l day.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, July 31.—The weather turned… …last night, and early this morning… …began falling and has continued… …mission all day, and the indications… …ot that it will outlast the night… …predict serious damages to ungath… …the storm lasts much longer.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, Ill., July 31.—This section of the… …ng Montgomery, Jersey, and Madi… …has been visited by a series of… …s, which have perfectly flooded the… …calverts and bridges have been car… …he wheat crop, which had been cut… …the field, is sprouting. The oats… …cut, while the corn is water-killed… …o our county will be hundreds of… …dollars. The outlook is gloomy.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, July 31.—A rain-storm of unpre… …erity has been prevailing in this… …ut intermission for the last eighteen… …ere are no signs of abatement. The… …been enormous, and has covered a… …of territory west of here. The… …extended a distance of nearly 100… …e streams are all overflowed. It is… …n to what extent the railroads lead… …cty may have been damaged, but… …doubt been badly washed all. The… …flooded, and the crops in this region… …en materially injured.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, July 31.—It has rained steadily… …Heavy rains, with wind, visited… …arlier this week, damaging hay and… …ably. Much of the oats will not be… …uch more will be mowed with a… …ured like hay, if the rain will allow… …et into the fields. Corn is doing…

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …rox, Ill., July 31.—A constant rain… …all day, and there are no signs of… …Not a dry day for a week past. Oats… …re beyond redemption, and hay is… …enerally spoiling.

…n, Ill., July 31—The *State Register*… …blishes crop reports from twenty-… …in the extreme Southern Illinois… …line drawn across the State at Alton… …show very heavy rain storms in that… …e State, doing serious damage… …oats, tobacco, and hay… …corn crop seems to be… …g. In this (Sangamon) county is… …e better part of two days almost in… …every day during the past week… …sorts of crops save those on high… …nd are about ruined. The Sanga… …nd other streams are out of their… …ng the country.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …, Ill., July 31.—A terrific rain… …heaviest of the season, has raged… …and the rain is still falling in tor… …g the streets and fields, and over… …streams. Another blow to the al… …damaged crops.

MISSOURI.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …July 31.—The rain-storm which has… …ing here for several days continued… …unabated, and our streets are in a… …dition, some of them being a perfect… …, and impassable in places. In… …ge is being done to crops throughout… …ding country. Special dispatches… …e portions of Missouri, and especial… …tral portion of the State, announce… …ain-fall of the season during… …, and wheat are completely des… …many places. Fences and barns are… …d away. All the creeks and rivers…

…Mo., July 31.—The rain-storms of… …ll continue in this and almost every… …n. Great quantities of rain have… …n adjoining States, and aside from… …done to railroads, crops… …ds have sustained great injury… …all the streams are so swollen… …rable apprehensions were felt here… …in the Missouri and Mississippi… …fter rising nearly 3 feet, the… …failing to-night, but no doubt will… …again to-morrow, and if the rain… …day or two longer there must, in the… …e case, be pretty high water.

KANSAS.

…, Kan., July 31.—Considerable dam… …en done to small grain yet standing… …y rains of the past two weeks. The… …wever, is growing with won… …gor, and this crop will, it… …s be the largest ever produced… …Even on the eastern border, where… …destroyed the first planting, corn re… …in June is now from 5 to 7 feet… …ill probably yield a full crop… …y rain of Tuesday last so damaged… …n & Nebraska Railroad that its trains… …ssed over the road since that date… …paired and trains running regularly…

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …s, Ks., July 31.—All the railroad… …g into this city are more or less dam… …ns. No trains on two roads to-day… …ansas Pacific is under water at several… …water-spout yesterday took away a… …lid considerable damage in Leaven… …ty. Wheat and flax are in shocks in… …calities. The wheat returns will is… …be greatly lessened.

INDIANA.

…Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. …re, Ind., July 31.—The fall of rain… …ith undiminished force in this… …Wabash has overflowed its banks… …The old levee, 5 miles south of… …e last night and overflowed sev… …acres of land. The corn crop in… …nd is entirely destroyed. Large… …wheat which remained in shocks… …ed away. It is impossible at pres… …e the damage done.

TENNESSEE.

…Tenn., July 31.—The situation as… …ver is a little more hopeful to-night… …being stationary here and declin… …s, but is still regarded as danger… …amage has resulted from sipe… …eves are perfectly saturated, and… …ntinues showery.

…Japanese Bath.

…en in the lowest inns, the travel… …r a bath is never met with that… …astonishment which often attends… …our own and every other European… …ow in Ireland once I asked… …they brought me a horse-bucket… …occasion, in France, I could get… …rticle than a horse-trough; while… …Germany the request has more… …a serious breach of the peace… …and the landlord. In Japan, on… …here would be much more sur… …traveler did not ask for one… …preparations required, no rushing… …er-maids, no turning on this and… …water was quite ready, and I was… …ed to a huge wooden bath with… …furnace let in at the foot, and a… …whole of the top with the ex… …ce just big enough for the head… …emerge through. In one of… …s, with a small furnace burning… …e, after his day's work is over… …boiling himself with the lid on… …bling about him at boiling heat… …ver, to like it uncommonly, to… …pleased expression on his face… …nder the process into beetroot… …hen he has, at last, had enough… …of it,—he takes off the lid and… …like a boiled lobster as a bu… …become. My bath was quite… …furnace glowed with live pieces… …water bubbled merrily, and my… …bath, taking off the lid, invit… …Not being, however, either a… …lobster, or a potato, I did not… …object in being boiled, and so… …out of the furnace and a few… …ater added before I got in.—

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Public Installation Exercises of Ashlar Lodge of Masons.

The Status of Colored Lodges Discussed.

Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge Sessions in New York and Indiana.

List of Representatives to the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the United States.

MASONIC.

INSTALLATION AT ASHLAR LODGE.

A large number of the members of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, with their ladies and other invited guests, among them many distinguished Masons, assembled at Freemasons' Hall, in the American Express Company's Building, on Tuesday evening last, to participate in the ceremonies of the installation of the officers for the ensuing year.

The exercises were begun with an overture by the lodge organist, G. C. Knopfel, followed by an ode by the Quaker City Quartette. The Rev. Henry G. Perry, the Chaplain-elect, then invoked the divine blessing, after which the Quartette sang a serenade. The following officers were then installed by the retiring Worshipful Master, Enos Brown:

Frank S. Allen, Worshipful Master.
W. H. Thompson, Senior Warden.
George M. Darling, Junior Warden.
E. C. Cole, Treasurer.
C. H. Crane, Secretary.
The Rev. H. G. Perry (Rector of All Saints' Church), Chaplain.
E. L. Clare, Senior Deacon.
Fred M. Lewis, Junior Deacon.
E. D. Kaufman, Senior Steward.
M. E. Price, Junior Steward.
John P. Ferns, Tyler.

Prof. W. C. Lyman then recited "The Spanish Duel," which was so vociferously applauded and encored that he treated the audience to, "We Meet upon the Level and Part upon the Square," and "My Sunday Breeches." C. T. Barnes then sang "Say Forever Thou Art Mine," and "Sweet Angel, Dream of Me."

M. W. Brother J. Adams Allen, M. D., Past Grand Master of the Michigan Grand Lodge, was then introduced, and spoke at some length, giving an entertaining sketch of the Anti-Masonic excitement of forty years ago, and passing in review several of the personages who were prominent during that time.

After a glee by the Quaker City Quartette, Bro. John C. Hilton advanced, and, on behalf of the members of the Lodge, presented Past Master Enos Brown with a beautiful oil-painting. Before the latter could recover from his surprise, which was genuine and entirely unaffected, R. W. Bro. Stevens, D. D. G. M., presented Bro. Brown with a beautiful gold-headed cane. The response of Bro. Brown, though brief, gave appropriate expression to his heartfelt appreciation of the continued good-will and brotherly affection displayed by his brethren. The Worshipful Brother had held the position of Master for three years, and all the members of the Lodge felt that he had left as a legacy to his successor a strong, vigorous, and united Lodge, and one rapidly growing in numbers and in the *esprit de corps* which bid fair to make it the banner Lodge of this jurisdiction.

The valedictory was then given by Chaplain Perry, after which the audience joined in the singing of the Doxology to the tune of "Old Hundred," and dispersed to their homes, satisfied that the time had been well and pleasantly spent.

PICNICS POSTPONED.

In consequence of the bad weather which prevailed Tuesday, the picnic of Kilwinning Lodge, which had been set for that day, was postponed for one week, or until Tuesday next. If the weather does not again interfere, the Lodge will visit Turner Park prepared for an enjoyable day.

The annual basket-picnic of Apollo Lodge No. 642, A. F. and A. M., announced for Tuesday last, and postponed on account of the bad weather, will take place on Wednesday next, at Tracey Avenue Grove, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road.

COLORED LODGES.

The *Voice of Masonry* has in its issue for August (not yet mailed) a sensible and timely article on a subject which is in danger of causing a break in the Masonic unity of two great nations. Following is the article in full:

At the Congress of the "Union of Grand Masters," held at Darmstadt, in Germany, in April last, it was decided to recommend to the German Grand Lodges the recognition of the colored lodges of the United States. This is only a preliminary step, as the action of the Congress is not valid until it has been approved by the various Grand Lodges represented by it, to whom its decisions are referred as propositions merely. It is, however, to be feared that the action of the German Grand Lodges will be in conformity with the recommendation of the Congress of Grand Masters.

It is not surprising that the Masons of Germany, separated from their brethren of America by a distance of many thousand miles, speaking another language, enjoying only an interrupted communication, and differing materially from us on the law and practice of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, should altogether misunderstand this question of colored lodges as it presents itself in the United States. But it is to be regretted that the usual industry and accuracy of investigation, which on other topics of literature, has always been characteristic of the Teutonic mind, should not have been applied to the resolution of this problem.

Before adopting any further measures in reference to a recognition of the colored lodges—measures which may very seriously impair the harmony now existing between the Masonic powers of the two countries—the German Masons should correctly understand what is the status and the pretension in this country of those who are called "Colored Masons." We commend to their attention the following paragraph taken from the *New York Graphic*, a secular paper, which, however, gives to the German Masons precisely the information on this subject which they need and which they evidently do not possess:

"The Colored Freemasons yesterday (June 2), held the annual meeting of their Grand Lodge in this city. The public usually mistakes the attitude of the Freemasons towards the colored lodges. The latter do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and hence are a schismatic body with which loyal Masons are forbidden to hold intercourse. That these schismatic bodies happen to be composed of colored men has nothing whatever to do with the refusal of the Regular Masons to recognize them, and they would be treated in precisely the same way were they composed of white men. Unless the colored Masons will submit to the authority of the Grand Lodge they must necessarily be treated as rebels. This is universal Masonic law, and it is absurd to expect the Grand Lodge and its subordinates to ignore it."

The most learned Masonic jurist could not have stated the argument more correctly. There is no question of race or color implicated. If these men had been the whitest specimen of the Aryan race that ever came from the Caucasus, their position would be exactly the same. They are men practising the rites of Freemasonry without legal authority—opening and holding lodges without charters or warrants of constitution emanating from a recognized Grand Lodge. And although in this free country such things may be done without a violation of the municipal law, in no country where Masonry exists can they be done without a violation of Masonic law.

If the German Grand Lodges insist on the recognition of schismatic and clandestine lodges, they will be inflicting a blow not on the independence and sovereignty of the American Grand Lodges, alone, but on the purity and integrity of Masonic discipline. Such a blow, it need not be said, will be vigorously resisted in the United States, and deplorable as may be the results of such resistance, it cannot be avoided if we would preserve the legal principles of the organization of Masonry in this country.

FREEMASONRY AND THE BOURBONS.

The following sketch of the connection of Freemasonry with the Last of the Bourbons and the Reign of Terror is taken from advance sheets of the *Voice of Masonry* for August:

It is a fact not generally known and yet which is worthy of ventilation, that the last three Kings of the Bourbon line in France were Freemasons. The Chevalier Cesar Moreau makes in his *Precis sur la Franc-Maconnerie* (p. 1, 497) the following statement:

"By the new Constitution (in 1772) three chambers were erected in the bosom of the Grand Orient for the administration of the Lodges of Paris and the provinces. The Duke of Luxemburg performed the ceremony of installation and gave on this occasion a superb fete to the Grand Orient. 'Paris had never seen' says Lalande, 'a more pompous and brilliant Masonic fete.' A lodge was instituted at court and three Kings, being then only Princes, Louis XVI., Louis XVIII, and Charles X. were made members of the Order."

Mr. George Long, in his work entitled "France and Its Revolutions," (London, 1850. Chap. VII., p. 41) partly confirms the statement in the following words. Speaking of the visit of Louis XVI. to Paris three days after the capture of the Bastile by the populace, he says:

"On reaching the Place de Greve, the Freemasons, who were there in great numbers, received the King with the honors which their craft pay to distinguished brethren by forming a double line and holding their swords crossed over his head. As soon as Louis set his foot on the ground to ascend the steps of the Hotel de Ville, the 'vault of steel,' as the crossing of swords was called, was formed. He walked with a firm step beneath the canopy of swords."

The subsequent unhappy fate of the King might suggest the inquiry how the Freemasons of France could permit this judicial murder without some effort to prevent it. The answer is found in the fact that from the very commencement of the revolution, the lodges of France, disgusted with the political atrocities of the nation had ceased to act. "After the events of 1789," says Rebold, "most of the lodges of France entered on somnesl," that is, suspended their labors. For the follies and crimes of the "reign of terror," the French Freemasons were not responsible, for during all that time Masonry had in France, and especially in Paris, no organized existence. When reason resumed its sway, the lodges renewed their work. And this fact, which is amply confirmed by the French Masonic historians is an all sufficient reply to the calumnies of Barruel, Robinson, and the other anti-Masons who have charged and continue to charge Freemasonry with a revolutionary spirit.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

FIRST PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.

The Knights of Pythias appeared in public procession for the first time in New York on the 23d of July. There were about 800 members in the ranks, and their uniform—sword, baldric, belt, etc.—resembling that of the Knights Templar, tended to give the Pythians a very effective and attractive appearance. The occasion of the display was the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in Brooklyn, and the brothers in that city took an active part in the proceedings. There were present also Lodges from Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The place appointed for the rendezvous of lodges was Washington square, and the time 9 a. m.; but it was nearly half-past 10 before the procession took up the line of march. It consisted of four divisions, with George W. Peck as Grand Marshal.

The procession proceeded through Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, thence to Broadway, and down Broadway to Wall street ferry. Arriving at the ferry the Brooklyn lodges took charge of the members of the Grand Lodge, and, having received due honors from the New York brethren, passed across the river. They were immediately followed by the latter, and the march was resumed in the City of Churches. The procession passed through the principal thoroughfares until it finally arrived at the corner of Fulton and Smith streets, where it was dismissed. The heat of the day interfered much with the comfort of the men. The ground traveled over was exceedingly long, and many had to fall out of the ranks. Nevertheless, the marching was excellent, and the general appearance of the procession very pleasing. Thousands of spectators, both in New York and Brooklyn, lined the streets, and appeared much gratified with the superior music provided and the showy uniforms of the Knights.

After the procession broke up the members proceeded in knots with their friends to Myrtle Avenue Park, where ample preparations were made for passing an enjoyable afternoon and evening. In a short time the grounds were filled with hundreds of pleasure-seekers; excellent music was discoursed in the dancing pavilion, and many lads and lassies wandered away to shady places to enjoy for a season the cooling breezes, the trees, and the flowers. Toward dusk the attendance increased, and the spirits of the picnic party grew more elated. The delegates to the Grand Lodge arrived at the park and joined in the festivities, which were kept up to a late hour. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of the occasion.

A banquet was given during the evening at which all the leading members of the order were present. The addresses delivered were received with applause. The progress and beneficent objects of the order were dwelt upon, and the rapid increase of prosperous lodges were predicted.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New York assembled at half-past 2 o'clock in the Dean Building, corner of Fulton and Smith streets. It was supposed at first that only formal business would be transacted at the first session, and that it would be brief, but it was 5 o'clock before the body adjourned. Every lodge in the State was represented, and, by courtesy, several brothers from New Jersey and Connecticut were present during the transaction of business. The State officers who took part in the proceedings were J. H. Meech, of Buffalo, Grand Chancellor; Frank Harder, Castleton, Vice Chancellor; F. P. Mullins, New York, Grand Chaplain; Frank W. George, City Treasurer of Poughkeepsie, Grand Keeper of the Records and Seal, and R. L. Carpenter, Grand Exchequer. The Committee on Credentials found the documents presented all right, and the remainder of the session was taken up in conferring Grand Lodge degrees on Past Chancellors and other advanced officers of the Order.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Indiana met in sixth semi-annual session in Indianapolis Tuesday morning, with G. C. W. S. Wood, of Greenfield, in the chair, all the grand officers present except P. G. C. H. H. Morrison. During the morning session lengthy reports of the grand officers were read, showing the order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the jurisdiction. The grand and subordinate lodges were shown to be in a sound financial condition. Six new lodges were organized since the January session of the Grand Lodge, and charters granted as follows: Remington Lodge, No. 58, at Remington, Jasper County; Scott Lodge, No. 59, at Scottsburg, Scott County; Brownstown Lodge, No. 60, at Brownstown, Jackson County; Schiller Lodge, No. 61, at Indianapolis; Apollo Lodge, No. 62, at Logansport, Cass County, and Acolade Lodge, No. 63, at Bloomfield, Green County. Two petitions were reported awaiting the action of the Grand Lodge for new Lodges at Booneville and Decatur, and the indications were that the current term will be one of great prosperity to the order throughout the jurisdiction. The attendance upon the session was unusually large, and the degrees of the Grand Lodge was conferred on over sixty new Chancellors.

At the session of Wednesday, the question of abolishing the semi-annual sessions of the Grand Lodge was discussed. It was lost by want of a constitutional majority. The greater portion of the forenoon session was consumed in the discussion of this motion. A proposition was thereupon offered to discontinue the mileage and per diem to delegates at semi-annual sessions. This proposition followed in the footsteps of its predecessor, and was not accepted.

The per capita tax to pay the expenses of the next Grand Lodge was fixed at 40 cents per member. The official receipt for dues recently adopted by the Supreme Lodge, was decided to be obligatory upon all subordinate lodges.

A proposition to award a prize banner to the best drilled lodge at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge was voted down, but the delegates were instructed to advise their lodges to use every effort to drill and uniform the Knights throughout the State.

It was decided that the Trustees of subordinate lodges were the proper custodians of the widows' and orphans' fund.

After a spirited discussion, it was decided to hold the next session of the Grand Lodge in Richmond, on the fourth Tuesday of next January. One thousand copies of the proceedings of this session was ordered to be printed and distributed to the several lodges. An order adopted at the last January session to distribute one copy of the general laws to each member of the Order in the State, was rescinded.

The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation from the Lodge at Cambridge City to attend their anniversary celebration on the 17th of August. Supreme Representative Oyler, Grand Chancellor W. S. Wood, and others are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

A vote of thanks was tendered the subordinate lodges of the city for the use of their Castle Hall. Also, a vote of thanks was tendered the various railroads for courtesies extended delegates to the session. A committee of one member from each subordinate lodge was appointed to make preparations for attending and taking part in the grand Centennial parade in Philadelphia in July, 1876.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

COMING MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet in Indianapolis Sept. 20, and will continue in session six days. The reception exercises, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., and will consist of addresses by Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Caven, Senator Morton, and Schuyler Colfax, responded to by M. J. Durham, Grand Sire.

Following is a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge for 1875-'76:

The Hon. M. J. Durham, Grand Sire, Danville, Ky.
J. W. Stokes, Deputy Grand Sire, Philadelphia, Pa.
James L. Ridgely, Grand Secretary, Baltimore.
Thomas A. Ross, Assistant Grand Secretary, Baltimore.
Joshua Vansant, Grand Treasurer, Baltimore.
The Rev. J. W. Venable, Grand Chaplain, Versailles, Ky.
L. R. Tompkins, Grand Marshal, Mobile, Ala.
W. H. Foulke, Grand Guardian, Wilmington, Del.
J. W. Hudson, Grand Messenger, Madison, Wis.

Following is a list of the representatives from the State Lodges, who are entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge:

Isaiah Dill, Huntsville, Ala.
Alexander McKinstry, Mobile, Ala.
William A. Shields, Mobile, Ala.
Peter Brugman, Little Rock, Ark.
Isaac Fulton, Searcy, Ark.
John B. Harmon, San Francisco, Cal.
Colin M. Boyd, San Francisco, Cal.
Nathan Porter, San Francisco, Cal.
Jacob F. Miller, San Francisco, Cal.
C. H. McLaughlin, Denver, Col.
C. P. Elder, Denver, Col.
Stephen Ferry, Hartford, Conn.
Louis Feldman, New Haven, Conn.
George N. Moses, New Haven, Conn.
Matt Donnelly, Birmingham, Conn.
R. H. McDaniel, Wilmington, Del.
Rev. G. L. More, Henry Clay Post-Office, Del.
W. H. Cloward, Delaware.
John F. Havenner, Washington, D. C.
Robert B. Gorham, Tallahasse, Fla.
George N. Nichols, Savannah, Ga.
Thomas B. Needles, Nashville, Ill.
Thomas L. Mitchell, Nashville, Ill.
J. F. Alexander, Greenville, Ill.
James S. Ticknor, Rockford, Ill.
Platt J. Wise, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Richard Owen, Bloomington, Ind.
N. P. Richmond, Kokomo, Ind.
J. E. Barrett, Knightstown, Ind.
William W. Moore, Des Moines, Ia.
Orlando M'Crarsey, Nova Spring, Ia.
William A. Shannon, Augusta, Kan.
John Martin, Kansas.
George W. Martin, Kansas.
William W. Morris, Louisville, Ky.
J. C. Underwood, Bowling Green, Ky.
M. S. Dowden, Lexington, Ky.
W. F. Curry, Harrodsburg, Ky.
William C. Wilson, New Orleans, La.
S. F. Grisamore, Thibodeaux, La.
Luther Homes, New Orleans, La.
R. R. Barnes, St. John, N. B.
G. A. Callahan, Lewiston, Me.
C. H. Rich, Portland, Me.
E. Gover Cox, Baltimore, Md.
C. H. Rawlings, Baltimore, Md.
Alex. S. Spear, Baltimore, Md.
H. F. Garey, Baltimore, Md.
Ferd. C. Davis, Chelsea, Mass.
Samuel B. Krogman, Boston, Mass.
Thomas E. Doughty, East Saginaw, Mich.
George W. Griggs, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alex. Ferguson, East Saginaw, Mich.
Dexter Gray, Hudson, Mich.
Walter G. Dye, Winona, Minn.
George K. Berchett, Vicksburg, Miss.
A. M. Alexander, Paris, Mo.
L. T. Minturn, Amazonia, Mo.
Robert E. McNealy, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.
Zeno Hoyt, Montana.
John Evans, Omaha, Neb.
C. C. Batterman, Virginia City, Nev.
T. V. Julian, Nevada.
E. L. Stern, Nevada.
T. L. Tibbets, Dover, N. H.
M. T. Tottingham, Keene, N. H.
C. P. Blanchard, Concord, N. H.
J. L. Spring, Lebanon, N. H.
B. F. Bright, Bridgeton, N. J.
Aaron B. Crane, Newark, N. J.
Israel Harris, Belvidere, N. J.
John Medole, New York, N. Y.
James P. Sanders, Yonkers, N. Y.
W. H. Bagley, Raleigh, N. C.
Seaton Gales, Raleigh, N. C.
C. M. Busby, Raleigh, N. C.
John W. Carter, Cincinnati, O.
John E. Bell, Cincinnati, O.
Robert B. Jones, Cincinnati, O.
William R. Hazlett, Cincinnati, O.
John Barr, Hamilton, O.
John H. Perry, Whitty, Ont.
Joseph H. Buchtel, Portland, Ore.
S. Ellsworth, LaGrande, Ore.
B. F. Davis, Eugene City, Ore.
R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Penn.
C. N. Hickok, Bedford, Penn.
H. E. Dodge, Providence, R. I.
John F. Driscol, Providence, R. I.
William J. Miller, Bristol, R. I.
George W. Olney, Hope Valley, R. I.
S. Johnston, Newberry, S. C.
Rudolph Ashman, Berne, Switzerland.
A. M. Burney, McMinnville, Tenn.
H. F. Johnson, Humboldt, Tenn.
W. A. Barry, Tenn.
W. Richardson, Galveston, Texas.
M. D. Herring, Waco, Texas.
L. F. Delesdernier, Houston, Texas.
P. O. Bradford, Northfield, Vt.
M. R. Tyler, Burlington, Vt.
L. G. Stiles, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
E. H. Fitzhugh, Richmond, Va.
Hugh Latham, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. Robinson, Lynchburg, Va.
H. A. Uthman, Wheeling, W. Va.
J. Hollingworth, Wheeling, W. Va.
E. A. Peck, Clarksburg, W. Va.
P. Van Vechten, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
S. Ryan, Jr., Appleton, Wis.
W. Reynolds, Green Bay, Wis.
C. B. Park, Beloit, Wis.
H. Garbouti, Evanston, Wyo.
Past Grand Sires—William Ellison, Boston, Mass.
George W. Race, New Orleans, La.
Saul Crayhead, Dayton, O.
James B. Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaac M. Veitch, St. Louis, Mo.
James P. Sanders, Yonkers, N. Y.
F. D. Stuart, Washington, D. C.

A SPORTING QUARREL.

Why George Wilkes Attacked McGrath—Gambling in Its Relation to the Turf—An Inside View of the Ring.

Philadelphia Times.

SARATOGA, July 27.—The attack made a few days ago by Price McGrath, of Kentucky, upon George Wilkes, editor of a sporting paper founded by him in 1856, was in itself a trivial incident. The attack was slight, the resistance was more effective than the attack, both men walked away unscratched, and the principal bruises were in the unpleasant notoriety, for Saratoga is a well-bred summer resort. Drunkenness is almost unknown, fighting is quite unknown. It is the issue between professional gaming men and the rich amateurs of the turf that is incidentally to be pressed on this fight wherein is consequence. The turf in America has been twice or thrice in a flourishing condition, but invariably an incursion of gamblers has robbed it of respectability. They broke up the racing at Berkeley, the Sweet and other Virginia Springs; they made disreputable the Washington race-course, where Sir Charles and Eclipse brought together the greatest crowd ever seen in America in the time of John Quincy Adams; they closed the great careers of Flora Temple and George M. Patchen by assailing the latter horse on Suffolk track, Philadelphia; they have disgraced the Long Island courses, and have well nigh extinguished the reputation of Monmouth Park already.

Racing without betting is almost absurd; the whole world has attached a prize to every race from the time of the Olympian games; no law can be framed to prevent collateral private wagering; the introduction of pool selling and of "mutual pools," on the French plan, has been in the interests of order rather than of disorder. Field pools were first sold at Lexington by Dr. Underwood, to prevent fighting over the adjudication of stakes held by private parties, nor have we ever had fighting over pools in America; the auction block has superseded hallooing and haggling, and the tender of odds or evens in sight of the audience. The fight between Wilkes and McGrath is the fruit of the first public charge yet made that the horses, not the pools, are manipulated by the owners, and that the owners of such horses, having been public faro gamblers, are just as apt to rob with horses as with dice. Wilkes charges that McGrath, with the best stable in America, ran his horses victoriously all the fore part of a season in order to have his horses backed by the multitude, and that he then arranged for them to lose in order to rake in the odds. He privately charges that Tom Bowling was weighted with a bucket of water two years ago and made to lose, and that Aristides, a fortnight ago, was doctored in the same way, and her owner, betting privately against her, won enormous sums of money in the pools. Mr. Wilkes adduces no evidence for either charge, except his belief, which he founds upon the previous reputation of McGrath as a faro gambler. Men of the turf do not generally indorse Wilkes' opinion, and ascribe it to an old contention between Wilkes and McGrath's exassociate, the well-known gambler, Chamberlaine. But the charge is annoying to the rich turf amateurs like Belmont, Lorillard, Sanford, and Doswell, who have expended and lost large sums in improving the thoroughbred stock of the country, and receive little else in return than a fair racing season. All these men back their horses liberally; they cannot be cheated, as their steeds must be beaten to make them lose; if the best horse is compelled to lose by manipulation the great rabble of betting gentry is depleted in pocket,—the motley crowd of liverymen, young heirs, jockeys, and "sports" which follows the auctioneer and bids on the pools. But the amateur gentry apprehend that they are approaching the place where they must investigate the limitations of gambling as it is related to the turf.

I will go back a few years to explain the complications of McGrath's assault on Wilkes.

The American turf was almost extinct at the close of the War. There were some good colts and sires in the country, but all the fine animals had been killed or run down in the conflict. A number of gentlemen in New York, chief of whom were the brokers, Travers, Jerome, and Belmont, began to import thoroughbreds and establish breeding farms. This horse stock grows rapidly, and the higher demands of agriculture made it very valuable. From caprice, or taste, or commerce, many new men went upon the turf. Long Island, Northern New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and the blue grass region of Kentucky were sprinkled with training courses, brood mare stables and stock farms. Mr. Belmont has spent $30,000 upon a private track alone. The sum of $10,000 has frequently been paid for a race-horse in the past ten years. Kentuckians, Virginians, New Yorkers, Missourians, and Alabamians compete together upon the annual summer courses of the North, at Jerome Park, Pimlico, Saratoga, Lexington, Louisville, and Long Branch, and it is claimed that $1,000,000 were invested last year in pools at Saratoga, while the premiums and sweepstakes amounted to $45,000. A great winner is put in the stud as soon as he is disabled, and made a new source of profit, so that there are three chances on the turf: the prize, betting, and breeding. You will find in the same coterie on race day at Saratoga the banker, Belmont; the cotton manufacturer, Sanford; the hemp merchant, McGrath; the exslave dealer, McDaniel; the tobacco merchant, Lorillard; Morgan, the brother of the guerrilla; the son of Gen. Harney; Cammack, the broker; and two or three regular gamesters.

Jerome Park is the great metropolitan course of the North; it was preceded in point of time by the Saratoga Park, of which John Morrissey and the broker Travers—a son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson—got control. Morrissey's rival as a gamester was Chamberlaine, who made a rival course at Long Branch. These men were inimical to each other. During the War, when the profits of gambling were enormous, Morrissey, Chamberlaine, and McGrath had been partners. After the War, they separated, and McGrath went into business with Chamberlaine. Morrissey erected a great hotel club at Saratoga, kept off the turf personally, gained the confidence of the resident people, and prospered. Chamberlaine erected a similar club at Long Branch, took control of the course and went on the turf, which he knew nothing about. McGrath was an old turfman, and speedily raised a magnificent stock-farm in Kentucky, and turned into that investment the profits on hemp and faro. The turf grew, until it has come to comprise above 300 racing horses, worth probably $1,000,000. Around it have grown up a literature of sporting weeklies, stud-books, and racing-diaries, and it may be said to have eclipsed yachting, and to be the aristocratic brother of base-ball as the national sport.

George Wilkes was the proprietor of the senior sporting paper among half a dozen published in the City of New York. He is a betting man in politics, but does not game at cards, and he took an aggressive position soon after the revival of the Northern turf on the propriety of men who gambled professionally entering horses for these leading races. Two years ago his turf reporter, a young Englishman from Epsom, alleged that McGrath's horse Tom Bowling had been given a flying start on Chamberlaine's course as a gambling trick. Chamberlaine took occasion to tear the free badge off Wilkes' reporter. At once Wilkes published a series of articles on Chamberlaine—domestic, personal, and fierce—which resulted in an indictment for libel. The suit was compromised, and the quarrel did not break out again until a fortnight ago, when McGrath's brilliant career of the season was suddenly stopped, and his favorites lost important races. Wilkes returned to the attack, coupled McGrath with Chamberlaine, accused them both of playing false cards and selling races, and being no better than highway robbers. Wilkes came to Saratoga as soon as he made this attack; in due time McGrath followed; they stopped at the same hotel. The next morning, after McGrath's arrival, occurred the brief and bloodless collision I have mentioned. Next day McGrath, disappointed at the result of his shindy, had Wilkes indicted for libel in accusing him of selling a race, with damages claimed at $25,000. McGrath was also bound over to keep the peace. If this suit is ever tried, and there is anything in Wilkes' charges, we shall have the first investigation of the Northern turf. McGrath says he only attacked Wilkes because he would have been afraid to present himself in Kentucky after such charges without striking a blow for himself. He says his horses were run to pieces before Aristides essayed the final trial at the Branch, and their failure here indicated that they were broken up.

Price McGrath is 61 years of age, the head of the turf in Kentucky, and a bluff, grizzled, shrewd man of the world. He has won on his victories this year about $50,000. Every one of these turfmen, high and low, bet money, and I do not know that it is considered unprofessional to "hedge" against one's own horse. For instance, if a man knows his horse is broken, and still being entered for the race the public demand the horse to run, should the owner decline to avail himself of his knowledge? As I never bet I do not know. But what is betting but advantage? The turf ought to maintain itself without all these gambling accessories, but as it never did, it probably never will. The speed of our native thoroughbreds is steadily increasing; they are said to beat the best English time. This year an almost unknown horse, Grinstead, ran down Springbok, the favorite from last year, and McDaniel's stable loses its superstition.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kenwood Seminary,

Corner Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av.

The seventh year of this School for the thorough education of Young Ladies, will begin Sept. 8. A liberally appointed school, with thorough training of mind, manners, and morals. Day scholars will be taken to and from the school by the Seminary omnibuses. Personal application received after Aug. 15; by letter at any time. Send for catalogue.

MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The School of Letters, the Scientific School, and the Grammar School of Racine College will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The restoration of Taylor Hall, with many improvements, and a new Laboratory and Gymnasium which are to be finished before the term opens will add much to the advantages of the institution.

For admission apply to

REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Catalogues can be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, Mitchell & Hathaway, 158 State-st., and at the Merchants' National Bank.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

Miami Medical College,

OF CINCINNATI.

The Regular Session will commence Oct. 1, 1875. Circulars now ready. Address

JOHN A. MURPHY, M. D., Dean.
WM. H. TAYLOR, M. D., Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY, MORGAN PARK, NEAR CHICAGO,

(Via Rock Island Road.)

This successful Institution opens its Fall Session Tuesday, Sept. 14. Col. S. S. Norton, President, can be personally consulted for some days, and Circulars obtained, either at the Grand Pacific Hotel, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, or at the city headquarters of the Academy, No. 12 Lakeside Building.

FERRY HALL.

A Collegiate Institution for Ladies Exclusively.

Thoroughly equipped for the education of your daughters. Fall session opens Sept. 15. Apply for admission to EDWARD P. WESTON,
Lake Forest, Ill.

ELMHURST BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Girls, will reopen Monday, Sept. 13, at Elmhurst, 16 miles from Chicago, on the Galena Division of the N. W. R. R. Location healthy and beautiful. Grounds over 12 acres in extent. Teachers able and experienced. Native teachers of German and French. MRS. L. N. CUTTER, late Head Assistant of Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for Circular.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Brooklyn Heights. The thirtieth year of this institution will open Sept. 15, 1875. Pupils from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE,

25 West Twenty-sixth-st., N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Music and Fine Arts a specialty. Kindergarten Department. Delicate pupils strengthened by gymnastics, lifting, movement cure, etc. DR. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY.

A school for Young Men and Boys, 339 West Adams-st. Course of instruction extensive, thorough, practical. Fall term commences Sept. 6. Send for circular.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

ALLEN'S ACADEMY,

An English, Classical and Polytechnic School, Chicago, Ill., for the thorough preparation of boys and young men for College or successful life. Send for catalogue. IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President, 737 Michigan-av.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

SELECT THE BEST SCHOOL FOR YOUR BOYS. The Irving Institute, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 14. Thorough instruction in the English and classical studies. The following gentlemen are present patrons of the school: Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, 889 Broadway, New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railroad; Mr. Louis Roberts, No. 17 South street, N. Y.; Mr. Robert Graves, No. 70 Duane street, N. Y.; The Rev. J. Selden Spencer, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mr. Luther Redfield, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Tarrytown. A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, Principals.

$57.50 PER QUARTER. No extras. Media Academy for Boys. 12 miles from Philadelphia. 10 Instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE (Harvard A. M.), Media, Pa.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE— Gen. Russell's School—New Haven, Conn. Forty-first year. Preparatory to College, the Scientific Schools, or Business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, etc. Catalogues sent on application.

WEST END INSTITUTE, MRS. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALEDONIA PARK.

CALEDONIAN Picnic and Games,

AT CALEDONIA PARK,

THURSDAY, AUG. 12.

Nearly $400 in Cash Prizes.

OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS.

Trains leave corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. at 8:30, 10:30, and 12:30. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

ROBERT HERVEY, Chief.
WILLIAM EDGAR, Third Chieftain.

K. OF P. PICNIC.

At a meeting of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, K. of P., held at their Castle Hall on Wednesday evening, July 28, the following named Knights were appointed to make all necessary arrangements for their second annual picnic at Turner Park, Aug. 4. Harry Gant, J. J. Healy, Wm. B. Ives, Frank Harrington, Geo. B. Hutchinson, John Brennan, Geo. Audrin, J. B. Kerr, John McDonaugh, and James C. Barr. The Committee on games and amusements, composed of Knights, Malcom Leith, J. L. Brennan, Wm. O'Brien, P. H. Heavey, and John Phillips, have arranged for the following prizes to be distributed amongst the various competitors: The most stylish turn out double team, a gents' splendid lap-rob, valued at $30; handsomest single rig, a gold headed whip; standing high leap, currency, $5; running high leap, currency, $5; race for boys under 14 years, first prize, $2; second prize, $1; misses running race, splendid silver goblet valued at $15; married ladies' race, half dozen silver napkin-rings, $15; girls' race, under 14 years', 1 pair ear-rings, $5; fat man's race, set of Knights' jewelery, consisting of studs, collar, and sleeve-buttons, $10; best three standing leaps, Knights' badge; running race, 100 yards, cash, $5. A silver-plated pickle-stand to be presented to the favorite lady receiving the most number of votes; by ballot. This prize is kindly donated by Brother Knight Abe Lipman for the purpose mentioned. To the boy under 15 years who will eat a half-loaf of dry bread first, $2. The transportation Committee has made full and complete arrangements for ample transportation accommodations to and from the Park, leaving the depot of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, corner of Larrabee street and Chicago avenue, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, and returning to the same point at 6:30 p. m. From present indications No. 6 will have a good time and their friends should not loose a pleasant opportunity for enjoyment.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 2.

THE GREAT AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE SEASON!

Triumphant Success of the Great Spectacle,

THE ICE WITCH!

EVERY SCENE ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENCORED.

The enormous houses which have nightly attended the startling performances of the world-famed Acrobatic Beauties, THE CLAIRE SISTERS, Minnie and Maggie, and the very famous GARRETTA FAMILY, Mlle. Garretta, Signor Monta, and Little Apollo, during the past week, gives the evident assurance of their wonderful skill; the applause continuous, and culminating in outbursts of excited "bravos," reaching degrees of enthusiasm rarely witnessed within the walls of a theatre.

THIS SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 1,

Grand Performance of

The Ice Witch.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FIFTH AND FAREWELL WEEK OF THE TWO ORPHANS.

MONDAY, Aug. 2, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, 213th to 221st Consecutive Performance, and 33d to 41st time in Chicago, with the great original cast, from the Union Square Theatre, New York, of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of

THE TWO ORPHANS,

Which has achieved a success wholly unparalleled in Paris, London, New York, and Chicago, and is eulogized with equal fervor by Press and Pulpit, and is accepted by the Public as the Most Beautiful and Impressive Drama witnessed in this Generation.

In consequence of other engagements the management is reluctantly compelled to announce, as above, the LAST WEEK, comprising the Eight Final Representations of this most fascinating Play, which will positively be withdrawn on Saturday evening, Aug. 7, after the most brilliant run ever known on the stage of this city. Secure seats early and prevent disappointment. Box Office open all day. Orders by mail and telegraph will be duly honored. THE TWO ORPHANS every evening at 8, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. Monday, Aug. 9, Dion Boucicault's great Society Play, LED ASTRAY, for one week only, by the famous Union Square Theatre Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK

OF THE FAMOUS

UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY

In Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of the Great Play of

The Two Orphans.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

THE TOLEDO,

122, 124 and 126 Washington-st.

R. KALTENBACH & BRO.........PROPRIETORS.

Grand Sacred Concert

TO-DAY, during the Afternoon and evening.

The Largest Automical Wonder in the World.

THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC

OF

Oriental Lodge, No. 189, I. O. B. B.,

On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1875,

AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

Admission, 25c. Clybourn-av. cars run to the Grove.

TRACEY-AV. GROVE.

APOLLO LODGE, No. 642, A. F. & A. M. The annual Basket Picnic of Apollo Lodge has been postponed to Wednesday, Aug. 4, at Tracey-av. Grove. Trains leave Rock Island Depot at 8:40 a. m. and 12:20, sharp. Music by Great Western Light Guard Band. Dancing, Base Ball, Quoiting, and Bowling.

DANCING PARLORS,

417 Michigan-av.

Closing Soiree, Wednesday, Aug. 4.

MISS W. J. JACKSON.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST,

169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe

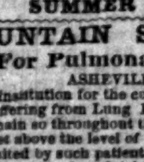
Best Gum Sets		$8
Best Plain Sets		$6
Gold Fillings, from	$2 to	$4
Silver Fillings, from	$1 to	$2

Teeth Extracted without pain.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

TEETH ONLY $7.50.

Dr. SWENGEL inserts the best full set gum teeth for $7.50, and warranted to give as good satisfaction as others charging $20. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas. First-class fillings at greatly reduced prices. Room 8, northwest corner State and Madison-sts.

SCALES.



SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM,

For Pulmonary Diseases.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

This institution for the cure and treatment of persons suffering from Lung Diseases, is now open and will remain so throughout the entire year. Asheville, 2,250 feet above the level of the sea, has for a long time been visited by such patients, and the climate is well known to exert a beneficial influence on consumptives. For particulars address

W. GLEITSMAN, M. D., Physician in Charge.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Massena Springs,

St. Lawrence Co., New York, now opened for the season, has first-class modern improvements. Magnificent surrounding country. Pleasant drives. Excellent fishing and shooting. The medicinal properties of the water highly recommended for every class of invalids. Circulars sent on application. Apply at Hotel, or HATFIELD & BENSON, 114 Water-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

Tuesday Aug. 3, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Hosiery,

Linen Goods, Notions, Gents' Underwear, Silver Plated Goods, Cutlery, &c., &c.

One hundred lots of Hamburg Embroideries, without reserve.

A large and well-assorted stock of Elastic Cord and Braid to be closed at this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock,

A Fine Line of 6-4 and Italian Cloths.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EARLY BUYERS OF SEASONABLE

BOOTS & SHOES

WILL FIND A

FINE ASSORTMENT

At our Auction Sale on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, Aug. 5, at 9:30 o'clock,

SPECIAL SALE OF CROCKERY.

30 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots; 30 crates W. G. Crockery, in original pkgs.; 6 crates Decorated Ware, a large invoice of Block Tinware.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock,

15 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY

IN OPEN LOTS.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our large stock of

FURNITURE.

Parlor and Chamber Suits in every style, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Marble and Wood-top Hall Trees, Marble and Wood-top Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bookcases, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, What-Nots, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Show-cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, 100 kegs White Lead, &c.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF

White and Decorated Ware,
White Lined Yellow and Rockingham Ware,

In packages and open lots,

Table Cutlery, Chimneys, &c.,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at Our Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

2 TOP BUGGIES, COUPE,
DEMOCRAT WAGON, HARNESS,
3 BAY PONIES, SOUND AND KIND,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock, in rear of Butters' Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE,

THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 5, at 9:30 o'clock,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

On Second Floor Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE,

Furniture, Household Goods, Pianos, Carpets, etc., SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

Friday Morning, Aug. 6, at 9:30 o'clock,

An unusually Fine Display.

NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS

With Marble-Top Dressing Cases,

BOOK CASES, OFFICE AND PARLOR DESKS,

Marble-Top Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Side-Boards, 200 doz. Walnut Cane-seat Chairs, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, Springs, second hand Furniture and Household Goods, General Merchandise, Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Teas, Cigars, &c., &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

27 East Washington-st.

1,000 cases Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock.

First-class stock of New Goods will be closed out.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

At Our Warerooms, 636 W. Lake-st.,

We shall sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 2 p. m., a large stock of

CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, etc. etc.; 50 fine Trunks. Sale positive and without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

Also, on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7:30 o'clock, fine lot of goods will be sold without reserve.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

H. CHADWICK & CO.,

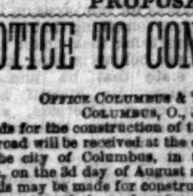
195 and 197 East Randolph-st.,

Have regular sales of Household Goods of all kinds every Tuesday and Friday. Retail sales during the week at Auction Prices.

TUESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10 a. m., will be sold a large assortment of Office Desks, Tables, and Chairs, under chattel mortgage; also, a set of Fairbanks' Platform Scales, nearly new, and a general assortment of household goods—Carpets (Brussels and Wool), Cook Stoves, etc.

H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

SHIRTS.



A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00

FROM STOCK.

SHIRTS to order a specialty.
4-Ply Linen Collars $2 per doz.

HARRIS & COBB,
171 S. Clark-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE COLUMBUS & TOLEDO R. R. Co., }
COLUMBUS, O., July 15, 1875. }

Bids for the construction of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad will be received at the office of the Company, in the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, until noon, on the 3d day of August next.

Bids may be made for constructing one or more sections, or the whole road, and may include all materials necessary to complete the whole line ready for equipment.

The necessary maps, profiles, and estimates for the work can be found at the office of the Chief Engineer, Phil D. Fisher, where all required information will be given.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids offered.

M. M. GREENE,
President C. & T. R. R. Co.

PROPOSALS

FOR LAKE VIEW WATER BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received at the Supervisor's office until Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, at 3 p. m., for the sale of 125 water bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, due July 1, 1895, and bearing interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, on the first day of July and January, at the American Exchange National Bank of New York, and at this office. There will be accrued interest on the bonds from the 1st of July, 1875, and bids must be made accordingly.

Bids will be received for all or any portion of the bonds, the town reserving the right to accept such as it may deem necessary, or reject all bids. They must be marked on the envelope, Bids for Lake View Water Bonds, Room 20 Bryan Block, Chicago.

F. SULZER, Supervisor,
For the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at	9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at	10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until	11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at	9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Mondays and Thursdays at	9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.

Office and Dock, foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Sec.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mellen, Williams & Warner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ed B. Warner and J. C. Williams having purchased the interest of E. J. Mellen, and the successorship to the business, will continue at the old stand, 108 and 110 Franklin-st., under the firm name of Warner & Williams, and are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

E. J. MELLEN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
ED B. WARNER.

Chicago, July 31, 1875.

The undersigned being the legal successors of the late firm of Mellen, Williams & Warner, will still continue to handle Grain, Flour, Seeds, Provisions, Mill Stuffs, &c., &c., and by strict attention to business hope to merit the continued confidence of their customers. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WARNER & WILLIAMS.

TURKISH BATHS.

TURKISH

Electro Thermal, Steam, Sulphur, and Mercurial VAPOR BATHS,

For the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. Electricity is applied in all its forms, with and without the bath. Open for gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Ladies, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 7 to 12 m. The Ladies' Department is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Somers.

DR. G. C. SOMERS, Proprietor.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FOR SALE.

P. & J. CASEY,

41 AND 43 FIFTH-AV.,

Keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of new and second-hand goods. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office-Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale-Boxes, Pictures, Office Railing, Gas Fixtures, and Blacksmith's Tools, bought and sold.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	* 9:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 9:15 a. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 3:15 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. † Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	† 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡ 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	‡ 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	‡ 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pas	* 4:30 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*12:00 noon	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger depot corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st.; freight and ticket-office No. 45 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	9:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:30 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Elgin Passenger	5:25 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Itasca Passenger	6:25 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Sunday Passenger	9:30 a. m.	10:55 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	4:50 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:30 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:15 a. m.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent asks when the sale of property for delinquent city taxes of 1874 will take place. It is as yet uncertain, but probably some time during this month.

A boy, 7 years old, named John G. Linn, fell into the river at the Northwestern Distillery yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. He lived at No. 11 A street, where the body was taken.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a. m., 73; 12 m., 72; 3 p. m., 68; 8 p. m., 65.

Yesterday being the last day of the month, Collector Webster caused the internal revenue receipts for this district for July to be figured up, and the result was found to be nearly $700,000, making one of the heaviest months ever noted here. The size of the receipts is due mainly to the fact that distillers have been withdrawing whisky from bond to meet calls from other places.

As will be seen by reference to another column, the exposure of the swindling shop at No. 116 Clark street has called out plenty of testimony on that and kindred subjects. The shop in question was open yesterday and the semblance of a sale was carried on; but the loud-voiced auctioneer talked to slim houses, and his only sales were made to his ropers. The same set of bastard jewelry was put up, but business was not good. It is to be hoped that the Mayor will not long allow such a disgrace as this in one of Chicago's most public streets.

A gentleman doing business on Canal street, between Madison and Washington, desires to have it stated that a few days ago a policeman called on the merchants on that street and warned them to take in certain signs on the sidewalk. In accordance with this warning all the reputable merchants did take in and remove their curbstone signs as requested, but two variety dives, whose signs were equally contrary to law, have not taken them in; and, in fact, are permitted by the officers to violate the ordinance with impunity. The merchant aforesaid closes his complaint by asking whether the officers are paid by anybody to wink at the variety men, and to discriminate against reputable merchants in favor of dive-owners? The Tribune cannot answer this question.

CORRECTION.

In the article on Bankers, published in yesterday's Tribune, it was stated, in speaking of the firm of Felsenthal & Kozminski, that the senior partner, after having been in business for three years on his own account, associated with himself Mr. "M." Kozminski. The gentleman whose name is thus incorrectly given is Mr. Charles Kozminski.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The collections of internal revenue in the First District of Illinois during the month of July, 1875, were as follows:

Spirits	$695,769.60
Tobacco and cigars	135,384.05
Fermented liquors (beer)	33,639.95
Special tax stamps	5,727.50
List, penalties, etc.	3,541.16
Total	$874,062.26

H. A. GARDNER.

Mr. Strong, the General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, announces the death of the late Chief Engineer, Mr. H. A. Gardner, and says:

> The death of one so eminent in his profession, connected with the Company in so important and responsible an office, should not pass without fitting notice; and, while regretting his loss, it is a pleasure to testify to his high character and worth. The ability shown in his performance of the duties of the last of the many responsible positions held by him, insured the respect of his fellow officers, and his genial disposition won the warm personal regard of all brought into business or social relations with him. In his death the Company loses an esteemed officer, and his associates a valued colleague and friend.

THE WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL.

A meeting of the Woman's Centennial Committee was held yesterday morning at the Sherman House, at which T. B. Bryan, ex-Gov. Bross, J. P. Reynolds, Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, Mrs. Hoag, and Mrs. J. V. Le Moyne were present. It was decided to postpone till Monday the meeting which was to have been held last night, and Mr. Reynolds was appointed to prepare a programme, which will be submitted at the gathering in the First Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow evening. This programme will provide for the appointment of Committees in every Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to find out what ladies have specimens of their work which they may desire to exhibit at the Centennial. In addition to mere fancy work, needle-work, etc., it is desired to so extend the plan as to take on such cases as that of a lady who owns and cares for some of the finest stock in the State, or others similar thereto. It was agreed that the Association be auxiliary to the State organization, so that there should be no clashing.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the County Board of Education was held yesterday at the office of County Superintendent Plant, No. 173 Randolph street, President Swett in the chair. Present: Harms, Clark, Kearney, and Plant.

Bids for printing were opened and considered. There were seven competitors, but, after discussion, the award was put over one week.

The matter of supplying the Normal School with coal was brought up and discussed, but finally was referred to the Committee on Janitors and Supplies.

Miss Mary A. Alling, of Oswego, N. Y., was elected to the position in the Cook County Normal School made vacant by the resignation of Miss Worthington.

The members of the Board then entered into a discussion in regard to the new dormitory to be erected at the Normal School at Englewood, pending which an adjournment was had.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Chicago Custom-House Commissioners held a final meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific to put the finishing touches upon their report. During, or before, the session, some of the members went over to the building and made a still further examination, in the course of which they drilled through the concrete in the centre of the building, and penetrated the earth beneath with rods. Whatever they were hunting after they probably found, and it was announced at the close of the session that the report had been unanimously agreed upon, and the document as drawn up and amended had been signed by each member of the Commission. The Chairman said in conversation that the completed report would be presented to the Mayor Monday morning, so that it could go before the Council in the evening. The document in question is the same in intent and purport as that published in The Tribune of Friday, but it is said will be accompanied by separate communications from each of the Commissioners setting forth what was said or suggested to him by Gen. Holman.

THE MISSING BALLOON.

A report was current yesterday that some fishermen at Twenty-ninth street had found a portion of the missing balloon, but a visit to them by a Tribune reporter resulted in proving that the rumor had no foundation in fact. A very heavy sea has been running under the influence of a strong northeast wind since day before yesterday, and the fishermen who prospect up and down the coast for a long distance at frequent intervals will probably discover any remnants of the balloon, and cannot fail to observe any bodies that may be washed ashore. So heavy was the sea Friday that the body of Capt. Crowley was thrown away up on the Twenty-ninth-street pier, and taken therefrom by a fisherman and an officer. The waves lashed the shore in great fury during yesterday, and great masses of spray swept into the air all along the beach. Under such circumstances it is very likely that if the ill-fated balloonists were lost in the lake they will be washed ashore in this vicinity. The reporter also walked along the shore to Oakwood avenue, 5 miles from the Central depot, but found no one who could substantiate the truth of the rumor above mentioned.

THE SECOND REGIMENT'S PICNIC.

Irondale Park, South Chicago, has been selected by the Second Regiment Illinois State Guards as the scene of their regimental picnic, which will be held next Thursday, Aug. 5. The Hon. W. W. O'Brien will be orator of the day, and will have for his subject the career of Daniel O'Connell. Five companies of the Second are already filled up beyond their minimum, and three other companies are in process of formation. Money is absolutely necessary to procure uniforms and provide for other expenses attached to a military body. The public spirit of all our citizens is invoked to aid the Second in their attempt to become a regiment which will reflect credit on this city and the State of Illinois. All arrangements have been made to render the picnic in every way worthy of the cause to which the proceeds will be applied. Trains will leave the Van Buren street depot, on the Rock Island Road, at the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., and will return to Chicago at 5 and 6:30 o'clock p. m.

DUNLAP'S CONFIRMATION.

THE CHANCES SEEMINGLY ADVERSE.

Mr. Dunlap's confirmation by the Common Council for the City Marshalship seems more of an uncertainty than ever. An Alderman who has the inside track in the Council, and knows about all that is going on, was observed on the street-corner looking very much as some men do when they wish to be interviewed. An opportunity was given him, and the following was the result:

Reporter—Well, I suppose Dunlap will be confirmed Monday night?

Alderman—I guess not, and hope yes.

Rep.—I always thought you were one of Mr. Dunlap's supporters for the position.

Ald.—So I am; but I do not compose the Common Council by all means, although I sometimes think I do.

Rep.—Why will he not be confirmed; is he not a good man for the position?

Ald.—Yes, too good; that is the trouble with him. McDonald is at work against him, and is almost certain to influence some half dozen members of the Council. Colvin's story-telling and deceiving the Aldermen by attempting to play sharp on them, by giving his word that Dunlap's name was not to be sent in, has incited the wrath and distrust of all to whom he told these stories, and they will be very apt to go back on Dunlap by reason of Mayor Colvin's blundering. Then again some few of them are so violently opposed to Jake Rehm that they will attempt to vote down any project which will continue him in office. Further, Mayor Colvin may say just what he pleases about the intention of retaining Capt. Hickey in office, but he knows that he asserts what is false when he says that Capt. Hickey's position was to be re-created by the Council when his time expired. The original intention was to reduce Capt. Buckley and put Hickey in his place. Mayor Colvin won't deny that. This fact becoming known it was natural that the Irish members of the Council, and particularly those to whom Hickey is a personal friend, should become excited and hold an indignation meeting in front of Mayor Colvin's office as they did several weeks ago. The end of that meeting is not yet; the Aldermen will not be whipped into the traces by any man.

Rep.—Then they do not object to Dunlap personally, as has been asserted.

Ald.—No, I think not; in fact I know that not one of them objects to Dunlap personally. They will only vote against him because of these circumstances which I have already mentioned.

Rep.—Do you really mean to say that such a man as George L. Dunlap cannot carry twenty-one votes in the Council for the position of City Marshal?

Ald.—Precisely what I think and say. I myself shall vote for him, and that leaves but twenty more to secure, but neither you nor anybody else can name those twenty.

Rep.—Who are the principal opponents to the appointment?

Ald.—Well, there is Fitzgerald for one,—he will fight anything that the Council ring gets up; then there is O'Brien, Bailey, Warren, Dixon, Reidy, Sommers, Schaffner, Lynch, Cullerton, McDonald, Quirk, Cleveland, Eckhardt, Ryan, Mahr, Sweeney, Murphy, and any number of others, who will vote against Dunlap for the reasons I have already mentioned. Some of these I have mentioned may vote on the other side of the fence, but I know it will go against their grain, and I conscientiously believe that at least twenty-three Aldermen will vote against Mr. Dunlap.

Rep.—Whom do you suppose will be Fire Marshal? That will likely be the next position to fill.

Ald.—Ald. Hildreth will accept it, if he is offered the place, and you may rely that it will be offered to him. "Speak of the devil, he is sure to appear," and the interview ended with Ald. Hildreth rapidly approaching the scene. Other Aldermen were very touchy about Dunlap's confirmation, and refused to give free expression to their thought. A number of them seem to be lying low, just as they are wont to do previous to the starting of game of any kind. They make good hunters for plunder.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE COMMITTEE

appointed at the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago University to prepare an address to the public setting forth the causes which led to the removal of Dr. Moss, delegated the preparation of that paper to a sub-committee, which has concluded its labor, and the address, after revision and slight amendment, will be made public this week. It will give a detailed history of the controversy which has agitated the University, showing that the majority of the Board has been constantly hampered in its action by the minority, and intimating that the majority will now vindicate the wisdom of its policy, and pursue what it believes to be the wisest course for the institution.

Dr. Burroughs stated to a Tribune reporter yesterday that he had a gentleman in his mind whom he hoped to see in the Presidency by the opening of the next college year. The applications of students for admission indicate a good attendance for the opening, and Dr. Boise and other members of the faculty are busy making the needful preparations.

Leading men on the Board of Trustees, who have not hitherto taken an active interest in the University, believe that recent changes will lead to a broadening of the plans and a new career of progress, and with this view they are taking steps to immediately put $100,000 into the Treasury.

THE NEW YORK METHODIST,

of which David H. Wheeler, formerly of Evanston, is editor, says:

> The Chicago University (Baptist) has for some time been a seat for an incompetent President. The struggles of the institution to get out from under him resulted a year ago in a peculiar compromise. President Burroughs took the office of Agent and Collector under the proud title of Chancellor, and Dr. Moss was called to the Presidency. After a year of good work, Dr. Moss has been summarily dismissed by the Burroughs faction. It will not hurt Dr. Moss, or cure the hopeless inefficiency of Dr. Burroughs. It is to be hoped it will result in a better settlement than the one made a year ago.

INDIANA STREET.

ANOTHER RAILWAY MEETING.

A meeting of citizens owning property in the neighborhood of Indiana street, and in favor of the immediate building of a street railway on that thoroughfare, was held last evening at the corner of Ohio street and Western avenue. Owing to the inclement weather it was not so well attended as it otherwise would have been, still there were about twenty-five persons present, the small boys not included.

Mr. R. W. Kasson called the meeting to order and nominated as Chairman of the meeting Mr. William Hedlam, Jr., who was unanimously elected. Mr. W. B. Kinney was elected Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN

stated that he was not a public speaker, and this was his maiden effort, but he would say that he had prepared a few remarks for this occasion for fear that he might forget something that he intended to say, or say something that he did not intend to say. He did not believe in lying, and, therefore, he would state that he himself had called this meeting. He himself had sent postal-cards to every Alderman, and he himself had deposited them that morning before 6 o'clock in the Post-Office. He also had waited on the Mayor, and told him that his presence would afford the utmost pleasure to the property-holders. He had called the meeting not only to benefit the public but to benefit his own property by aiding to the best of his ability in passing an ordinance for a horse-railway on Indiana street. He knew nothing of the Tammany-Hall meeting Wednesday evening until after it had adjourned. But from what he had learned it did not seem to him that the meeting was governed by correct business principles likely to produce the results desired. He would suggest that a committee of five be appointed to advise together as to the best and most practical way of accomplishing the end in view. His rooms at Farwell Hall were at the service of that Committee until the ordinance was passed. He had been informed that the Common Council had passed an ordinance once, and rescinded it again within one hour. What did they mean by that? Did they mean money? He would say that every member of that body must vote for that measure, or give a good reason for voting against it. Mr. Kasson said there were some gentlemen present representing a company that wants to build the road, and he would like to hear from them.

MR W. S. ELLIS,

one of these gentlemen, said he supposed the object of the meeting was to devise means by which communication between Western avenue and the business part of the city could be established. The Company should pass resolutions or take measures to favor the giving of the franchise to an opposition company. If the West Side Car Company got the charter they would treat the Indiana street track as a side-track only. The Company he represented would build the track within ninety days after the passage of the ordinance. The old Company would not have the charter but for the fact that a new company was after it. Their Company would open books and give property-owners a chance to become stockholders in the road, and have a vote in the management of its affairs while the West Side Car Company would run things as it pleased. It was the interest of those who wanted the road speedily built up to Western avenue to work in the interest of the new company.

Mr. John C. Polley, another member of the new Company, made a lengthy speech of the same import as that made by Mr. Ellis, lauding the objects of the new Company, and denouncing the West Side Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee of five to take such action as they deemed best for the interest of the property-holders.

The Chairman stated that he was not yet prepared to appoint a committee, but would announce the names in the Monday morning papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

CRIMINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JUNK SHOPS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—The expose of the nefarious methods of the mock-auction shops, published in to-day's Tribune, suggests to me that a reportorial scrutiny into the dark dens and still darker practices prevailing in the numerous junk-shops with which the city is cursed would serve to throw a gleam of much needed light on a class of institutions which are, in effect, only licensed receptacles for the purchase of stolen goods. I believe it is no calumny to assert that nine-tenths of all the articles received in these dens are stolen, and known to be such by the keepers.

The complaint of petty thieving all over the city is general, and the owners of vacant houses, with hardly an exception, can testify to the vexation and loss occasioned by the raids and vandalism of sneak-thieves, who often cause ten-fold more damage to houses than the value of the property stolen. The police authorities, when appealed to, confess their inability to suppress this mode of petty larceny. Nor is this surprising. The culprits, as I am candidly informed, are generally young vagabonds, ranging from 8 to 15 years of age. They infest our parks during the day, resort to the low concert dens in the evening, and prowl around the city in the night, breaking into barns, vacant houses, cutting out lead pipes and other fixtures, for which they find ready sale at the junk shops. The evil has become a crying one, and property-owners and householders are justly indignant that the city authorities should virtually connive at this species of thieving by licensing dens for the reception of stolen goods.

Victims have no redress. When the stolen property is hunted for in these dens identification is impossible. There is a strong "family likeness" in all lead-pipes, copper boilers, etc., and the thieves or junk-dealers' preliminary method of cutting and "mashing" the goods is an inseparable bar to their recovery by the owner. Can nothing be done to abate this pestiferous crime of petty thieving?

Under the municipal ordinances junk-dealers are prohibited from purchasing from or dealing with a minor under the age of 18 years, except in the purchase of old rags and waste paper, under penalty. The violation of this provision is notorious. The fountain source of all this brigandage is the junk-shops. Why not, then, suppress them altogether? Or let the Common Council pass an ordinance prohibiting the purchase by the junk-dealers of lead-pipe, copper, etc., under severe penalty. Having been of late a frequent sufferer at the hands of sneak-thieves, and knowing how general is the same complaint, I invoke the aid of the press to arouse the proper authorities to take such speedy action as will abate, if not altogether suppress, the evil in question.

W. J. O.

MOCK-AUCTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—In to-day's issue of The Tribune you have quite a lengthy article on mock-auctions and the bunko business as it is carried on in Chicago. The subject, I admit, has become somewhat threadbare, but I think I have a little new light and some good evidence on the subject. In a quiet way I have been interested in doing what I could to save would-be victims from the snares of these vultures for the past year, and have met with some very singular cases unrecorded. But what I desire to call your attention to more particularly in this is the cause which led to the lull spoken of in to-day's issue of the mock-auction business here last winter. It was not caused by anything said in the newspapers or any interference by the police, but by the action of two men, common citizens. In the early part of last winter a couple of wealthy and influential gentlemen of New York came to Chicago for the purpose of going into business, but not meeting with the encouragement they desired, they remained here during the winter unemployed, but being of energetic disposition they could not remain quiet. Their attention was called to this curse upon our city, the bunko business and mock-auction game, and they set themselves to work to break up the last-named business, and for a time they did. Their first move was to examine the law. They then visited the auction room, were present and saw the auctioneer victimize a man. They at once secured the victim, took him before the Mayor, stated the case, and demanded the license be revoked. I am credibly informed that the Mayor was rather slow to have anything to do in the matter at first, but they demanded it, showed him the law, and produced the victim and the two witnesses, and Mr. Mayor came to time. They kept this up until every mock-auction in the city was used up. They secured the arrest of some two or three parties for a week or more at a time, and they became so well known to the auctioneers that as soon as they entered the room the sales were adjourned. They were threatened on every occasion with assassination unless they withdrew, but they were men not to be put down, and the result was a complete suppression of the mock-auction business in Chicago for four months. This spring one of the gentlemen went to Europe and the other to New York, and in less than a month after their departure the auction-dodge began again. I make this statement to show what the efforts of one or two men can do who will go at the work in earnest and not be scared, and I venture the assertion that one or two good men armed with the proper authority could break up the bunko-business in Chicago in less than six weeks. I am satisfied so long as we look to the police we shall look in vain.

L. Hadley.

A NEW DODGE OF THE BUNKO-ROPERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Grosse Isle, July 30.—About three weeks ago I visited Chicago and stopped at the Palmer House. The next day after my arrival I walked up Monroe street, and opposite the theatre (Adelphi, I think) I met two smart-looking young men, one of whom stopped and offered his hand, saying, "How are you, Major?" I took his hand and replied, "I am well, thank you, but I am not a Major, and I have not the pleasure of knowing you." "Why!" said he, "are you not Maj. Johnston?" "No," said I. "I am Mr. Dudgeon, of Grosse Isle, Mich." "Ah! Grosse Isle? Is that near Detroit?" he inquired. I replied, "It is an island in the Detroit River, and one of Detroit's beautiful suburbs." "Well, Mr. Dudgeon, I am very happy to meet you,—pardon my mistake," he said as he rejoined his companion. Now the moment this young man accosted me I suspected he was a "bunko-roper," and I purposely told him my name and residence to see what he would do. I thought a five years' sojourn in Chicago had not quite deprived me of the honest, *granger*-appearance, acquired by forty years' residence in Detroit and its suburbs. I walked up Monroe to Clark and turned down Clark to Madison, expecting every moment to be hailed by the confederate. A few steps up Madison from Clark, my arm was touched by a smart, genteel-looking young man, who said "Mr. Dudgeon, how are you?" I replied I did not know him, when he at once handed me a card, with "William A. Butler, Jr., Detroit," handsomely engraved thereon. Now, William A. Butler, Jr., is the son of an old friend of mine, who is a prominent and wealthy banker of Detroit, and the son was a friend and classmate of my son in the University of Michigan. I had been expecting to meet my bunko friend, and exclaimed, "Why, Butler! I thought you were a bunko-roper, and was just thinking of calling a policeman." I then told him of meeting the young man on Monroe street. My story rather embarrassed the young gentleman, and he suddenly left me, and I really feared I had offended him. When I returned to Detroit, a few days after, I told the story to several parties, one of whom told young Mr. Butler. Yesterday he accosted me, saying, "Mr. Dudgeon, I am William A. Butler, Jr., but not he who presented my card to you in Chicago." Now, I had not a suspicion that the Madison street man was not Mr. Butler, and had he asked me to lend him $100, cash a small check, or anything of that kind, I would have done so at once. My exclamation, however, luckily frightened him off and saved me. I take your paper daily and keep pretty well posted in Chicago matters, and I am startled to think, with all my experience, how easily I could have been done for by this new dodge. Yours, etc.,

A. Dudgeon.

PAWNBROKERS' RATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—Being one of those many unfortunates who through want of employment and in consequence of hard times are driven to the last refuge, the pawnbroker's, I had to wander in search of "an uncle," and soon was attracted by the display of the sign, "Collateral Loan Bank, 172 South Clark street, W. B. Langley, Cashier." Thinking it a good concern, I entered, and soon a bargain was agreed upon and the amount paid; but, after having unsuspectingly signed the receipt, I noticed that 12½ per cent additional interest per month had been charged, instead of 10 per cent, the amount allowed by the usury laws of the State of Illinois. The main object of these lines is to warn the public of an establishment which under the sign of the "three balls" outrages the law. These petty schemes of cheating are generally practiced upon the poor, who have not money and influence enough to bring the offenders to account and rid the Commonwealth of such a nuisance.

Veritas.

LOTTERY AND POLICY DEALERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—Your paper is doing a good thing in the effort to put down the lottery and policy gambling that is being carried on in this city. You are arousing the moral sense of the community to the great evil that exists, and, in fact, doing more for its suppression than the officers of the law, the pulpit, and the religious press altogether. I would call your attention to the fact that some of our Christian landlords, some very prominent in the Church and in great reforms, are renting offices to these gamblers. Some of the principal policy-offices here are in the Fuller Block, Morrison Block, Kentucky Block, and other prominent buildings.

It is a shame that such things should be. No doubt some of these landlords are not aware of the business carried on in these places, and, through your paper, beg leave to call their attention to the matter for the sake of

Reform.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

ITS AIMS AND REQUIREMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—It has been deemed proper, on the part of those who are associated in the work of the Floating Hospital, that an authoritative statement should be given to the public relative to its aim and requirements.

So far as is known to the Executive Committee, the purpose of the Association has generally commended itself to the people of Chicago; and those that have responded to the few appeals made for its support have acted in a spirit which affords encouragement for the future.

The aim of the Floating Hospital Association is primarily not to afford recreative pleasure excursions to the poor. It is to remove sick children and infants with their mothers to a part of the lake where they may be surrounded by pure air and a cooler temperature than that of the shore between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon. It is to relieve the suffering and diminish the mortality among infants that have thus far proved so disastrous to our cities during the heated term. It is not to administer medicines, but to remove the source of disease for which those medicines might have been given.

It is not intended to benefit the poor only, though its benefits are designed to be extended gratuitously to all. The sick children of all families compelled to remain in the city during the summer are subjected to the same adverse influences, and should alike participate in the advantages offered by the Floating Hospital steamers.

For the present week, the steamer Lake Breeze has been chartered, and will make her fifth and sixth trips on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 2 and 3, starting at 9 o'clock each morning from the wharf at the foot of Rush street. Those who desire to secure excursion privileges for sick infants need apply only at the boat, provided with a physician's certificate of illness. The latter is not, however, indispensable. Tickets were issued for the first trips only, and will not be further required unless, in the future, the demand for accommodation on board the vessel exceeds its capacity. Due notice will be given of any such emergency. No children affected with contagious diseases are admitted to the steamer. We desire particularly to assure the public of the perfect cleanliness of the latter, and the immunity from all danger in this regard. A physician accompanies each excursion, who is authorized to reject all applicants exhibiting suspicious symptoms.

The attending physician is not authorized to administer remedies, except in an emergency. Necessary medicines can be procured before leaving the shore on the advice of family or dispensary physicians. The excursions are organized to supply pure air and cool temperature, not to administer drugs. It is desired that the children may make consecutive trips on consecutive days until entirely relieved from all symptoms of bowel disorder. It is believed that in this way the greatest good may be obtained from the trips, as such a course has thus far been attended with the best results. A lunch is provided at noon on the steamer, together with an abundance of fresh milk for the children who require it.

It is hoped that the work which has been begun this summer may be continued during the next, and eventually result in the building of a barge capable of conveying 2,000 children upon the lake on one excursion,—a vessel similar to that already built for such purpose in the City of New York, and now in daily use there.

Subscription-books for facilitating the collection of funds have been distributed to various leading houses of most branches of business in the city. But, in this way, some may be overlooked who would like to aid in support of the project. Such are invited to send their contributions to the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. R. E. Goodell, of the Fourth National Bank. Suggestions as to the mode of conducting the work will be gladly received by the President, Mr. R. P. Derickson, No. 275 East Madison street. As the steamer now employed as a hospital has been engaged for but one week, it will be necessary on Wednesday next to secure the same for a longer period. It is hoped that by that date sufficient funds will be guaranteed to warrant the Executive Committee in chartering the Lake Breeze for the entire month of August.

The work has been fairly inaugurated, and can already point to a good measure of success. It is believed that the people of Chicago will not suffer it to fail of its end for want of funds.

The subjoined letter from Dr. N. S. Davis, First Vice-President of the Association, speaks for itself. Respectfully,

James Nevins Hyde, Secretary.

> *The Hon. R. P. Derickson, President Chicago Floating Hospital Association*—Dear Sir: While I am so situated that I cannot give much direct personal attention to the work of the Association over which you preside, I am greatly interested in the results of that work. The sacrifice of infantile life during the months of July and August in all the large cities of our country is so great that it calls for the most active attention of every humane citizen. If the plan of taking sick children out upon the lake frequently during the summer can be efficiently carried out, I am confident that it will save very many lives, and that, too, with the greatest economy in the matter of pecuniary expenditure. Yours truly,
> N. S. Davis.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

TRIAL OF HORSEY & COOK'S SAFETY ROLLERS.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, a special train, consisting of four cars, left the Kinzie street depot for the purpose of testing Horsey & Cook's self-adjusting safety rollers. The inventors claim that a car provided with this appliance cannot be wrecked in the following cases: An open switch, broken rail, spread rail, broken flange or axle, or jumping the track.

The first test consisted in removing the outer rail on a sharp curve. The car was sent on the fly at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and passed over the ties in safety, indenting the end of the next rail and coming to a stand in 120 feet. The next time the speed was increased to 40 miles an hour with the same result, the car stopping in 128 feet. Finally the car was run upon an open switch at 40 miles an hour. The car passed over in safety, keeping the track and stopping in 244 feet.

The experiment was witnessed by upward of 350 gentlemen, principally railway men, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the trial. A certificate to that effect was signed in the cars on the return to the city by the following gentlemen: N. S. Bouton, Union Foundry Works; Robert Tarrant, proprietor Marine Engine Works; H. Gray, Car Superintendent and President Car Makers' Association of America; William Richardson, manager Bank of Montreal; R. Warren, Director Board of Trade; C. R. Otis, Master Mechanic; John Culver; D. G. Davis, Engineer; James Norton, *Western Catholic*; J. D. Perkins, General Train-Master; Richard Wharton, Car Inspector, and over 100 others.

CAR-VENTILATION AT LAST.

TRIAL OF THE WINCHELL VENTILATOR.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Strong, General Superintendent, a trial of the "Winchell Car-Ventilator" was had on the Michigan Central Railway, yesterday afternoon, and, although the weather, owing to the rain and cold, was decidedly unfavorable to a thorough test, it was pretty well demonstrated that a constant supply of pure fresh air, free from dust, smoke, and cinders, can be supplied to passengers.

The apparatus is very simple and effective. The air is admitted to the car through an air-chamber, running the whole length of the car-roof, with a hood at each end. In each hood is a "cut-off," by which the supply and exhaust is regulated. These hoods in the roof of the car through which the air is admitted being covered with wire gauze, the air entering them is thoroughly pure and free from dust, smoke, and cinders. In connection with the air chamber and for summer use only, are deflectors on the outside of each window, which, acting as an exhaust, not only draw out the impure air from the car, but prevent the admission of smoke, dust, cinders, and rain through the open window. This system of car-ventilation is not only cheap, and easy of application to old as well as new cars, but is effectual, and solves most fully the knotty problem of car-ventilation. It is the intention of Messrs. Winchell, Durham & Co., the proprietors of the Winchell Ventilator, to afford to railway officials and others ample opportunity of practically testing their apparatus, and for this purpose have had constructed a car of their own which will be placed at the disposal of any railway company wishing to investigate their method.

All who witnessed the test yesterday—and among them were Mr. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Mr. Strong, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, Mr. Barnes, of the C. & I. R. Railway, and other prominent railway gentlemen—were fully impressed with the simplicity and effectiveness of the Winchell Car Ventilator.

THE ABSTRACT QUESTION.

ANOTHER REPORT COMING.

It was ascertained yesterday that a member of the Committee on Public Records of the County Board carried in his pocket a mysterious document intended only for the eyes of certain members of that body, and destined in a certain event to be made public at the next meeting of the Board. Though the document could not be gotten hold of, it was ascertained that it related to the abstract question, and was in the shape of a report to the Board upon the numerous propositions to furnish the county with a full set of abstract books. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, a report was made to the Board upon the same question, signed by Messrs. Holden and Carroll, recommending the acceptance of the bid of Shipman & Co. Since the report was made Commissioner Carroll has said that he signed it without knowing what it was, and up to yesterday nothing had been done in the matter, except as noticed in these columns, that certain interested parties were leaving nothing undone to secure the contract.

The document that came into existance yesterday is known to be in favor of the bid of Otto Peltzer, and is surmised to recommend to the Board the purchase of his tract indexes, judgment records, and other books necessary to get up a set of abstract books, the price being $45,000. The report was drawn by the Clerk to the County Board for the Chairman of the Committee on Public Records, and was in his possession, and by him submitted to Commissioner Carroll for his signature. The gentleman declined to sign it, however, as much because of the mystery which seemed to surround it as anything else. All efforts on the part of The Tribune representative to get hold of the document were in vain, and, in fact, members of the Board were denied its examination. The excuse for maintaining its privacy was that giving it publicity might destroy its purpose, and this, added to other circumstances, aroused a very general suspicion that something was lurking behind it.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

COAL RECEIVED TO DATE.

A largely attended meeting of the Chicago Coal Exchange was held in the rooms of the Association, No. 62 of the Metropolitan Block, yesterday afternoon. Mr. O. W. Goit occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Joseph Kirkland, read a report showing the amount of coal received by lake during the present season, which was classified as follows: Anthracite, 172,000 tons; bituminous, 57,000 tons,—against 190,000 tons of anthracite, and 135,000 tons of bituminous coal received by lake during a corresponding period in 1874. The report showed that 100,000 tons of anthracite had been carried over from 1873, while there was no balance from the succeeding year. Despite strikes and other troubles, the coal trade was in a healthy condition, and would, doubtless, continue to improve.

The report was approved.

THE RETAILERS.

The Association of Retail Fuel Dealers sent in a communication in which they requested that members of their body be granted the privilege of buying coal from members of the Exchange at such prices as would leave the retail dealers a decent profit on the sale of same.

Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoole, Little, Dunne, Davis, and Stone.

THE SOFT COAL EXCHANGE

also sent in a communication in which they requested that concert of action might obtain between the two bodies. They wanted to occupy the same hall, and asked that the Coal Exchange would supply with Eastern soft coal only such dealers as their Association deemed it expedient to supply with the same produce of the Western mines.

Several members said that the proposal was somewhat of an unintelligible nature and demanded careful investigation.

On motion, the whole matter was referred to the following special Committee: Messrs. C. H. Dyer, W. Crosby, and O. L. Richardson.

Both committees were instructed to report at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

> Chicago, July 30.—Will you please inform me how I can do business as pawnbroker without paying a license; I have been here a number of years and I have to pay my $52 every year while other men in the business don't pay a cent. If there is any trick about it I want to understand it and I depend on you to tell me. Abe Lipman, for instance is doing business, without license, and there are plenty of others.
> People's Party.

On receipt of the above letter a reporter went over to the City-Hall and found Honest John in charge of the license books in the City Clerk's office. By his courtesy he was enabled to obtain a list of pawnbrokers' licenses already issued, and, on comparing that list with the names given as pawnbrokers in the Directory, he found that the following persons were doing business without license;

A. Lipman, 178 Clark street.
H. S. Haas, 120 Clark street.
B. Myers, 395 Clark street.
W. E. Russell & Co., 155 Randolph street.
E. Isaacs & Co., 127 Van Buren street.
B. Barnett, 111 West Randolph street.
Franks & Son, 89 West Randolph street.
S. H. Myers & Co., 41 West Randolph street.
D. Frohman, 515 South Halsted street.
J. A. Stephens, 615 Wentworth avenue.

There are a set of license-policemen, whose business it is to prosecute people who do not comply with the ordinances. Perhaps they didn't see these places, though it is hard to imagine that they have not seen Lipman's store in some of their goings to and fro. It is as prominent as any place on the South Side except "The Store." All these licenses have been due since April 1; why they have not been paid is for the Mayor to explain.

As to the query, How they get rid of paying? no answer is vouchsafed in this office. The writer of the letter had better ask one of the exempts.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—Eighty or ninety thousand dollars of its assets go to the State Insurance Company, if they amount to so much, while fourteen suits were commenced in the Superior Court on the 25th day of September last, against George C., Charles M., and John B. Smith, and W. H. Park, and others, for embezzling a large amount of that Company's assets, if I understand the case properly. The Tribune of the following day, the 26th, will explain it, since the memorable expose of the mysterious connection of the Smiths in their double Company. See also The Tribune of the 20th of May last, and make inquiries and other examinations under the circumstances.

As there is a lawsuit pending under the above-named critical points, or of some of them at least, a meeting of the creditors in the savings department of the bank should be at once convened, as we may otherwise be swindled out of every dollar we had on deposit there, bearing in mind the long-continued and ruinous deception to many of us of its principal managers, namely, George C. Smith, whose advertised capital, with that of his brother a few years ago, was $500,000, including security deposited, and the bait that ruined me, together with the course of Col. Ellis, then President, and W. H. Park, subsequently William H. Park, who, as I was informed, when it was too late resigned his position as Cashier of the bank on the last day of March, 1874, and continued his regular attendance there until they accomplished their purpose. Others can speak for themselves under the circumstances. This party ought to have been made amenable to justice.

I gave a late notice to the foregoing effect on the *Post and Mail*, and will also visit interested parties and write them letters at my own expense.

John Clancy.
129 West Randolph street.

THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, July 31.—I have received many calls from the sympathizers of France inquiring whether I had authorized the use of the seal of the French Benevolent Society on the lists of subscription in favor of the victims of the flood that caused such an immense damage in some parts of France. I beg leave, Mr. Editor to state in your columns that on hearing of the appeal made by the Presidents of all the different French Societies of Chicago, and seeing the names of, I should venture to say, the three most honorable and most popular French citizens of Chicago, I gave my full consent to the use of the seal of the Society, on condition that the moneys collected be sent, not through an intermediate agency, but direct to the President of the French Republic.

Theophilus S. Gueroult,
President French Benevolent Society.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Public Buildings will meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to consider Bailey's building ordinance.

Monday morning McBean Bros. will commence the filling and repaving of Madison street from the bridge to the east line of Fifth avenue, by special contract arranged for last spring.

The Board of Public Works will to-morrow advertise for proposals for furnishing the city with 12,000 barrels of American cement to be used in constructing the sewers advertised for a few days ago.

One of those frame shanties across the way from the City-Hall, which were erected immediately after the fire under protest and with the understanding that they were to be torn down at the end of a year, was yesterday moved out and taken eastward on Adams street.

Supt. Bailey may well open his eyes in amazement when he reads how Walker, Oakley & Co., the owners of a tannery on Elston avenue, have been disobeying his building laws by raising their three-story building four feet, and changing the flat roof to a pitched one, with a pitch of ten or eleven feet. And, what is worst of all, they exhibit a permit.

Thomas Mackin, the contractor, was closeted with the Board of Public Works yesterday, exhibiting his reasons why the contract for the completion of the Fullerton avenue conduit should be awarded to him. Monday the Board will decide to which of the three, John Gee, Fitzsimons & Connell, or Mackin, the contract shall be awarded.

Commissioner Sheridan indignantly denies the facts in a *Times* editorial of yesterday in relation to his interview with Tom Hoyne. The *Times* claims to borrow their quotations from The Tribune, but no such thing occurs in the latter paper. Sheridan says they have pumped up some old swill and palmed it off as coming from him. He threatens to make the *Times* suffer for it.

A correspondent inquires by what right Commissioner Klokke maintains his position on the Police Board. If by virtue of the old city charter he should be a freeholder, and should own some property within the city limits. He then requests Commissioner Klokke to show a single foot of ground to which he may point his finger as the owner thereof. The communication points to a state of circumstances which seems to demand some sort of an explanation.

To-morrow morning before the average Chicagoan awakes, the demolition of one of the old landmarks will be nearly completed. Workmen will begin to tear down Madison street bridge this morning for the purpose of replacing it with a new structure. The bridge was built in 1857 by Gaylord, of Cincinnati, and was one of the first iron bridges built in this city. Madison street will be closed to public travel for 30 days. During that time the street-cars will turn north on Clinton street and cross by way of Randolph to State.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The Board of Public Works yesterday received the coupons of water, river improvement, and sewerage bonds paid in New York last month. The river improvement and sewerage coupons were paid from the American Exchange Bank, and are all right, with the exception of about $40,000 worth of them, which are not punched, as they should be to render them void. The water loan coupons were paid by the now bankrupt firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and are all in proper shape. Some few thousand dollars worth, perhaps about $10,000, are missing, and are supposed to have been shut up in the bankrupt firm. As no statement has yet been received, it is impossible to tell how much Duncan, Sherman & Co. are indebted to this city or its creditors. Nothing has been heard of the municipal 6 per cent bonds, which they also paid off and redeemed. If $10,000 is the outside figure of the missing water loan coupons, the loss cannot be a serious one, if any at all.

REHM ON THE POLICE BOARD.

"What do you intend to do about the order sent you by the Board of Police this morning?" queried a Tribune reporter as he saluted Supt. Rehm yesterday morning. "Nothing at all," replied he; "it has already been promulgated by me to the whole department. Not a day has passed but that order in relation to gambling has been thoroughly impressed on the Captains of the police force. Just ask Capt. Buckley, Capt. Ellis, or Capt. Gund if that is not a fact, and I trust they will corroborate me. It is useless for the Police Board to steal my thunder."

Reporter—Well, I suppose it is needless to ask if the order will be enforced.

Supt. Rehm—Why, it has always been in force. I suppose the Board hoped that I would refuse to promulgate it, so that they might have a chance to have a sham execution over my official head. But as the order is and always has been in force in my Department, no such chance is given them.

Reporter—What will you do if they suspend you?

Supt. Rehm—I do not recognize their authority. Let them try it if they want to.

And here the interview ended. Mayor Colvin was next interviewed on the subject, but he had nothing to say, except that he thought it was the cheekiest and most impudent assumption of authority that even the Board of Police had ever been guilty of.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The next Grand Jury convenes on the 23d instant.

Sheriff Agnew intends to petition the County Board for a debtor's prison. His predecessors have done the same thing, but to no effect.

Yesterday was the last day to pay county and State taxes, in advance of the delinquent sale to-morrow. As a consequence the County Treasurer's office was crowded during the day. About $150,000 was collected.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

A meeting of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities was held yesterday afternoon to further consider the necessary steps to complete the carpenter work upon the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Sweeney, to whom the contract had been let by the County Board at its last meeting, was present.

Commissioner Burdick moved that the vote by which Sweeney's bond had been approved be reconsidered, and the motion prevailed.

On motion, the recommendation was agreed to be made to the Board that the letting of the contract to Sweeney be reconsidered, and the contract be let to Alexander White for $15,000, less $685.30 expended by the County on the work since Goldie threw up the contract.

Mr. Sweeney objected to the proceeding, for under the letting to him he had already sent material to the Asylum, and was ready to sign the contract for the completion of the work.

At this juncture, Commissioners Clough and Burdick got into a pleasant dispute about whether the county had paid a certain bill or not. The question was settled by a wager of cigars for the crowd. Commissioner Clough lost, it having been ascertained that Commissioner Holden had the bill in question in his vest pocket, and that it had not been paid.

The meeting dissolved in smoke.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Reunion Organization meets at Judge Rogers' court-room this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell will conduct services at the Old People's Home, on Thirty-ninth street, at 3 p. m.

The grand picnic given by the French Mutual Aid Society takes place next Sunday, Aug. 8, at Colehour Grove (South Chicago).

The Rev. F. M. Ellis, D. D., pastor of the Michigan avenue Baptist Church, preaches at 11 a. m. on "Perils of Indifference," and at 7:45 p. m., "The Last Question and Answer."

H. A. Horn, an old commercial drummer, will deliver a series of lectures here next winter on "The Science and Art of Drumming."

A handsome bronze clock, valued at $175, will be raffled at the St. Elmo Hotel Tuesday evening. All holders of tickets, and others interested, are notified to be present.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mechanics' Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 65 Washington street, Tuesday at 8 p. m., for the election of new members and the transacting of other important business.

The annual picnic of Kilwinning Lodge No. 311 A. F. & A. M. will be held at Turner Park Tuesday. The train leaves the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Depot, corner Chicago avenue and Larrabee street at 9 a. m. Arrangements have been made so that all who participate will have a good time.

The colored people of the city will hold their grand celebration Monday, the 1st of August coming on Sunday. The United Fellows give a grand picnic at Bremer's Grove, at which there will be a game of base-ball gotten up by S. A. Scott between West and South Side nines, a silver cup to be the reward of the victors. In the evening the Hannibal Zouaves will give an interesting entertainment at Burlington Hall.

A small boy nearly 12 years old, by name Joseph Turck, disappeared from the residence of his parents, No. 6 Shelby court, on the 16th inst., after 4 o'clock p. m. He is middling-size for his age, of light build, pale face, blue eyes, and brown hair cut short, and wore at the time short darkish coat, salt and pepper-colored pants, flannel shirt, and rather worn felt hat. Any information about him, if dead or alive, will be thankfully received by his distracted parents. Address M. Turck, 113 West Nineteenth street.

The Rev. D. Harries, late of Columbus, O., will be installed as pastor of the Welch Presbyterian Church, corner Monroe and Sangamon streets. Services will be held at 10:30 a. m., when the new pastor and the Rev. W. Hughes, of Racine, Wis., will officiate. At 2:30 p. m. there will be an installation meeting. The ministers officiating will be the Rev. H. Williams, of this city, the Rev. W. Hughes, of Racine, and the Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, of this city. At 7 p. m. the Revs. D. Harries and W. Hughes will preach.

CRIMINAL.

Maurice Wratkowsky & Co., No. 26 South State street, were robbed Friday evening of silks valued at $1,471.

A man who says his name is John Cook was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery and horse-stealing. The special forgery he has confessed to was a check for $300 left in payment for a livery purchase.

William McNamara was arrested Friday for passing a counterfeit $5 note at a store on the corner of Thirty-fourth and Arnold streets. When taken in custody he had on his person several bills like the one which he passed, and he was caught in the act of throwing away one after his arrest. He was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and, after examination, was held for the action of the District Court in bond of $1,500.

Friday evening about twenty men who had been working in the flax-fields near Roselle belonging to Col. Hough boarded the eastward-bound freight-train at that station, intending to come to Chicago. When the conductor applied for their fares they refused to pay any. That official said nothing at the time, but when the train reached the next station—Itasca—with the assistance of his own men and those from the Elgin accommodation, which he had met at this place, he ejected them from the train. When the train bound for Elgin moved out of Itasca the indignant roughs attacked it with a shower of stones, breaking several windows and wounding slightly three or four passengers who happened to be in the rear coach. The train was stopped, and passengers and employes started in pursuit of the rioters and captured seven of them. They were taken to Elgin, where they were locked up till yesterday morning, when they were brought before a magistrate at Bloomingdale, a station about one mile south of Roselle, where they were held in the sum of $500 for riot, and in default of bail taken to Wheaton and there locked up for trial at the next term of the Dupage County Circuit Court.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., July 31.—Passed Down—Props Scotia, Cuba, Passaic, Belle Cross and barges, Dubuque and barges; schrs Lady Dufferin, Exile, William Jones, Tanner, Wauconda.

Up—Props Empire State, Superior and consorts; schrs George C. Finney, J. H. Mead, Arctic, J. Maria Scott, Norway, Rising Star.

Wind—Northeast, fresh.

Weather—Fine.

The prop Scotia is aground on the head of the Middle Ground, opposite St. Clair. She passed here about midnight last night, and grounded shortly after. A tug, with a lighter, left here this morning, and both are now at work to release her.

At the latest advices, the schr M. E. Trimble is still ashore on the head of Peach Island, with a tug working at her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., July 31—10 p. m.—Down—Propellers St. Joseph, Annie L. Craig, Manitoba, Japan, Havana and consort, Wetmore and consort, City of Port Huron and consort; schooner Alice Richards.

Up—Propellers Huron City, Russia, D. W. Powers; schooners Grace Whitney, M. F. Merrick, L. S. Hammond.

Wind—N. E., brisk; weather fine.

Propeller Scotia was pulled off this noon by propeller Passaic and tug Gladiator. A portion of her cargo had to be lightered.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LaSalle, Ill., July 31.—Arrived by River—Propeller E. G. Good, from dry-dock in Peru, light, for Chicago.

Departed—Canalboats Champion, with lumber for Henry, and Seneca, with lumber for Lacon, both dropped down under sail; canal-boat Commerce, with light deck-load of salt, dropped down for Peru.

Passed into Canal—Prop E. G. Good, light, for Chicago.

Passed Out—Nothing.

Nearly 14 feet of water on the mitersill of Lock 15.

Bridgeport, Ill., July 31.—Arrived—Isabella, Utica, 5,800 bu corn; Thos Scott, Marseilles, 6,200 bu corn; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Midgie, 2,200 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,600 bu corn, 411 empty flour brls.

Cleared—J. L. Alexander, Henry, 35 m lumber, 30 m lath; Isidore, Henry, 87,200 ft. lumber.

PORT OF ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Erie, Pa., July 31.—Arrivals—From Chicago, propeller Alaska; schooner Allegheny.

Departures—For Chicago, steamer Arizona; propeller R. A. Turner; schooners James D. Sawyer and Marengo.

Receipts—62,994 bushels wheat, 5,068 barrels flour, 3,000 bushels corn, 1,013 tons iron ore.

Shipments—2,311 tons coal.

Freights—Firm. The charters to-day were schooners Our Son and B. F. Bruce, coal to Chicago at 60c per ton.

A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.

New York, July 31.—Representative journalists of this city and neighborhood returned to-day from their excursion over the Erie Railway. The company left this city Wednesday morning, and were joined at Binghamton by Mr. John Phillips, the artist, of Chicago, and Mr. Purviance, of the Lake View Hotel, who next day acted as guides through the romantic Watkins Glen, and pointed out the many beauties of the surrounding country and Seneca Lake. From Watkins Glen the company proceeded to Elmira, and, after a drive through the beautiful town, dined with Dr. Eldredge in the famous park which bears his name. Thence the trip was continued to Niagara Falls and return. The whole affair was under the personal supervision of John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, and Charles T. Arnoux, his associate, assisted by the several local agents along the line of the road.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Twenty-five cents for a vial of Dr. Rubini's Camphor Pills may save you $20 in doctors' bills. These Medicated Sugar Pills will relieve you from nearly all of the ailments of stomach and bowels so prevalent at this season of the year. Most druggists have them.